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Ever, Your friend,
Jas. S. Rollins.

HISTORY

OF

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

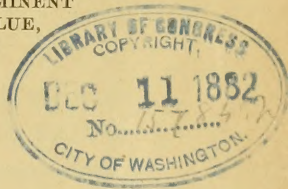
FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES;

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS; A RELIABLE AND
DETAILED HISTORY OF BOONE COUNTY—ITS PIONEER RECORD, WAR HISTORY,
RESOURCES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT
CITIZENS; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE,
AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
MATTER; INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES,
GRAVE, TRAGIC, HUMOROUS.



ILLUSTRATED.

ST. LOUIS:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1882.

F472
B6H6

PREFACE

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882, by
WILLIAM F. SWITZLER,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

St. Louis: Press of Nixon-Jones Printing Co.

P R E F A C E.

In presenting to the citizens of Boone County this history, it is with the full knowledge that there must necessarily be some errors found within its pages; otherwise, it would be different from any work yet compiled by human hands, absolute perfection never having been reached, either in the historical or any other field of earthly labor.

In attempting to compile a complete history of Boone County a great variety of sources of information had to be consulted by the writers hereof: old files of newspapers, early official records, previously written historical works and reviews, old settlers still living, letters of correspondence and private documents have all been consulted in embodying what is set forth in this history. Considering all these things, absolute freedom from error would be a miracle of wonders. Much care, however, has been taken to avoid *ex parte* statements, and the writers and publishers claim that this history, while not exact in everything, treats all with fairness and candor. To gather the incidents of the long ago has been a work of infinite care and attention to detail. Intelligent readers may judge, therefore, how this labor has been performed, and do us the justice to accredit us with an honest endeavor to make this history worthy, in all respects, the careful perusal of the reader.

To name all persons to whom the publishers are indebted for the facts herein, would be an undertaking of too great a magnitude, for there is scarcely a citizen of any prominence in the county who has not, in some way, contributed to the compilation of this work. First and foremost the publishers desire to acknowledge themselves indebted to Col. Wm. F. Switzler, of Columbia, who has written the greater part of the general history, besides revising and correcting the condensed matter of this publication pertaining to the State of Missouri. To Dr. George C. Swallow, late of Columbia, the publishers are under special obligations for many favors extended them, and particularly for the very able and scientifically written chapter on the geology of the county. Mr. John W. Hatton, one of Columbia's literary authors,

has aided, by his faithful labor, the completion of these pages, the most of the biographical matter being the arrangement of his ready pen. Mr. Ed. W. Stephens, editor of the *Herald*, has been freely drawn upon in his historical sketch of Boone County, published in the *County Atlas* of 1876. All the editors of all the papers of the county, also Dr. A. F. Sneed and Dr. P. S. Hocker, of Centralia, Gen. Odon Guitar, Maj. Jas. S. Rollins, and other citizens of Columbia, Dr. F. G. Sitton, of Ashland, and a host of other private citizens too numerous to mention have assisted in furnishing the information herein embodied; and to the entire citizenship of the county, the publishers return thanks for the universal courtesy with which they and their assistants have been treated.

With these few preliminary remarks we submit this work to the tender criticism of a charitable public. And when, in days to come, its pages shall be conned by children yet unborn, it is hoped that they may be able to say that its perusal, besides entertaining and instructing them, has the better prepared them for the exercise of all the functions of intelligent citizenship in a free and enlightened land.

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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase in 1803 of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field whence he could the more effectively guard his newly-acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be secured to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the

people of Louisiana the first intimation they had that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them follows:—

“I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that

their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: —

"The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less.

I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, 1803, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens were to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words:—

"Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said:—

"I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride."

These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by

the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with uncertainties in regard to free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly

flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes;
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3, 1805, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition up the Missouri with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen.

Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1821.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The State lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30' and 40° 36' north latitude, and between 12° 2' and 18° 51' west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the State east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines

River, is about 210 miles ; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the State north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the State is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the State) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the State into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No State in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and State in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all —
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terror in a sea of gloom ;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song ;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,

A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
The Thames that bears the riches of the world;
Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Grand and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Lamine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River south of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 175 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber. — Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate. — The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder,

except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies. — Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever-changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil. — The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, AND 1880.

Counties.	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205

POPULATION BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

Counties.	1876.	1876.	1880.
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis ¹	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

¹ St. Louis City and County separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

SUMMARY.

Males	1,126,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored ¹	145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mould, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive.”

“The Bluff formation,” says Prof. Swallow, “rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque

¹ Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the State.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal-measures are full of fossils, which are always confined

to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oölitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The Upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group: — There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone: The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are seventy-five feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the State. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal. — Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past — long before the existence of man — Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the State are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. A large portion of the State, has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux

City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embraces more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron. — Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Greene, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Boggy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has, in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in twenty-one or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined, embracing about one hundred counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead. — Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the State at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than seven thousand square miles. Mines have been opened

in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Capè Girardeau, Camden, Morgan, and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc. — Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the State, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble. — There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the State, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3rd Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime. — Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints. — Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri

River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs, good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard Counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University *campus* are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands — Right of Discovery — Title of France and Spain — Cession to the United States — Territorial Changes — Treaties with Indians — First Settlement — Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon — St. Louis — When Incorporated — Potosi — St. Charles — Portage des Sioux — New Madrid — St. Francois County — Perry — Mississippi — Loutre Island — “Boone’s Lick” — Cote Sans Dessein — Howard County — Some First Things — Counties — When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the “Province of Louisiana,” and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the “Old French War,” in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing

Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our Government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indian Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and on August 10, 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen, then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:—

1. To France, with other territory.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory from Spain, back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana" and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10. In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the Government to recognize. Before the Government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of the settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the ninth day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and William Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the ad-

vantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1795, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was for many years known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois River, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Illinois, was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant

from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Hermann, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defence of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled on the Missouri River in Cooper's Bottom near the present town of Franklin, and opposite Arrow Rock.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis — Rufus Easton, post-master.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806 — Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in May, 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—William Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Coun-
cillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the session in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:—

St. Charles. — John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis. — David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve. — George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau. — George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid. — John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles. — James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis. — Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve. — John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau. — William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid. — Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature in Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day ; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures ; creating the office of Sheriff ; providing the manner for taking the census ; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties ; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer ; establishing Courts of Common Pleas ; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis ; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature, several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McCreedy, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day ; for the improvement of public roads and highways ; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor ; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least — the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Ham-

mond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an appointment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neeley, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (For precise boundaries, see Chapter I. of the History of Boone County.)

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had

been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a State government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union — Agitation of the Slavery Question — "Missouri Compromise" — Constitutional Convention of 1820 — Constitution presented to Congress — Further Resistance to Admission — Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report — Second Compromise — Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent

measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th, 1819. — After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso: —

“*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted — 79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word “convicted,” was adopted — 87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word “convicted,” which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed — 22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost and Congress adjourned. This

was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. The body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability, be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and

the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:—

Cape Girardeau. — Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

— *Cooper.* — Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin. — John G. Heath.

Howard. — Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson. — Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln. — Malcom Henry.

Montgomery. — Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison. — Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid. — Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike. — Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles. — Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve. — John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis. — David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington. — John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne. — Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the sixth of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention.

The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:—

“ Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.”

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease,

“ With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraver
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic ” * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union), be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed ; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee : —

“ Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled : That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States ; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act ; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation. shall announce the fact ; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete.”

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers — Senators and Representatives to General Assembly — Sheriffs and Coroners — U. S. Senators — Representatives in Congress — Supreme Court Judges — Counties Organized — Capital Moved to St. Charles — Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution, the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, speaker, and John McArthur clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.

Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor	William Clark	1813-20
1812-13		

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.

Alexander McNair	1820-24
Frederick Bates	1824-25
Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates	1825
John Miller, vice Bates	1826-28
John Miller	1828-32
Daniel Dunklin, (1832-36) re- signed; appointed Surveyor General of the U. S. Lilburn W. Boggs, vice Dunklin . . .	1836
Lilburn W. Boggs	1836-40
Thomas Reynolds (died 1844). .	1840-44
M. M. Marmaduke vice Rey- nolds—John C. Edwards . . .	1844-48
Austin A. King	1848-52
Sterling Price	1852-56
Truett Polk (resigned). . . .	1856-57
Hancock Jackson, vice Polk . .	1857
Robert M. Stewart, vice Polk . .	1857-60
C. F. Jackson (1860), office va- cated by ordinance; Hamil- ton R. Gamble, vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864.	
Willard P. Hall, vice Gamble . .	1864
Thomas C. Fletcher	1864-68
Joseph W. McClurg	1868-70
B. Gratz Brown	1870-72
Silas Woodson	1872-74
Charles H. Hardin	1874-76
John S. Phelps	1876-80
Thomas T. Crittenden (now Governor)	1880

Lieutenant-Governors.

William H. Ashley	1820-24
Benjamin H. Reeves	1824-28
Daniel Dunklin	1828-32
Lilburn W. Boggs	1832-36
Franklin Cannon	1836-40
M. M. Marmaduke	1840-44
James Young	1844-48
Thomas L. Rice	1848-52
Wilson Brown	1852-55
Hancock Jackson	1855-56
Thomas C. Reynolds	1860-61
Willard P. Hall	1861-64
George Smith	1864-68
Edwin O. Stanard	1868-70
Joseph J. Gravelly	1870-72
Charles P. Johnson	1872-74
Norman J. Coleman	1874-76
Henry C. Brockmeyer	1876-80
Robert A. Campbell (present incumbent)	1880

Secretaries of State.

Joshua Barton	1820-21
William G. Pettis	1821-24
Hamilton R. Gamble	1824-26
Spencer Pettis	1826-28
P. H. McBride	1829-30
John C. Edwards (term expired 1835, reappointed 1837, re- signed 1837)	1830-37
Peter G. Glover	1837-39
James L. Minor	1839-45

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

F. H. Martin	1845-49
Ephraim B. Ewing	1849-52
John M. Richardson	1852-56
Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860, for four years). . . .	1856-60
Mordecai Oliver	1861-64
Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years).	1864-68
Eugene F. Weigel, (re-elected 1872, for two years). . . .	1870-72
Michael K. McGrath (present incumbent)	1874

State Treasurers.

Peter Didier	1820-21
Nathaniel Simonds	1821-28
James Earickson	1829-33
John Walker	1833-38
Abraham McClellan	1838-43
Peter G. Glover	1843-51
A. W. Morrison	1851-60
George C. Bingham	1862-64
William Bishop	1864-68
William Q. Dallmeyer	1868-70
Samuel Hays	1872
Harvey W. Salmon	1872-74
Joseph W. Mercer	1874-76
Elijah Gates	1876-80
Phillip E. Chappell (present in- cumbent)	1880

Attorney-Generals.

Edward Bates	1820-21
Rufus Easton	1821-26
Robt. W. Wells	1826-36
William B. Napton	1836-39
S. M. Bay	1839-45
B. F. Stringfellow	1845-49
William A. Robards	1849-51
James B. Gardenhire	1851-56
Ephraim W. Ewing	1856-59
James P. Knott	1859-61
Aikman Welch	1861-64
Thomas T. Crittenden	1864
Robert F. Wingate	1864-68
Horace P. Johnson	1868-70
A. J. Baker	1870-72
Henry Clay Ewing	1872-74
John A. Hockaday	1874-76
Jackson L. Smith	1876-80
D. H. McIntire (present in- cumbent)	1880

Auditors of Public Accounts.

William Christie	1820-21
William V. Rector	1821-23
Elias Barcroft	1823-33
Henry Shurlds	1833-35
Peter G. Glover	1835-37
Hiram H. Baber	1837-45
William Monroe	1845
J. R. McDermion	1845-48
George W. Miller	1848-49
Wilson Brown	1849-52
William H. Buffington	1852-60
William S. Moseley	1860-64
Alonzo Thompson	1864-68
Daniel M. Draper	1868-72
George B. Clark	1872-74
Thomas Holladay	187-80
John Walker (present incum- bent)	1880

Judges of Supreme Court.

Matthias McGirk	1822-41
John D. Cooke	1822-23
John R. Jones	1822-24
Rufus Pettibone	1823-25
Geo. Tompkins	1824-45
Robert Wash	1825-37
John C. Edwards	1837-39
Wm. Scott, (appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assem- bly in place of McGirk, re- signed; reappointed	1843
P. H. McBride	1845
Wm. B. Napton	1849-52
John F. Ryland	1849-51
John H. Birch	1849-51
Wm. Scott, John F. Ryland, and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people, for six years)	1851
Gamble (resigned)	1854
Abiel Leonard elected to fill va- cancy of Gamble.	
Wm. B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath).	
Wm. Scott and John C. Rich- ardson (resigned, elected Au- gust, for six years)	1857
E. B. Ewing, (to fill Richard- son's resignation)	1859
Barton Bates (appointed) . .	1862
W. V. N. Bay (appointed) . .	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

John D. S. Dryden (appointed)	1862	D. H. Armstrong appointed for unexpired term of Bogy.	
Barton Bates	1863-65	F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881)	1875-81
W. V. N. Bay (elected) . . .	1863	George G. Vest	1879
John D. S. Dryden (elected) .	1863	<i>Representatives to Congress.</i>	
David Wagner (appointed) . .	1865	John Scott	1820-26
Wallace L. Lovelace (appoint- ed)	1865	Ed. Bates	1826-28
Nathaniel Holmes (appointed)	1865	Spencer Pettis	1828-31
Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed)	1866	William H. Ashley	1831-36
James Baker (appointed) . . .	1868	John Bull	1832-34
David Wagner (elected) . . .	1868-70	Albert G. Harrison	1834-39
Philemon Bliss	1868-70	John Miller	1836-42
Warren Currier	1868-71	John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years)	1839-44
Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who re- signed)	1871	John C. Edwards	1840-42
Ephraim B. Ewing (elected) .	1872	James M. Hughes	1842-44
Thomas A. Sherwood (elected)	1872	James H. Relfe	1842-46
W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased) . .	1873	James B. Bowlin	1842-50
Edward A. Lewis (appointed, in place of Adams, resigned)	1874	Gustavus M. Bower	1842-44
Warwick Hough (elected) . .	1874	Sterling Price	1844-46
William B. Napton (elected) .	1874-80	William McDaniel	1846
John W. Henry	1876-86	Leonard H. Sims	1844-46
Robert D. Ray succeeded Wm. B. Napton in	1880	John S. Phelps	1844-60
Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected	1878	James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned)	1846-50
T. A. Sherwood (re-elected)	1882	Willard P. Hall	1846-53
<i>United States Senators.</i>		William V. N. Bay	1848-61
T. H. Benton	1820-50	John F. Darby	1850-53
D. Barton	1820-30	Gilechrist Porter	1850-57
Alex. Buckner	1830-33	John G. Miller	1850-56
L. F. Linn	1833-43	Alfred W. Lamb	1852-54
D. R. Atchison	1843-55	Thomas H. Benton	1852-54
H. S. Geyer	1851-57	Mordecai Oliver	1852-57
James S. Green	1857-61	James J. Lindley	1852-56
T. Polk	1857-63	Samuel Caruthers	1852-58
Waldo P. Johnson	1861	Thomas P. Akers (to fill unex- pired term of J. G. Miller, deceased)	1855
Robert Wilson	1861	Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned)	1856
B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson)	1863	Thomas L. Anderson	1856-60
J. B. Henderson	1863-69	James Craig	1856-60
Charles D. Drake	1867-70	Samuel H. Woodson	1856-60
Carl Schurz	1869-75	John B. Clark, Sr.	1857-61
D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned)	1870	J. Richard Barrett	1860
F. P. Blair	1871-77	John W. Noel	1858-63
L. V. Bogy	1873	James S. Rollins	1860-64
James Shields (elected for unex- pired term of Bogy)	1879	Elijah H. Norton	1860-63
		John W. Reid	1860-61
		William A. Hall	1862-64
		Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled)	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

Henry T. Blow	1862-66	Aylett H. Buckner	1872
Sempronius T. Boyd, (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years.)		Edward C. Kerr	1874-78
Joseph W. McClurg	1862-66	Charles H. Morgan	1874
Austin A. King	1862-64	John F. Philips	1874
Benjamin F. Loan	1862-69	B. J. Franklin	1874
John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased)	1863	David Rea	1874
John Hogan	1864-66	Rezin A. De Bolt	1874
Thomas F. Noel	1864-67	Anthony Ittner	1876
John R. Kelsoe	1864-66	Nathaniel Cole	1876
Robert T. Van Horn	1864-71	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
John F. Benjamin	1864-71	R. P. Bland	1876-78
George W. Anderson	1864-69	A. H. Buckner	1876-78
William A. Pile	1866-68	J. B. Clark, Jr.	1876-78
C. A. Newcomb	1866-68	T. T. Crittenden	1876-78
Joseph J. Gravelly	1866-68	B. J. Franklin	1876-78
James R. McCormack	1866-73	John M. Glover	1876-78
John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned)	1867	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
Erastus Wells	1868-82	Chas. H. Morgan	1876-78
G. A. Finklenburg	1868-71	L. S. Metcalf	1876-78
Samuel S. Burdett	1868-71	H. M. Pollard	1876-78
Joel F. Asper	1868-70	David Rea	1876-78
David P. Dyer	1868-70	S. L. Sawyer	1878-80
Harrison E. Havens	1870-75	N. Ford	1878-82
Isaac G. Parker	1870-75	G. F. Rothwell	1878-82
James G. Blair	1870-72	John B. Clark, Jr.	1878-82
Andrew King	1870-72	W. H. Hatch	1878-82
Edwin O. Stanard	1872-74	A. H. Buckner	1878-82
William H. Stone	1872-78	M. L. Clardy	1878-82
Robert A. Hatcher (elected)	1872	R. G. Frost	1878-82
Richard B. Bland	1872	L. H. Davis	1878-82
Thomas T. Crittenden	1872-74	R. P. Bland	1878-82
Ira B. Hyde	1872-74	J. R. Waddell	1878-80
John B. Clark, Jr.	1872-78	T. Allen	1880-82
John M. Glover	1872	R. Hazeltine	1880-82
		T. M. Rice	1880-82
		R. T. Van Horn	1880-82
		Nicholas Ford	1880-82
		J. G. Burrows	1880-82

COUNTIES — WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair.....	January 29, 1841	Caldwell.....	December 26, 1836
Andrew.....	January 29, 1841	Callaway.....	November 25, 1820
Atchison.....	January 14, 1845	Camden.....	January 29, 1841
Audrain.....	December 17, 1836	Cape Girardeau.....	October 1, 1812
Barry.....	January 5, 1835	Carroll.....	January 3, 1833
Barton.....	December 12, 1835	Carter.....	March 10, 1859
Bates.....	January 29, 1841	Cass.....	September 14, 1835
Benton.....	January 3, 1835	Cedar.....	February 14, 1845
Bollinger.....	March 1, 1851	Chariton.....	November 16, 1820
Boone.....	November 16, 1820	Christian.....	March 8, 1860
Buchanan.....	February 10, 1839	Clark.....	December 15, 1818

COUNTIES, WHEN ORGANIZED — *Continued.*

Butler.....	February 27, 1849	Monroe.....	January 6, 1831
Clay.....	January 2, 1822	Montgomery.....	December 14, 1818
Clinton.....	January 15, 1833	Morgan.....	January 5, 1833
Cole.....	November 16, 1820	New Madrid.....	October 1, 1812
Cooper.....	December 17, 1818	Newton.....	December 31, 1838
Crawford.....	January 23, 1829	Nodaway.....	February 14, 1845
Dade.....	January 29, 1841	Oregon.....	February 14, 1845
Dallas.....	December 10, 1844	Osage.....	January 29, 1841
Daviess.....	December 29, 1836	Ozark.....	January 29, 1841
DeKalb.....	February 25, 1845	Pemiscot.....	February 19, 1861
Dent.....	February 10, 1851	Perry.....	November 16, 1820
Douglas.....	October 19, 1857	Pettis.....	January 26, 1833
Dunklin.....	February 14, 1845	Phelps.....	November 13, 1857
Franklin.....	December 11, 1818	Pike.....	December 14, 1818
Gasconade.....	November 25, 1820	Platte.....	December 31, 1838
Gentry.....	February 12, 1841	Polk.....	March 13, 1835
Greene.....	January 2, 1833	Pulaski.....	December 15, 1818
Grundy.....	January 2, 1843	Putnam.....	February 28, 1845
Harrison.....	February 14, 1845	Ralls.....	November 16, 1820
Henry.....	December 13, 1834	Randolph.....	January 22, 1829
Hickory.....	February 14, 1845	Ray.....	November 16, 1820
Holt.....	February 15, 1841	Reynolds.....	February 25, 1845
Howard.....	January 23, 1816	Ripley.....	January 5, 1833
Howell.....	March 2, 1857	St. Charles.....	October 1, 1812
Iron.....	February 17, 1857	St. Clair.....	January 29, 1841
Jackson.....	December 15, 1826	St. Francois.....	December 19, 1821
Jasper.....	January 29, 1841	Ste. Genevieve.....	October 1, 1812
Jefferson.....	December 8, 1818	St. Louis.....	October 1, 1812
Johnson.....	December 13, 1834	Saline.....	November 25, 1820
Knox.....	February 14, 1845	Schuyler.....	February 14, 1845
Laclede.....	February 24, 1849	Scotland.....	January 29, 1841
Lafayette.....	November 16, 1820	Scott.....	December 28, 1821
Lawrence.....	February 25, 1845	Shannon.....	January 29, 1841
Lewis.....	January 2, 1833	Shelby.....	January 2, 1835
Lincoln.....	December 14, 1818	Stoddard.....	January 2, 1835
Linn.....	January 7, 1837	Stone.....	February 10, 1851
Livingston.....	January 6, 1837	Sullivan.....	February 16, 1845
McDonald.....	March 3, 1849	Taney.....	January 16, 1837
Macon.....	January 6, 1837	Texas.....	February 14, 1835
Madison.....	December 14, 1818	Vernon.....	February 17, 1851
Marion.....	March 2, 1855	Warren.....	January 5, 1833
Marion.....	December 23, 1826	Washington.....	August 21, 1818
Mercer.....	February 14, 1845	Wayne.....	December 11, 1818
Miller.....	February 6, 1837	Webster.....	March 3, 1855
Mississippi.....	February 14, 1845	Worth.....	February 8, 1861
Moniteau.....	February 14, 1845	Wright.....	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon — Call for 75,000 men — Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man — U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — General Order No. 7 — Legislature convenes — Camp Jackson organized — Sterling Price appointed Major-General — Frost's letter to Lyon — Lyon's letter to Frost — Surrender of Camp Jackson — Proclamation of Gen. Harney — Conference between Price and Harney — Harney superseded by Lyon — Second Conference — Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City — Proclamation of Lyon — Lyon at Springfield — State offices declared vacant — Gen. Fremont assumes command — Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds — Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson — Death of Gen. Lyon — Succeeded by Sturgis — Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble — Martial law declared — Second proclamation of Jeff. Thompson — President modifies Fremont's order — Fremont relieved by Hunter — Proclamation of Price — Hunter's Order of Assessment — Hunter declares Martial Law — Order relating to Newspapers — Halleck succeeds Hunter — Halleck's Order 81 — Similar order by Halleck — Boone County Standard confiscated — Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra — Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11 — Gen. Rosecrans takes command — Massacre at Centralia — Death of Bill Anderson — Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosecrans — List of Battles.

"Lastly stood war —

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

To the HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for

four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.
(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the exe-

cution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the District will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861.
CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR: I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am

greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed), of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Major Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost :

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson :*

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have

openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe to the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property," etc.

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Lexington on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

October 28, 1861. Passage by Governor Jackson's Legislature, at Neosho, of an ordinance of secession.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon, by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra, by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence. Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. — Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing :

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 13. Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864. Captain Bill Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the Civil War. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State : —

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Boonville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12–20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, October 16, 1861.
Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.

Mt. Zion Church, December 28, 1861.	Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.	Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
New Madrid, February 28, 1862.	Springfield, January 8, 1863.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.	Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.	Marshall, October 13, 1863.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.	Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.	Harrison, September —, 1864.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.	Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.	Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
Florida, July 22, 1862.	Glasgow, October 8, 1864.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.	Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
Kirksville, August 6, 1862.	Albany, October 27, 1864.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.	Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.	Centralia, September 27, 1864.
Independence, August 11, 1862.	

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two

other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West — upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time — was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the *Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of October following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of De Witt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. De Witt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town — Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at De Witt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from De Witt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Saline, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price,

Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarshel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons, that if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Carroll county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in De Witt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways — the result of their own acts — but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the first brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to Gen. Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their

families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hiram.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissemnee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States, however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri,

called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Sante Fe — under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment, A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lafland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Bracito, Sacramento, Cañada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the “Iron Horse” in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

“In ancient times the sacred plow employ’d
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer’s day.
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived.”

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer’s kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878:—

Indian Corn.....	93,062,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	20,196,000 “
Rye	732,000 “
Oats	19,584,000 “
Buckwheat	46,400 “
Potatoes.....	5,415,000 “
Tobacco.....	23,023,000 pounds.
Hay.....	1,620,000 tons.

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and milch cows in the different States for 1879:—

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.
Maine.....	81,700		196,100
New Hampshire.....	57,100		98,100
Vermont.....	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts.....	131,000		160,700
Rhode Island.....	16,200		22,000
Connecticut.....	53,500		116,500
New York.....	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey.....	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania.....	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware.....	19,900	4,000	28,200
Maryland.....	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia.....	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina.....	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina.....	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia.....	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida.....	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama.....	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi.....	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana.....	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas.....	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas.....	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee.....	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia.....	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky.....	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio.....	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan.....	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana.....	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois.....	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin.....	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota.....	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa.....	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI.....	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas.....	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska.....	157,200	13,600	127,600
California.....	273,000	25,700	495,600
Oregon.....	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories.....	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,00. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows: —

States.	No.	States.	No.
Ohio.....	932,878	MISSOURI.....	965,839
Indiana.....	622,321	Wisconsin.....	472,108
Illinois.....	3,214,896	Kentucky.....	212,412
Iowa.....	569,763		

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER HEAD FOR EACH STATE.

States.	Pounds.	States.	Pounds.
Ohio.....	210.47	MISSOURI.....	211.32
Indiana.....	193.80	Wisconsin.....	220.81
Illinois.....	225.71	Kentucky.....	210.11
Iowa.....	211.98		

From the above it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges of stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the

State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are operated in the State are the following:—

Missouri Pacific — chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and

zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied track-ways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000, and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city in the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowd-

ing legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but with the implements of peace and industry ; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining ; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — “The Press.”

The first constitution of Missouri provided that “one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.”

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820) the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public-school system, in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were, to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices, they naturally thought that the training received at public schools could not be otherwise than defective ; hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared

to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander or more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

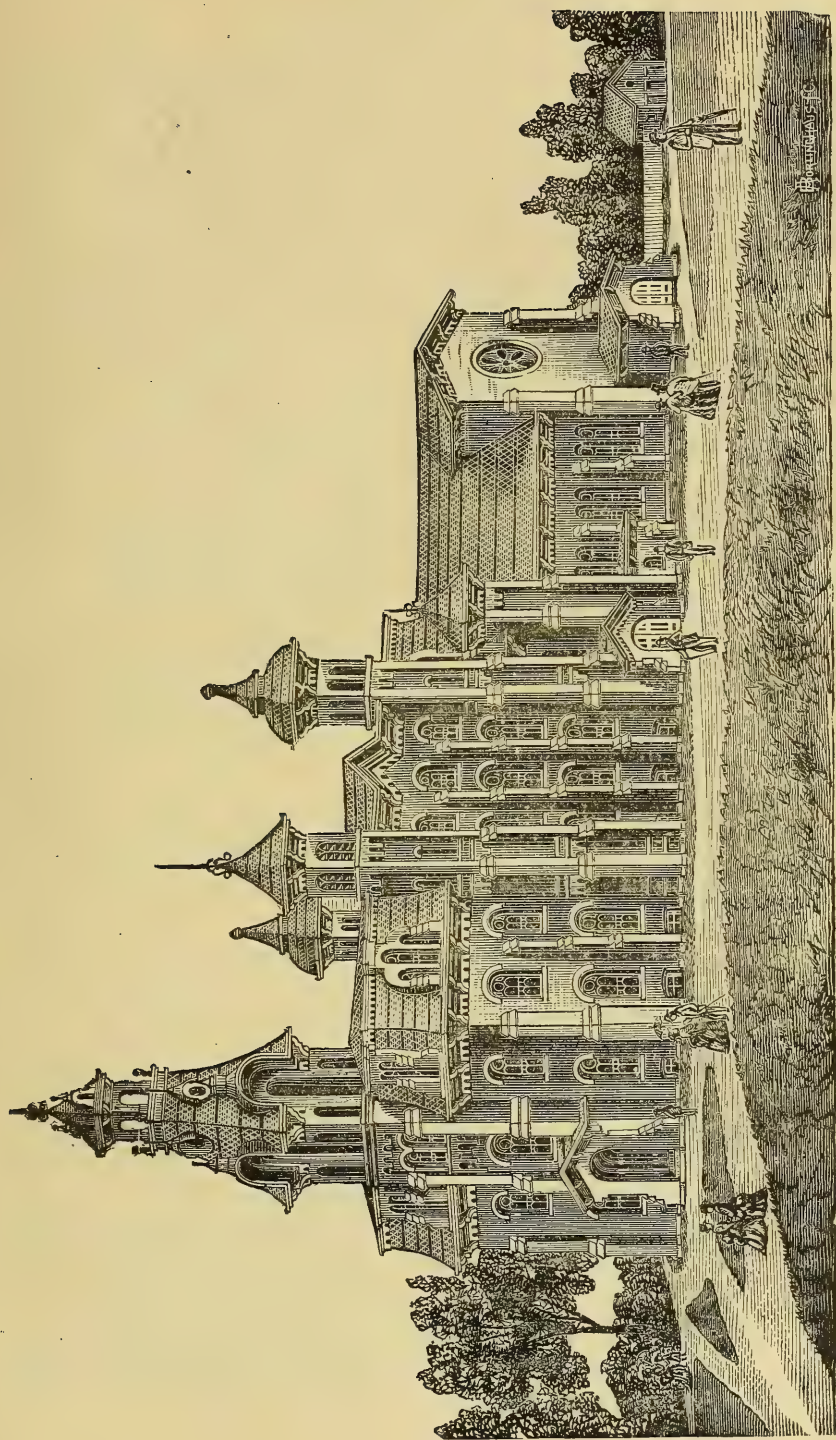
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will;
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws."

All the States of the Union have in practical operation the public-school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught; but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws, since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State "Board of Education," the State Superintendent, County Commission-



NORMAL SCHOOL AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ers, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board, and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, the executive officer of this Board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Commissioners are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the hundred dollars' valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the

qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Commissioners.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examination in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone County. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put into the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-

sioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is open to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the State, as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:—

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University.....	Canton.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Central College.....	Fayette.
Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kidder.
La Grange College.....	La Grange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.

Stephens' College.....	Columbia.
Howard College	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Lindenwood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department).....	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School).	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College).....	Liberty.
Concordia College.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Name.	Location.	Volumes.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau..	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau..	1,225
University of Missouri.....	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	3,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,219
Library Association.....	Independence.....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.....	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City....	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City.....	3,000
Whitemore's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirksville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library.....	St. Joseph.....	1,500
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visitation.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	22,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evangelical Lutheran, Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies).....	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellow's Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,097
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Society Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	3,000
Young Men's Sodality.....	St. Louis.....	1,327
Library Association.....	Sedalia.....	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia.....	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield.....	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals..... 481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....Fulton.
 St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....St. Louis.
 Institution for the Education of the Blind.....St. Louis.
 State Asylum for Insane.....Fulton.
 State Asylum for the Insane.....St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of school children..... ———

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$8,321,399
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,207,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers.....	6,239; average monthly pay.....	\$36.36
Female teachers.....	5,060; average monthly pay.....	28.09

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:—

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—
Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its
History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary

labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“ A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads,”

constituted for a time their only house of worship, and yet to them

“ No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard county, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the “ General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay county. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during

that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Samuel Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at

that time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference," which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen travelling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of its missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The

first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis, and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synod together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal, and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution, and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks. Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of

pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans' Home, a charitable institution, was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by the Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Menrin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry County about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and through his instrumentality the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there were five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph,

and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools:

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian University (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.

Nomination and election of Thomas T. Crittenden—Personal Mention—Marmaduke's candidacy—Stirring events—Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Death of Jesse James—The Fords—Pardon of the Gamblers.

It is the purpose in this chapter to outline the more important events of Governor Crittenden's unfinished administration, stating briefly the facts in the case, leaving comment and criticism entirely to the reader, the historian having no judgment to express or prejudice to vent.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri at the convention at Jeffer-

son City, July 22d, 1880. Democratic nomination for a State office in Missouri is always equivalent to election, and the entire State ticket was duly elected in November. Crittenden's competitors before the convention were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway county. Before the assembling of the convention many persons who favored Marmaduke, both personally and politically, thought the nomination of an ex-Confederate might prejudice the prospects of the National Democracy, and therefore, as a matter of policy, supported Crittenden.

His name, and the fame of his family in Kentucky — Thomas T. being a scion of the Crittendens of that State, caused the Democracy of Missouri to expect great things from their new Governor. This, together with the important events which followed his inauguration, caused some people to overrate him, while it prejudiced others against him. The measures advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address were such as, perhaps, the entire Democracy could endorse, especially that of refunding, at a low interest, all that part of the State debt that can be so refunded; the adoption of measures to relieve the Supreme Court docket; a compromise of the indebtedness of some of the counties, and his views concerning repudiation, which he contemned.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By a series of legislative acts, beginning with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri aided with great liberality in the construction of a system of railroads in this State.

Among the enterprises thus largely assisted was the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the construction of which the bonds of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One half of this amount was issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The bonds issued under the former act were to run twenty years, and those under the latter act were to run thirty years. Some of the bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. These acts contain numerous provisions intended to secure the State against loss and to require the railroad company to pay the interest and principal at maturity. It was made the duty of the railroad company to save and keep the State from all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The Treasurer of the State was

to be exonerated from any advance of money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. She was required to assign her statutory mortgage lien only upon payment into the treasury of a sum of money equal to all indebtedness due or owing by said company to the State by reason of having issued her bonds and loaned them to the company.

In June, 1881, the railroad, through its attorney, Geo. W. Easley, Esq., paid to Phil. E. Chappell, State Treasurer, the sum of \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues of the road to the State. The Treasurer refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." The debt was not yet due, but the authorities of the road sought to discharge their obligation prematurely, in order to save interest and other expenses. The railroad company then demanded its bonds of the State, which demand the State refused. The company then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused.

The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited by the State in one of the banks, and was drawing interest only at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. It was demanded that this sum should be so invested that a larger rate of interest might be obtained, which sum of interest should be allowed to the company as a credit in case any sum should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State and a debt owing, though not due, and until these were provided for the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was mooted, but not decided, was this: That, if any, what account is the State to render for the use of the \$3,000,000 paid into the treasury by the complainants on the 20th of June? Can she hold that large sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and still insist upon full payment by the railroad company of all outstanding coupons?

Upon this subject Mr. Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion, said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate,

and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligations."

March 26, 1881, the Legislature, in response to a special message of Gov. Crittenden, dated February 25, 1881, in which he informed the Legislature of the purpose of the Hannibal and St. Joseph company to discharge the full amount of what it claims is its present indebtedness as to the State, and advised that provision be made for the "profitable disposal" of the sum when paid, passed an act, the second section of which provided.

"SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment, they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bonds excepted."

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the road refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and of course was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1855, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before U. S. Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 8, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment, as follows:

"*First.* That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"*Second.* That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save to the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“*Third.* That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the fund in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainant in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the Treasurer of the State — that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, which instalment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will, therefore, be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned.”

KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The occurrence during the present Governor's administration which did most to place his name in everybody's mouth, and even to herald

it abroad, causing the European press to teem with leaders announcing the fact to the continental world, was the "removal" of the famous Missouri brigand, Jesse W. James. The career of the James boys, and the banditti of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, is too well-known and too fully set forth in works of a more sensational character, to deserve further detail in these pages; and the "removal" of Jesse will be dealt with only in its relation to the Governor.

It had been long conceded that neither of the Jameses would ever be taken alive. That experiment had been frequently and vainly tried, to the sorrow of good citizens of this and other States. It seems to have been one of the purposes of Gov. Crittenden to break up this band at any cost, by cutting off its leaders. Soon after the Winston train robbery, on July 15, 1881, the railroads combined in empowering the Governor, by placing the money at his disposal, to offer heavy rewards for the capture of the two James brothers. This was accordingly done by proclamation, and, naturally, many persons were on the lookout to secure the large rewards. Gov. Crittenden worked quietly, but determinedly, after offering the rewards, and by some means learned of the availability of the two Ford boys, young men from Ray county, who had been tutored as juvenile robbers by the skillful Jesse. An understanding was had, when the Fords declared they could find Jesse — that they were to "turn him in." Robert Ford and brother seem to have been thoroughly in the confidence of James, who then (startling as it was to the entire State) resided in the city of St. Joseph, with his wife and two children! The Fords went there, and when the robber's back was turned, Robert *shot him dead in the back of the head!* The Fords told their story to the authorities of the city, who at once arrested them on a charge of murder, and they, when arraigned, *plead guilty to the charge.* Promptly, however, came a full, free and unconditional pardon from Gov. Crittenden, and the Fords were released. In regard to the Governor's course in ridding the State of this notorious outlaw, people were divided in sentiment, some placing him in the category with the Ford boys and bitterly condemning his action, while others — the majority of law-abiding people, indeed, — though deprecating the harsh measures which James' course had rendered necessary, still upheld the Governor for the part he played. As it was, the "Terror of Missouri" was effectually and finally "removed," and people were glad that he was dead. Robert Ford, the pupil of the dead Jesse, had

been selected, and of all was the most fit tool to use in the extermination of his preceptor in crime.

The killing of James would never have made Crittenden many enemies among the better class of citizens of this State; but, when it came to his

PARDON OF THE GAMBLERS.

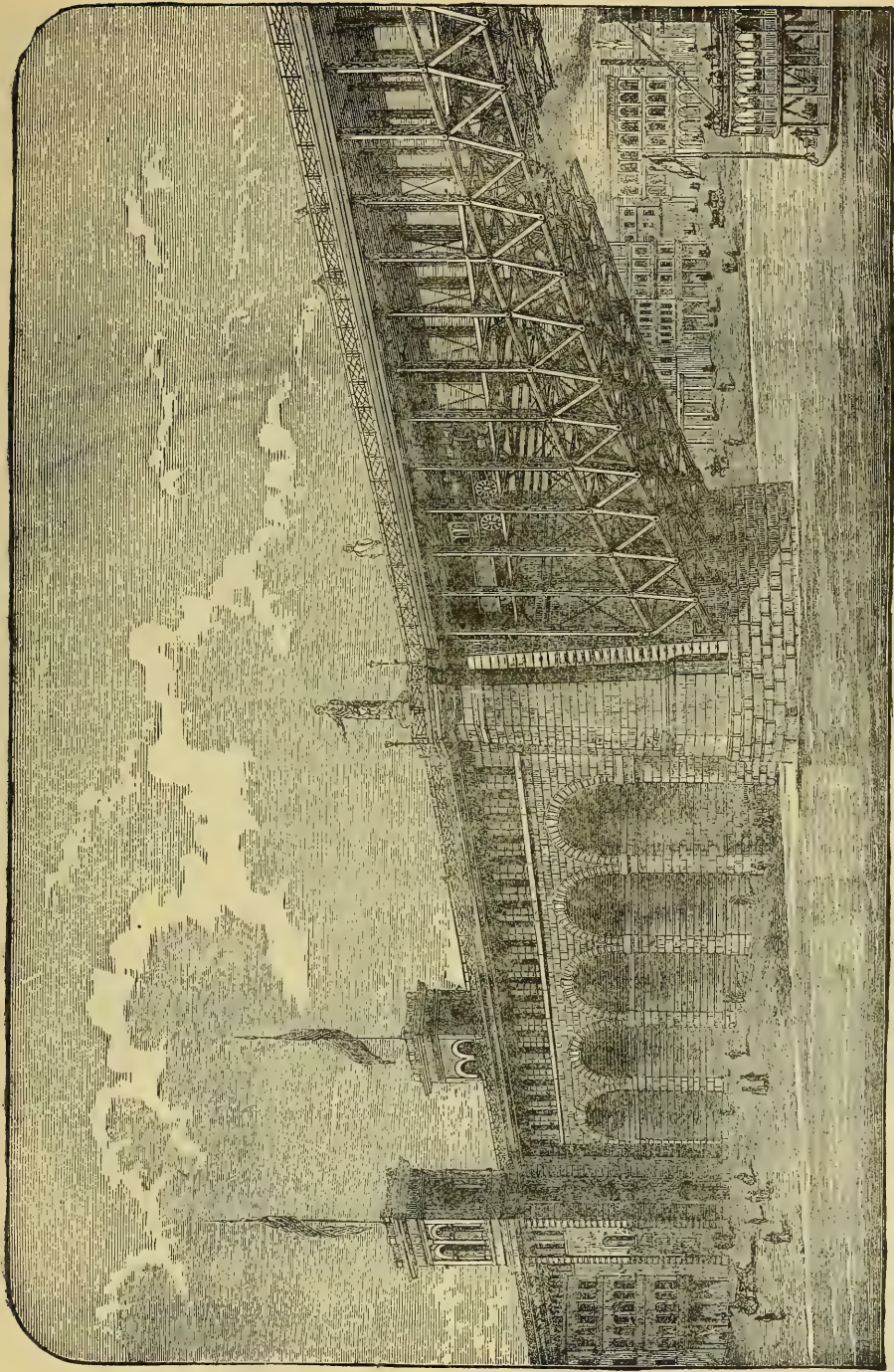
The case was different. Under the new law making gaminghouse-keeping a felony, several St. Louis gamblers, with Robert C. Pate at their head, were convicted and sentenced to prison. The Governor, much to the surprise of the more rigid moral element of the State, soon granted the gamblers a pardon. This was followed by other pardons to similar offenders, which began to render the Governor quite unpopular which one element of citizens, and to call forth from some of them the most bitter denunciations. The worst feature of the case, perhaps, is the lack of explanation, or the setting forth of sufficient reasons, as is customary in issuing pardons. This, at least, is the burden of complaint with the faction that opposes him. However, it must be borne in mind that his term of office, at this writing, is but half expired, and that a full record can not, therefore, be given. Like all mere men, Gov. Crittenden has his good and his bad, is liked by some and disliked by others. The purpose of history is to set forth the facts and leave others to sit in judgment; this the historian has tried faithfully to do, leaving all comments to those who may see fit to make them.

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

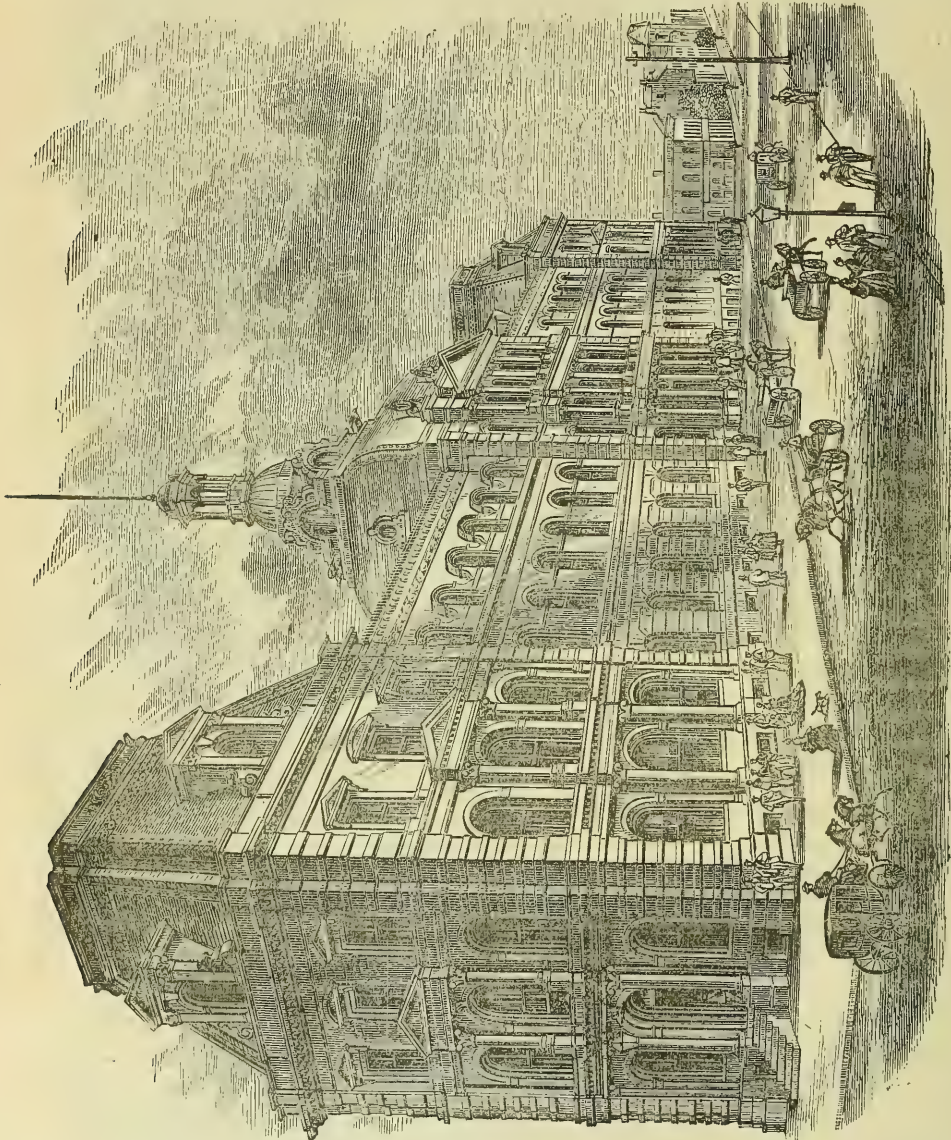
Her First Settlement — Arrival of the First Steamboat — Removal of the Capital to Jefferson City — When Incorporated — Population by Decades — First Lighted by Gas — Death of one of her Founders, Pierre Chouteau — Cemeteries — Financial Crash — Bondholders and Coupon-clippers — Value of Real and Personal Property — Manufactures — Criticism.

It was nearly a century and a quarter ago that St. Louis's first arrival proclaimed the site of the future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. In 1762 M. Pierre Laclède Liguist and his two companions, Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, landed upon the site which was destined to become a great city. They were the avant-couriers and principal members of a company which had certain privileges secured to them by the Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which then included the whole of Missouri, that of trading with the Indians, and which was known as the Louisiana Fur Company, with the privilege further granted of establishing such posts as their business might demand west of the Mississippi and on the Missouri rivers. They had been on a prospecting tour and knew something of the country, and on February 15, 1774, Laclède with the above named companions, took possession of the ground which is now the city of St. Louis. They established a trading post, took formal possession of the country, and called their post St. Louis. In 1768 Captain Rios took possession of the post as a part of Spanish territory ceded to it by France by the treaty of Paris, and it remained under the control of successive Spanish Governors until March 10, 1804. The Spanish government, by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, retroceded the territory to France, and, by purchase, France ceded the whole country to the



THE GREAT BRIDGE SPANNING THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.

United States, April 30, 1803. In October of the same year Congress passed an act approving the purchase, and authorizing the President to take possession of the country or Territory of Louisiana. This was done February 15,



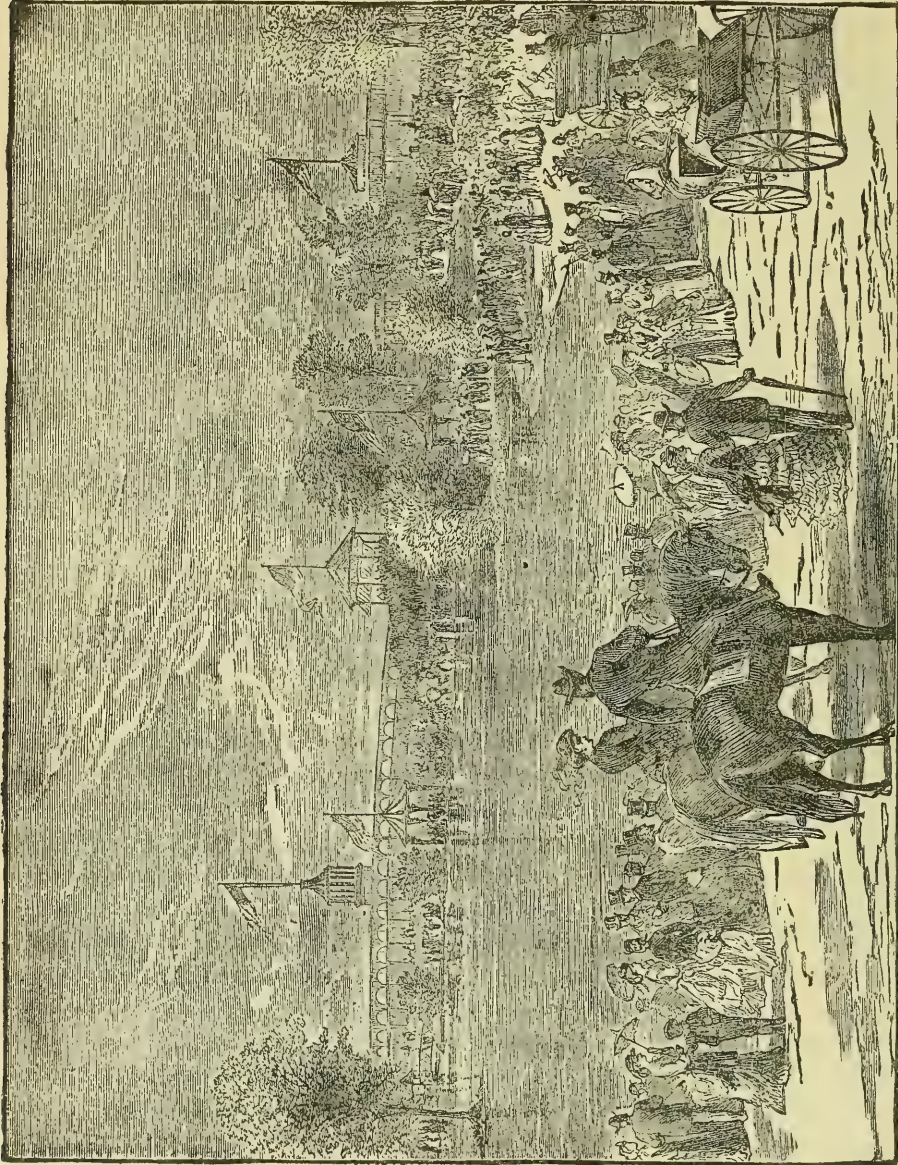
1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, and the agent of the United States, received from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, a surrender of the post of St. Louis and the Territory of Upper Louisiana. On the 10th of

March the keys to the government house and the archives and public property were turned over or delivered to the representative of the United States, the Spanish flag was lowered, the stars and stripes thrown to the breeze, accompanied with the roar of artillery and music, and the transfer was complete. In 1805 St. Louis had its first post-office established, and the place was incorporated as a town in 1809. It did not grow very fast, but was the recognized headquarters for the territory of the west and northwest. The French, from Indiana and other points had settled there, and the town was decidedly French in its character and population. The Missouri Fur Company, which had its headquarters there, was organized in 1808, of which Pierre Chouteau was the head. His associates were Manuel Lisa, Wm. Clark, Sylvester Labadie, and others, and such familiar names as the Astors, Bent, Sublette, Cabanne, General Ashly and Robert Campbell were prominently identified with the town and its progress. The first paper was issued July 2, 1808.

In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana, or that part north, was changed and named the Territory of Missouri, and was given Territorial rights, with a representation on the floor of Congress. St. Louis was the seat of the Territorial government until 1820, and the first legislature met in that town, and part of its proceedings was the removal of the seat of the government to St. Charles, where it remained until located at Jefferson City in 1826. In 1822 St. Louis began to take on more style, and was incorporated as a city December 9th of that year. There had been a bank established in 1817, and quite a large number of business houses were built and occupied, and a number of loan offices chartered. When St. Louis became an American city her population was 925; this was in 1804. When the Territory was named Missouri, and she was the seat of government in 1812, her population had reached 2,000. William Deckers laid the first pavement in 1818. A ferry boat had been started in 1804. The first steamboat arrived in 1817. It was a low-pressure steamboat, built at Pittsburgh, and named the *General Pike*. It arrived August 2d, and was greeted by the entire population, who gazed upon her with wonder and astonishment. The Indians were a badly scared crowd, and could not be induced to come near it. The first steamboat stemmed the tide of the Missouri in May, 1819, and the same year the first steamboat from New Orleans put in an appearance at St. Louis. It was twenty-seven days *en route*.

BOUNDARIES AND INCORPORATION.

In 1820 the population had reached 4,928, and when incorporated in 1822 was believed to number about 5,000, not much immigration having



SCENE IN THE ST. LOUIS FAIR GROUNDS.

come in. The boundary lines of the city when she received her charter were defined as follows: The line commencing at the middle of Mill Creek,

just below the gas works, thence west to Seventh Street, and up Seventh Street to a point due west of "Roy's Tower," thence to the river. The city plat embraced 385 acres of ground.

The first church was built in 1824, and was of the Presbyterian denomination. The second was an Episcopal Church, erected in 1825. A new court-house was built in 1827, and also a market-house. These old-time landmarks have long since disappeared, and no mark is left to tell the tale of their being. The spot or location is recorded, but what that availeth is not of comprehension to the generation of to-day.

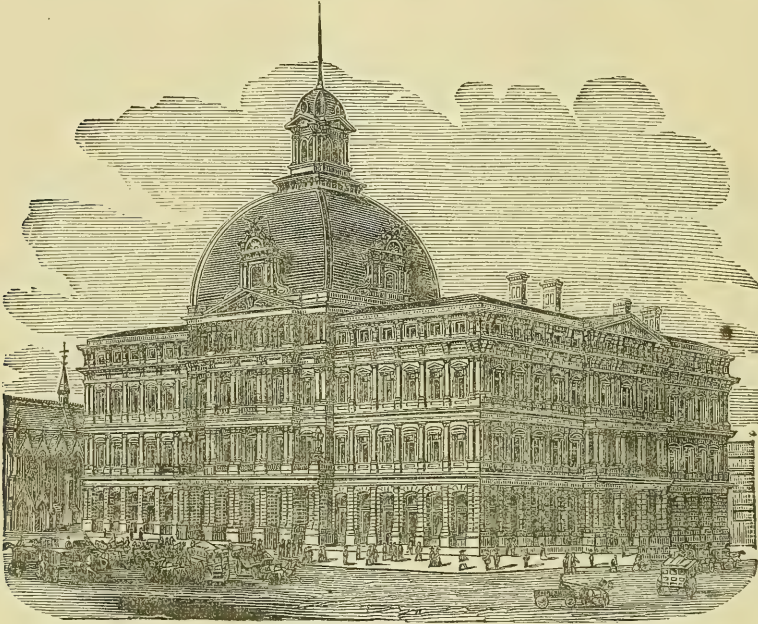
ADVANCEMENT.

The first brick house is said to have been erected in 1814. The first mayor of the city was Wm. C. Lane. The St. Louis University was founded in 1829; the Catholic Cathedral was completed in 1832 and consecrated by Bishop Rosetti.

In 1833 the population of St. Louis was about six thousand, and the taxable property, real and personal, aggregated \$2,745,000. St. Louis, like all other cities, felt the blighting effects of the financial crash of 1837, still her progress was not wholly checked. Her vitality was great, and her resources spread over the territory, in many cases, out of the reach of the troubles of the times. Her fur trade was immense, and the crash had little to do with that, so that while she felt the depression in her financial circles, her commercial prosperity was in no wise checked. There is very little more in the history of St. Louis to record than the noting of her general prosperity and steady onward progress for the next decade.

Her population in 1840 had risen to 16,469, and in 1844, 34,140. The population had more than doubled in four years. Fine buildings had arisen in place of the old fur warehouses of the early French settlers. Stately residences appeared in the suburbs; and in all that gave promise of a great and influential city, she had advanced and was advancing rapidly. The Mercantile Library was founded in 1848, and gas had been introduced the year previous, the city being first lighted on the night of November 4, 1847. In the great cholera year, 1849, the disease assumed an epidemic form, and of that dread scourge the people had a fearful experience. The progress of St. Louis had been handsomely commemorated on the eighty-third anniversary of its founding, the date being February 15, 1847. Among the living, and the only survivor of the memorable trio who first landed and located the city, was the venerable Pierre Chouteau, who, with his

brother, had accompanied Laclede Liguist, to locate a trading-post for the fur company of which they were members. He was a prominent figure in the celebration, and though at an advanced age, he was in the enjoyment of his full faculties, and was keenly alive to the wonderful progress of the city in the eighty-three years of its life. In 1849, the epidemic year, all that was mortal of Pierre Chouteau was consigned to its last resting-place, and with him all living memory ceased of the first settlement and of the rise and progress of the city. From that date history could record but written facts, the oral record had ceased to exist. His elder brother, Auguste Chouteau, had pre-



NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. LOUIS.

ceded him to the mystic beyond, having departed this life in February, 1829.

EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

The city limits had been greatly extended in 1841, embracing an area of two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, instead of the three hundred and eighty-five acres in December, 1822. This showed the wonderful growth of the city, which, even then, was contracted, and its suburbs were fast filling up.

The Institution for the Blind was incorporated in 1851, and the population had increased to 94,000 in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

St. Louis took pride in her "cities of the dead," for she has several cemeteries, with wooded dales and sylvan retreats, well suited as the last resting-place of those whose remains are deposited in the "Silent City." We will speak here of only two, because of the care taken of them, their size, and their rich and diversified surroundings, which give them a lonely, yet pleasant, look to all who visit them. The Bellefontaine was purchased by an association of gentlemen who secured an act of incorporation in 1849, and at once commenced the improvement of the ground. In 1850 the first sale of lots took place. The cemetery comprises two hundred and twenty acres of land. The Calvary Cemetery has 320 acres, of which 100 are laid out and improved. This resting-place of the dead was purchased in 1852, by the Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, and like the first above mentioned, is a lovely and secluded spot, well suited for the purpose intended.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

In 1854 the terrible accident, known as the Gasconade Bridge disaster, occurred, when many prominent citizens of St. Louis lost their lives.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

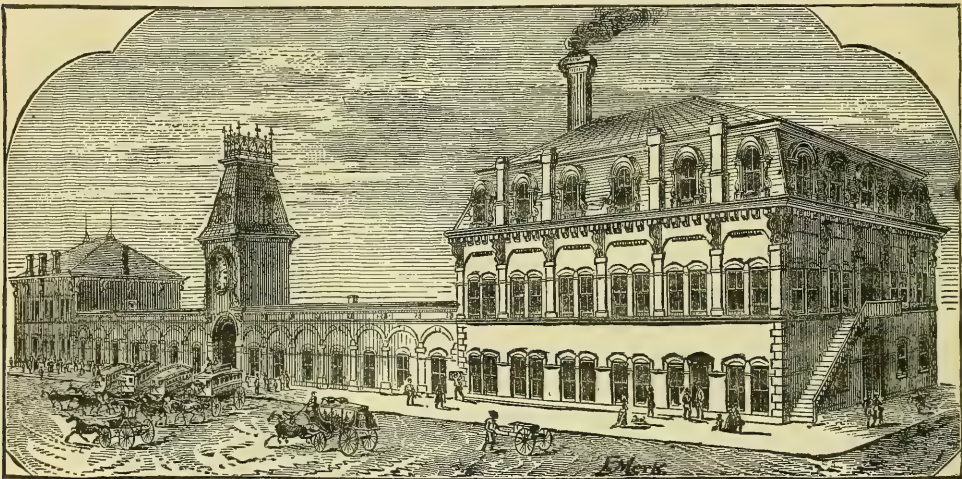
In 1857 the financial crash had a greater effect upon St. Louis than the one of 1837. Her merchants had been prosperous and extended their line of credits, and the rapidly growing city had brought many new and venturesome people, who, believing in its future, had embarked in business enterprises which required a few more years of steady rise and progress to place them on a stable foundation. These, of course, went down in the general crash, but the stream was only temporarily dammed, and the debris was soon cleared away. The flood-tide had set toward the west, and the greater the crash the greater swelled the tide of immigration toward the setting sun.

The era of a healthy, and it would seem, permanent prosperity, again dawned upon the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley in 1861, and this time not even the civil war, which then began to cast its baleful shadow over the Union, checked its onward career, and at the opening of this terrible drama St. Louis claimed a population of 187,000 souls. The war added to its financial and commercial prosperity, for it became the entrepot of supplies for the army of the southwest, and the headquarters of army operations. The valuation of real es-

tate and personal property, which had only been a little rising two and a half millions of dollars in 1833, was now, in 1860, \$73,765,670.

What the war added was more in the line of its financial and commercial development than in the spreading of its area or the building up of its waste places, but when war's fierce alarm had ceased the tide began to flow westward, and with it came the building mania, for homes and houses had to be provided for the rush of new-comers.

Chicago, which had nearly monopolized the railroads as an objective point, seemed now to have secured all that would pay, and St. Louis became the focus of all eyes. Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest began to loom up in its agricultural and mineral resources; the vast quantities of land which had been voted by venal congressmen to great railroad corporations were now thrown upon the market, and Kansas became a leading State for the attrac-



ST. LOUIS UNION DEPOT.

tion of the emigrant. In this more railroads were necessary, and the great crossing of the Mississippi was at St. Louis. Then the bridging of that great river commenced, Capt. Eads having made known his plans for this important work soon after the close of the war. The jubilee was not enjoyed, however, until 1874, when, on July 4th, the bridge was completed and opened to the railway companies. This was another era which marked a rapid progress in the future city of the valley. Sixteen separate and distinct lines of railway centered at St. Louis with completion of the bridge, and from those lines and the river traffic, St. Louis was evidently sure of her future.

BONDHOLDERS AND COUPON-CLIPPERS.

It was only when a concentration of wealth took a new departure that the

glorious future which appeared so near became so far. The energy and enterprise of the people had, in a large measure, previous to the war, been used toward building up the city, and embarking in manufactures, etc., but soon after the war that wealth was turned into government bonds and the energy and enterprise were concentrated by these rich holders in cutting coupons off of these same bonds every three months, and with few exceptions they are still at the exhaustive work. Whatever of advanced progress has been given to St. Louis the past ten years, outside of her Allens, Stannards, and perhaps a score of others, has been by the new arrivals. It was, in '69 or '70, that her local papers were prospecting on the enervating influence that a hundred first-class funerals would have on the material prosperity of the "Future Great." The light and airy business of coupon-clipping had become epidemic, and millions of dollars which ought to have been invested in manufacturing and other enterprises, were sunk in the maelstrom of government bonds, and, so far as the material advancement of the city was concerned, might as well have been buried in the ocean. Still St. Louis improved, for new arrivals of the progressive order, seeing an opening, would drop in, and those who could not clip coupons for a business worked on as their limited capital would permit. And so it was found that in 1870 real estate had reached \$119,080,800, while personal property was \$147,969,660. In 1875 the value of real estate had advanced \$12,000,000, reaching the gross sum of \$131,141,000, and personal property \$166,999,660, a gain of nearly \$20,000,000 in five years. The valuation January 1, 1879, was, of real estate, \$140,976,540, and personal property, \$172,829,980, or a total valuation of real and personal property of \$313,806,520, with a population of about 340,000. Great advancement had taken place in blocks of magnificent buildings, in the increase of her wholesale trade, in the area of her city limits, in the enlargement of her working population, so that the coupon-clippers who had stood at the front in 1870 now held a rear position, and were rather looked down upon as drones of society, wrapped in self and the vanity of self-importance, and of little use to the progress or to the detriment of the great city. Railroads run to every point of the compass. Her tunnel and the union depot had become a fixed fact, macadamized roads led to all parts of the country, miles upon miles of streets were paved and sidewalks laid with substantial brick or stone, street cars to every part of the city, and the river-front flashing with traffic, which, in point of development, has exceeded the most sanguine expectation



VIEW IN SHAW'S BOTANICAL GARDENS, ST. LOUIS.

of those who had believed in its future, while the expressions of those who had built their faith on the railroads depriving a free water-course of the wealth of her offering has been simply one of astonishment.

ST. LOUIS PARKS.

In one respect St. Louis has exhibited commendable sense in having secured a number of parks, breathing-places for her industrial population and pleasant drives for her wealthy citizens. There are no less than seventeen of these beautiful places, many of them small, but so scattered about the city as to be convenient to all her citizens. Her great park, which is called "Forest Park," has 1,372 acres, and the city has expended in purchases, laying out and beautifying the grounds, nearly one million of dollars. Carondelet Park has an area of 183.17 acres; O'Fallon Park has an area of 158.32 acres, and Tower Grove Park 270 acres. These are the largest; the others represent but a small number of acres each. Of the smaller ones, Lafayette Park leads with twenty-six acres, while the smallest, Jackson Place, has less than two acres.

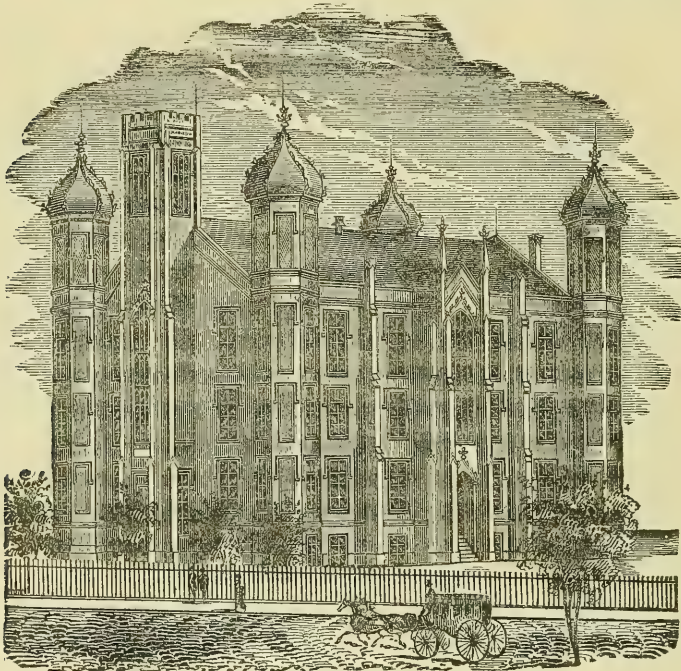
BUILDINGS AND BANKS.

There were 1,318 brick and 369 frame buildings put up in 1878, at a cost of \$3,000,000. A very fine custom-house is approaching completion. They had, January 1, 1879, twenty-nine banks in St. Louis, five of which were national banks. The combined capital of all was \$12,406,019. This shows a healthy progress, but one of not more than ordinary in the line of building improvements. It should have reached ten millions to show that advanced progress becoming a city which claims it is destined to become the central sun of the great Mississippi Valley.

In 1878 there were 2,291 arrivals of steamboats, and 2,348 departures. The commerce of the river was some half a million of dollars. The new barge lines and the wheat movement down the Mississippi for the year 1881, including her other river traffic, will undoubtedly double the business of 1878. The figures are not in; but the first half year has made a wonderful increase. Her commerce is steadily improving. There is not an article of domestic produce but has rapidly advanced in the amount received the past few years. The cereals and stock, cattle, sheep, and hogs, also the roots and vegetables, have rapidly grown in quantity. St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

In its public buildings, the United States custom-house stands first—

a massive building of white granite, occupying a whole square, and when finished will have cost \$6,000,000. The business in the custom department will exceed two million dollars the first year of its opening. The Chamber of Commerce is another magnificent structure just completed at a cost of \$1,800,000. The county court-house, which also takes a square of ground, and is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with a fire dome, cost \$2,000,000. The county building known as the "Four Courts," and the city prison, is a beautiful three-story-and-a-half basement structure, which cost \$1,250,000. The Polytechnic Institute cost \$800,000, and the magnificent Southern Hotel, finished,



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

and occupied May, 1881, cost \$1 250,000 for building and furniture.

There are public buildings of lesser note, many private structures of magnificent proportions, with a wealth of beautiful surroundings; theaters, hotels, etc., all that go to make up a great city; school-houses of ample proportions; churches beautiful in architectural design of Grecian, Doric, and Gothic, many of them being very costly in their build. One hundred and seventy-one churches are found within her limits, and the denominations cover all that claim the Protestant or

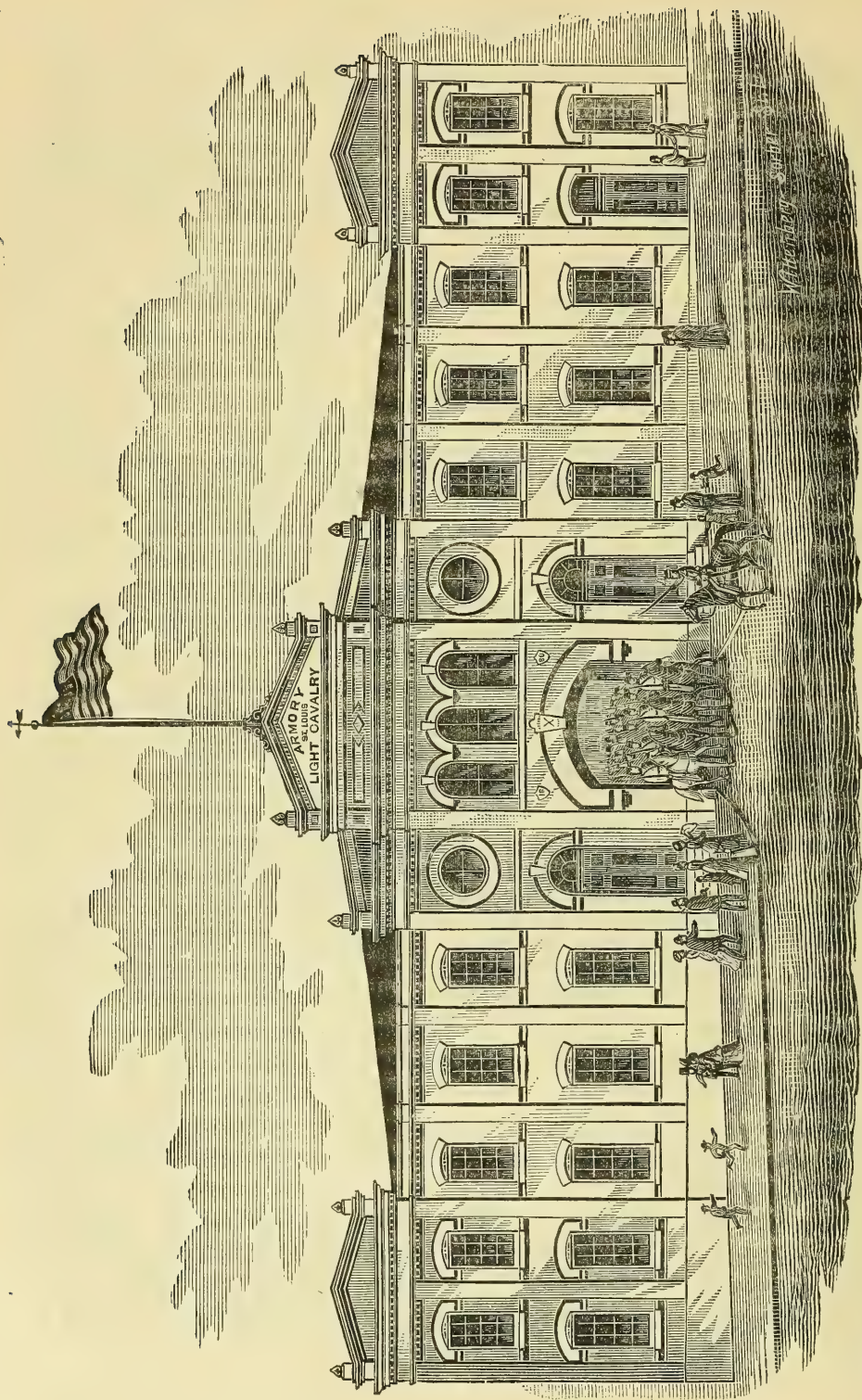
Catholic faith. The Cathedral on Walnut Street is the oldest church edifice, but not the most costly, in the city.

The public school library was founded in 1872, and numbers 36,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library has 42,090 volumes, and contains not only many valuable literary works, but many choice works of art.

MANUFACTURES.

In this line St. Louis is fast reaching a commanding situation. So long as railroads commanded the freighting facilities of the city, and the great highway to the sea which Providence had placed at her door was ignored for man's more expensive route by rail, St. Louis remained but an infant in manufacturing enterprises — and these had succumbed in many instances to the power of monopolies, or to the tariff of freight which took off all the profits, and her more eastern competitors were the gainers. But in the last two years Nature's great highway to the sea has begun to be utilized, and St. Louis has all at once opened her eyes to the fact that she has a free railway of water to the sea, the equal of twenty railroads by land, and it only needs the cars (the barges) to revolutionize the carrying trade of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The track is free to all. He who can build the cars can have the track ready at all times for use. The Father of Waters lies at her door; a mountain of iron is but a few miles away; coal, also, lies nearly at her gates; and while she has slept the sleep of years, these vast opportunities might have made her, ere this, the equal of any manufacturing city on the globe. She will become such, for no other city can show such vast resources or such rapid and cheap facilities for distribution. Even the coupon-clippers are waking up, and believe there are higher and nobler aims for man than the lavish expenditure of wealth in indolence and selfish pleasure. The surplus wealth of St. Louis, if invested in manufacturing enterprises, would make her the wonder of the continent. She may realize this some day; when she does, she will wonder at the stupidity and folly that has controlled her for so many years. Foundries, machine-shops, rolling-mills, cotton and woolen factories, car-shops, these and a thousand other industries are but waiting for the magic touch of an enterprising people to give them life.

The year 1882 opens auspiciously for a new life. St. Louis now begins to consider the question of progress from a more enlightened standpoint, and with a look of intelligent action. It may take a little time yet to drive sleep from her eyelids and sloth from her limbs, but



NEW ARMORY BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS.

it looks now more than ever as though she would accomplish this and wake up to the full fruition of her great opportunities—in fact, to her manifest destiny. Missouri ought to be proud of St. Louis, but that cannot be while sloth lies at the portals of her gates and the dry-rot of old fogysm guides her present course.

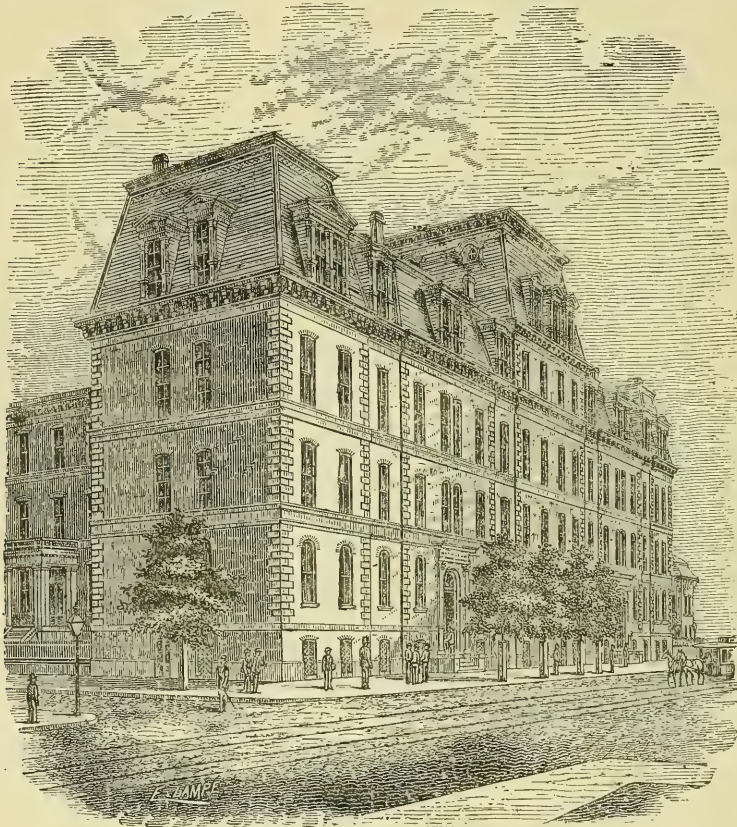
The brewery business of St. Louis is one of her leading departments of trade. She has the largest establishment in the world for bottling beer, a building two hundred feet long and thirty feet broad. The manufacture of wine is another important business which has assumed immense proportions. Distilling, rectifying and wholesale dealing in liquors is another branch that adds a large revenue to the taxable wealth of the city. There is nothing in the manufacturers' line but what could sustain a healthy growth in St. Louis, if even plain business sense is at command. Her future may be said to be all before her, for her manufacturing interests are yet in their infancy. She can become the manufacturing centre of the continent. The centre or receiving point for the greatest amount of cereals any city can handle, and the stock centre also of the country, St. Louis may, with the opportunities within her grasp, well be called the "*Future Great*."

CHAPTER OF CRITICISM.

But the name "*Future Great*" is used at this time by her rivals in tones of derision. That she should have ignored so many years the great and bountiful resources nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her, ay! it would seem, even spurned them through an ignorance as dense as it is wonderful, is very strange, and has brought a stigma of disgrace upon the character of her people. This action on her part has not escaped the notice of men of wealth, of towering ambition, of nerve force and of unlimited energy, and to-day one of the railway kings of the country, Jay Gould, of New York, has grasped the sceptre of her commercial life and rules with a grasp of steel, and through his iron roadways run the commercial life-blood which flows through the arteries of her business life. That this neglect of her great opportunities should have placed it in the power of one man to become the arbiter of her fate is as humiliating as it has proved costly. Millions have poured into the coffers of Jay Gould, who, seeing this vast wealth of resources lying idle or uncared for, had the nerve to seize and the far-seeing judgment and enterprise to add them to his own personal gains. The world can admire the bold energy of the man, and the genius that can grasp and guide the commercial desti-

nies of an Empire, but it is none the less a blot upon the fair name, capital and enterprise of a great city, and should mantle the cheek of every St. Louisian with shame. The writer feels all that he has here written, but his pride as a Missourian cannot blind him to the faults of her people

St. Louis is an old city and there has been much written of her extraordinary progress, and yet whatever that progress is, has been caused far more by her people being compelled to take advantage of



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.

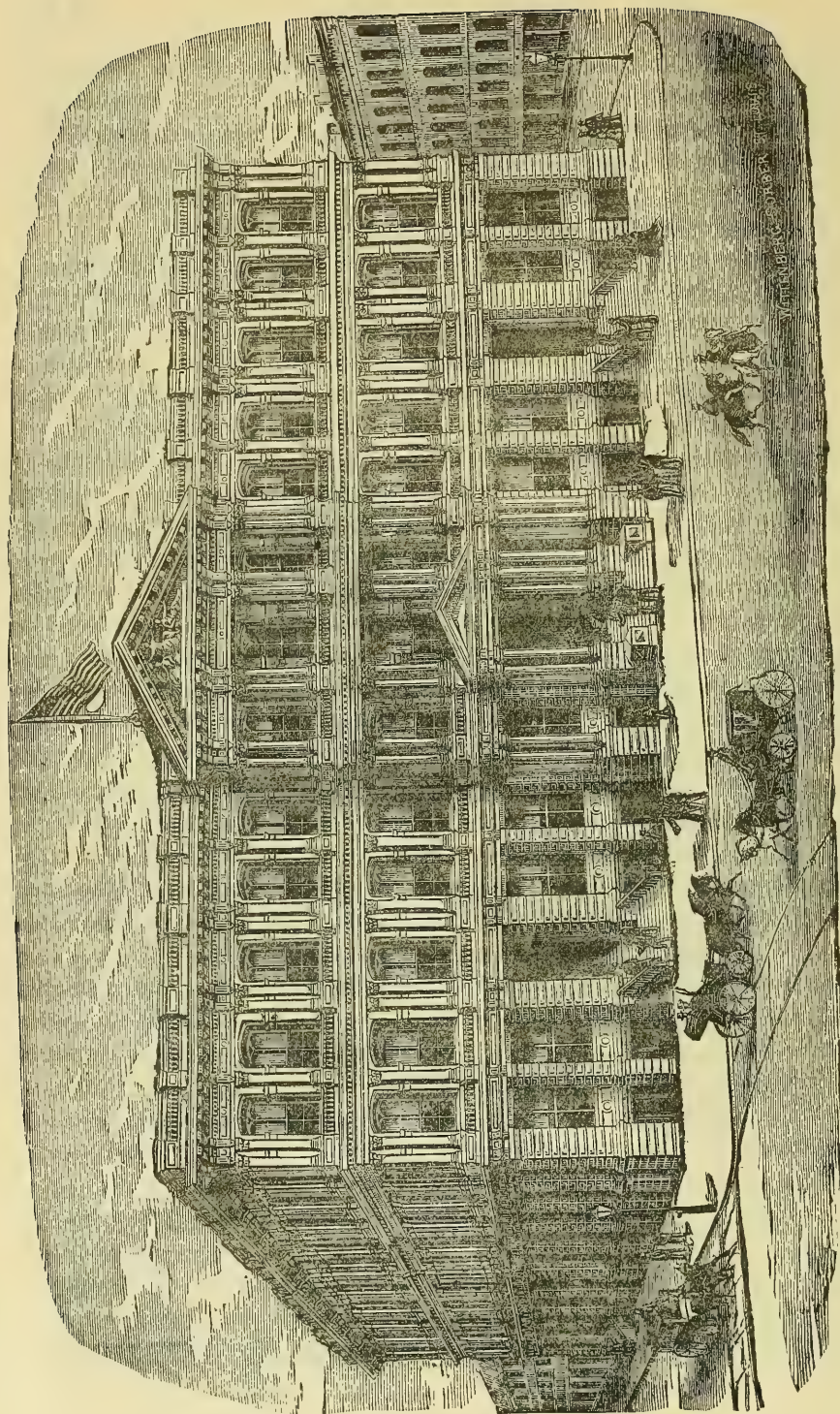
the opportunities within their reach than making such by their own energy and enterprise. If she has grown in population and in wealth, it is because she could not help herself. After forty years of life, as late as 1812, the currency of St. Louis was still confined to peltries, trinkets, maple sugar, honey, beeswax, venison, hams, etc., in fact, all barter and trade, and yet those who have compiled her local history

talk wildly of her destiny and prophesy wonders for her in the near future. It is best to look at St. Louis as she is to-day. It is to be hoped that her future growth may not take pattern after her past, and that the new men who have taken her commercial future into their keeping will still exhibit that towering genius for the development of St. Louis that has characterized them in their eastern home.

The future of St. Louis would seem to be one of a rapidly growing city, not only in population, but in commercial and financial strength, as though founded upon a rock. This is the present outlook. While the genius of Gould and his associates has secured millions of dollars by their business ventures, there are other millions still left to build up and add to her prosperity and greatness if rightly managed.

The tremendous energy of Gould has astonished the sleepy St. Louisians as much as if they had been treading upon live coals, and in waking up they have discovered that their sleep and indolence have cost them several millions. Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage and their associates do not work for nothing, and the people who claim the "Future Great" as their abiding place should lose no time in taking a firm hold of the present and guiding her toward the great destiny which awaits her, with the winning cards in their own hands. The New Yorkers have shown them a will and a way, and now let them practice the lesson it has cost them so much to learn.

It has been over a century since St. Louis took a start into life, and it is quite that since the ring of the pioneer's axe and the sharp crack of his rifle reverberated through her streets. The slow progress of pioneer life has departed and modern civilization, with the light of genius for its guide, is rapidly progressing and recording history for future generations. When in 1817 the first steamboat landed at St. Louis, the possibilities of what the future might be began to dawn upon the minds of her people, and that year may be well proclaimed as the dividing line between the old and the new era of St. Louis's destiny. From that day she looked forward, not backward, and while up to that time she seemed to have lived in the past, it was the future before her that then riveted her attention. She kept up a lively step to the music of progress for several years, and the Father of Waters and the mighty Missouri with their fleets of water-craft attested her enterprise, and she grew apace. But in a few years she again fell asleep, and slept until the snort of the iron horse awoke her rudely from slumber. She had grown even while she slept, because the great water-way which passed her door had become the pathway of a mighty



ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

business. But this grand highway to the sea which had nourished her while she slept was at once forgotten or relegated to the rear, and her awakened energies were given to the prancing steed whose breath was fire, that made the earth tremble at his strength, and whose speed was like the wings of the wind. The railroad fever had taken possession of the Queen City of the Valley. She grew apace and for years she has reveled in the new love, and the grand old Father of Waters which had nurtured her into life was forgotten. But she has again awakened from her quiet dreams, and the iron horse which had lulled her to repose was found while bringing millions to her door to have taken millions more away. And in this year of 1882 she opens her eyes to her true destiny, and the grand Old Father of Waters, which she had striven to drive from her, was once more recognized as the very foundation or bed-rock of her commercial life, the power that was to keep in check the absorption of her wealth, from the monopolizing influence and insatiable maw of the railway kings. She now proudly points to the grand old river, and the fleets of barges borne upon its bosom filled with the wealth of an empire, and calls on her sister, Chicago, to look at this glorious sight. The "Garden City" has already snuffed the battle from afar, and is ready to struggle for a commercial supremacy in which there are literally millions, for nature has done the work, and St. Louis will win. The "City by the Lake" is deserving, and had she the opportunities which have lain so long dormant in possession of her rival, would have been to-day the wonder of the world. But it is the rugged path that brings out man's energy and endurance, not the smooth road. So it is with cities. And so the majestic Mississippi flows on, bearing upon its waters the riches of the valley, and pouring into the lap of the Queen City upon its banks millions upon millions of wealth. If the spirit of 1882 shall continue, then St. Louis will soon become the pride of the State. In reality she will be the "Future Great" of the American Continent. She that stands on the bank of this great inland sea, the commerce of an empire flowing at her feet, her sails in every clime and country, she is indeed to become a great city, the arbiter of the commercial world and the Queen City whose wealth, commanding influence, culture and refinement will attest the greatness of her people and command the homage of the world. Such is to be the "Future Great" city, St. Louis.

STATISTICS.

Debt of St. Louis, January 1, 1881, \$22,507,000 ; rate of taxation on the \$100, \$1.75.

The receipts of all kinds of grain, 51,958,177 bushels.

Twenty-four flouring-mills manufactured 2,077,625 barrels of flour in 1880.

The receipts of cotton for 1880 were 496,570 bales.

There were 12,846,169 pounds of tobacco manufactured into plug, fine-cut and smoking tobacco.

There were 330,935,973 feet of lumber received in 1880.

St. Louis received for the year 1880, 41,892,356 bushels of coal.

Seven elevators have a total capacity of 5,650,000 bushels, and three more are being erected and one other enlarged.

The aggregate of bank clearing for 1880 amounted to \$1,422,-918,978.

The post-office distributed in 1880, 43,731,844 pieces, weighing 4,250,000 pounds.

Post-office orders issued numbered 53,337, and represented \$879,-943.90.

The value of school property is \$2,851,133.

The steel bridge cost \$13,000,000, and tunnel \$1,500,000.

LAWS OF MISSOURI.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW.

The homestead exemption law of the State of Missouri has been one of the most enlightened laws passed for the benefit of the people. In the last session of the general assembly of the State, the spring of 1880-81, there was a material change in the law, and it is given here in full. Thus every head of a family can be secure in a home of moderate value, if he will not waive his right to it. There are printed notes now drawn up in which there is a clause printed waiving the right of holding such property under that law. When a man signs such a note, his home stands in the same light as his other property. These notes should never be signed unless by or with the consent of the wife as well as the husband. The law reads, as amended, as follows, and is in full force at this time :

SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and eighty-nine (2689) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, is hereby amended by striking out, "or incorporated towns and villages having a less population," and inserting in lieu thereof, "having a population of ten thousand or less," in twelfth line, and by inserting immediately after "dollars," fifteenth line, the words "and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homesteads shall not include more than five acres of ground or exceed the total value of \$1,500," so that said section as amended shall read as follows :

SEC. 2689. The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land in connection therewith, not exceeding the amount and value herein limited, which is or shall be used by such housekeeper, or head of a family as such homestead shall, together with the rents, issues

and products thereof, be exempt from attachment and execution, except as herein provided; such homestead in the country shall not include more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and in cities having a population of forty thousand or more, such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities having a population of ten thousand and less than forty thousand, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homestead shall not include more than five acres of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead; said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgments of instruments of writing, affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and every such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims, as aforesaid, with the recorder, shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortgagers shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice; *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating or in any other manner disposing of such homestead, or any part thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1881.

HUSBAND NOT LIABLE.

AN ACT to exempt the husband from the payment of the debts of his wife, contracted before marriage.

SECTION 1. The property owned by a man before his marriage, and that which he may acquire after his marriage by purchase, descent, gift, grant, devise, or any other manner whatsoever, and the profits

thereof, except such as may be acquired from the wife, shall be exempt from all debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by his wife before their marriage.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 25, 1881.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The law passed by the General Assembly on the rights and privileges of married women is full and complete, is composed of fourteen sections, and too long to be embodied in this work. The law can be found in the "Revised Statutes of Missouri, volume 1, 1876." It is chapter 51, and found on pages 557 to 561.

HEDGES TRIMMED.

It may not be known to all that a law was passed by the General Assembly (1880-1881), that "every person having a hedge fence, over five years old, upon the line of any public road or highway in this State, is hereby required to cut down the same, to the height of not more than five feet nor less than four feet, every two years: *Provided*, that hedge fences inclosing orchards, house-yards and stock-yards, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act."

The overseer of roads is to serve the notice and the owner has thirty days to commence, and if he fail to do it the overseer shall have it done, and the owner must pay all expenses of the same. It can be collected of him by law, same as revenue for road purposes.

The law passed and took effect March 16, 1881.

CHANGING SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1. The voters of any school-district in this State may change the location of a school-house site when the same, for any cause, may be deemed necessary and notice of such contemplated change shall have been given by the directors at least twenty days prior thereto by posting at least three written notices in three of the most public places in the district where such school-house site shall be located; *Provided*, that in every case a majority of the voters of said district shall only be necessary to remove a site nearer the center of a school district, but in all cases to remove a site further from the center of a school district it shall require two-thirds of the legal voters of such school district.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 24, 1881.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The legislature of 1880-81 passed a marriage license act which makes it necessary for persons before marriage to secure a license. No person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony can legally do so without first seeing the license, and a marriage performed without a license is not legal and a penalty is attached. The intent of the law is to have an official record which shall stand in the courts and settle any dispute either of marriage or property which may hereafter arise. The law reads:

SECTION 1. Previous to any marriage in this State a license for that purpose shall be obtained.

The recorder of the county issues the license and the parties must be, the male 21 years and the female 18 years of age. If younger, the parents or guardian must give consent.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work are described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus

and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied, or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing*. It is therefore *important* that all persons *contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract*.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode* and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other manner. They *can not collect money, or agree that payment be made in anything else but money*. They *can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business*.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

FORMS OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, ETC.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, James Johnson, of the town of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner as follows, to-wit:

First — I give, devise and bequeath to my son, James Horace Johnson, \$1,000 in bank stock, of the First National Bank of Boston, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Washington, Shelby county, Missouri, and consisting of eighty acres of land with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second — I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters,

Ida Louisa Johnson and Annie May Johnson, each \$1,000 in cash, and each one a quarter section of land owned by myself in the township of Jasper, Henry county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the record of said county, where said land is located; the north 160 acres to go to Ida Louisa, my eldest daughter.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Thomas Alfred Johnson, ten shares of railroad stock in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and my lot, with the residence thereon, in Dayton, Ohio, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth—I give to my wife Samuella Richardson Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my home not hitherto disposed of, including \$5,000 of bank stock, in the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth—It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And Lastly—I nominate and appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, and my eldest son, James Horace Johnson.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Dayton, Ohio, the residue of such money to revert to my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, James Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of December, 1876.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by James Johnson as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

THOMAS DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

ROCHESTER MCQUADE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS, I, James Johnson, did, on the fourth day of December, 1876, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Ida Louisa has deceased, October 10th, 1877; and

WHEREAS, A son has been born to me, which son is now christened John Wesley Johnson, I give and bequeath to him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands, bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Ida Louisa, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of January, 1878.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, James Johnson, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament, and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnessess thereto, at the date hereof.

THOS. DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

CHARLES JACKSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into on this —— day of —— A. D. 188—, by and between ——, of the county of ——, and State of Missouri, of the first part, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of —— from and after the —— day of —— A. D. 188—, at the —— rent of —— dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[*Here insert terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due or unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession

thereof by action of forcible entry and detainer, or he may use all or any of the remedies to effect such possession.

And the party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force or inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purpose whatsoever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purposes whatsoever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet, or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under a penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damages by fire and the depredation by animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessor, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that upon the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the occupancy and possession of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, alone excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first-above written.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

— —

— —
— —

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — county, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by —, of — county, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the county of —, and State of —, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.
 One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.
 One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

And the said mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____, in the county of _____, State of _____, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

and do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in said property being the right of redemption herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— dollars,

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said

premises, and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

— —
— —
— —

— —
— —
— —

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

All forms of deeds, mortgages, or bond for deed, shall have the following form of acknowledgment:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF — } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this — day of —, 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (deed, mortgage, etc.), as —, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written.

— —

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1881.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay to John Doe, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received, with interest.

RICHARD ROE..

A note to be payable in anything else but money, needs only the article substituted in the above form. "With interest," means at the legal rate, and any other rate must be mentioned, or if no interest is to be paid until after the maturity of the note it should be so stated.

ORDERS.

Orders should be simply worded:

MR. D. H. WATERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 2, 1881.

Please pay J. Walker twenty-five dollars and charge to account of
J. TURNER.

If it is to be paid in trade it should be so expressed after the word dollars.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should state when received and for what; thus:

\$100.

ST. LOUIS, January 1, 1878.

Received of J. W. Hardin one hundred dollars, for services in the harvest field, to date, in full.

Or,

Received of J. W. Hardin fifty dollars, for one week's work of self and team, in hauling stone, in full.

R. W. FIELDS.

If only part is paid it should read, "on account," instead of "in full."

BILL OF PURCHASE.

It should state each article and price, as follows:—

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 1, 1878.

J. W. SHATTUCK,

Bought of J. D. ADAMS.

To	5 Yards Jeans, at	.	.	.	.50	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2 50
"	20 " Brown Domestic	.	.	.	.08	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 60

Received payment,

\$4 10

J. D. ADAMS.

VALUABLE RULES.

How to find the gross and net weight of a hog, is by the rule that a hog's net weight is one-fifth less than his gross weight. For instance, a hog weighing 400 pounds gross, would, when dressed, weigh 320.

A good rule to find the capacity of a granary or a wagon-bed is multiply by (short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of bushels.

To find the contents of a corn-crib multiply the number of cubic feet by 54 (short method) or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off one decimal—the result will be the answer in bushels. This rule applies when it is first cribbed and before the corn shrinks.

For the contents of a cistern or tank, multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method) and point off one decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each.

To measure boards multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in

inches), divide the product by 12 — the result will be the contents in square feet.

NOTE. — This is the correct measurement for every inch of thickness.

The same in substance is the rule for scantling, joists, planks, sills, etc. Multiply the width, thickness and length together (the width and thickness in inches and the length in feet) and divide the product by 12 — the result will be square feet.

To find the number of brick required in a building, multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$. The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

A congressional township is thirty-six sections, each a square mile.

A section of land is 640 acres.

A quarter section, 160 acres, is a half a mile square.

Eighty acres is half a mile long and one-quarter of a mile wide.

Forty acres is a quarter of a mile square.

The sections of a congressional township are all numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner of the township.

One hundred and ninety-six pounds is one barrel of flour.

Two hundred pounds is one barrel of pork.

Fifty-six pounds is called a firkin of butter.

A cord of wood is four feet wide, four feet high, and eight feet long.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The lawful weight of the following articles is the following number of pounds per bushel, and so understood when no special contract is made :

Apples, peaches and quinces	48	Dried peaches	33
Cherries, grapes, currants or gooseberries	40	Rye	56
Strawberries, raspberries or blackberries	32	Salt	50
Osage-orange seed	32	Sand	130
Millet seed	45	Lime	80
Clover seed	60	Beans	60
Flax seed	56	Bran	20
Sorghum seed	30	Oats	33
Timothy seed	45	Wheat	60
Hemp seed	44	Barley	48
Broom-corn seed	30	Buckwheat	52
Blue-grass seed	14	Corn-meal	48
Hungarian grass seed	45	Stone coal	80
Sweet potatoes	46	Corn, in the ear	70
Castor beans	46	Potatoes	60
Dried apples	24	Onions	57
		Shelled corn	56

There is a fine and penalty attached for giving false weights.

MISSOURI GAME LAW.

There have been so many violations of the game law that its publication is one of interest. Many persons violate this law through ignorance, and others wilfully. The penalty is here given for all such acts. Every good citizen and lover of hunting is interested in preventing the law from being trampled upon, and those wilfully breaking it should be forced to pay the penalty. A synopsis of the law is as follows:

It is unlawful to kill, catch or have in possession any deer between January 15th and September 1st.

Wild turkey between March 1st and September 15th.

Prairie chickens between February 1st and August 15th.

Quail or pheasant between February 1st and October 15th.

Woodcock between January 10th and July 1st.

Turtle doves, meadow larks and plover between February 1st and August 1st.

Wild song birds or insectivorous birds cannot be killed at any time.

It is unlawful to net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, or any of the birds named above.

It is unlawful to have in possession or purchase or sell any of the game or animals named above when the killing is prohibited.

It is unlawful to have in possession or to sell any of the game birds named that do not show shot marks, it being *prima facie* evidence that they have been trapped or netted contrary to law.

It is unlawful for any railroad, express company, or other carrier, to receive for transportation any of the birds or game mentioned, when the killing of the same is prohibited.

Every person who shall violate any of the above named laws shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$20 for each bird or animal killed, netted, trapped or found in his possession.

Any violators of these laws can be prosecuted before any police justice, recorder, or justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction to try cases of misdemeanor.

One-half of any fines collected will be paid to the informer and the balance to the school fund of the county. It is the duty of all constables, marshals, market-masters and police officers, to arrest all persons violating any of the game laws, and take them before the courts having jurisdiction to hear and try complaints.

California quail cannot be killed before October, 1883.

Messina quail cannot be killed before January 1st, 1886.

Hawks, owls, eagles and crows can be killed at any time, and the destruction of these birds and their nests is recommended.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY RACES—1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Total population, 1880.	White, 1880.	Colored, 1880.	Chinese, 1880.	Indians, civilized or taxed, 1880.
1 Alabama		1,262,794	661,986	600,141	4	213
2 Arizona		40,441	35,178	188	1,632	3,493
3 Arkansas		802,564	591,611	210,622	134	197
4 California		864,686	767,266	6,168	75,122	16,130
5 Colorado		194,649	191,452	2,459	610	128
6 Connecticut		622,683	610,884	11,422	130	241
7 Dakota		135,180	133,177	381	238	1,384
8 Delaware		146,654	120,198	26,456	.....	.....
9 District of Columbia		177,638	118,236	59,378	18	6
10 Florida		267,351	141,249	125,262	18	37
11 Georgia		1,539,048	814,218	724,654	17	94
12 Idaho		32,611	29,011	58	3,378	164
13 Illinois		3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	214	133
14 Indiana		1,978,362	1,939,093	38,988	37	233
15 Iowa		1,624,620	1,614,510	9,442	47	464
16 Kansas		995,966	952,056	43,096	22	792
17 Kentucky		1,648,708	1,377,077	271,462	10	50
18 Louisiana		940,103	455,063	483,898	483	819
19 Maine		648,945	646,903	1,427	8	607
20 Maryland		934,632	724,718	209,897	6	11
21 Massachusetts		1,783,012	1,764,082	18,644	256	341
22 Michigan		1,636,331	1,614,078	14,936	29	7,238
23 Minnesota		780,806	776,940	1,558	54	2,254
24 Mississippi		1,131,592	479,371	650,337	52	1,832
25 Missouri		2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046	94	96
26 Montana		39,157	35,468	202	1,737	1,750
27 Nebraska		452,433	449,805	2,376	18	233
28 Nevada		62,265	53,574	465	5,423	2,803
29 New Hampshire		346,984	346,264	646	14	60
30 New Jersey		1,130,983	1,091,856	38,796	182	58
31 New Mexico		118,430	107,188	907	55	10,280
32 New York		5,033,810	5,017,142	64,943	942	783
33 North Carolina		1,400,047	867,467	531,316	1	1,216
34 Ohio		3,198,239	3,118,344	79,655	117	113
35 Oregon		174,764	163,087	493	9,508	1,679
36 Pennsylvania		4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342	170	168
37 Rhode Island		276,528	269,934	6,503	27	67
38 South Carolina		995,622	391,258	604,325	9	114
39 Tennessee		1,542,463	1,139,120	402,992	26	326
40 Texas		1,592,574	1,197,493	394,007	142	932
41 Utah		143,906	142,381	204	518	804
42 Vermont		322,286	331,243	1,032	.....	11
43 Virginia		1,512,806	880,739	631,996	6	65
44 Washington		75,120	67,349	357	3,227	4,187
45 West Virginia		618,443	592,433	25,729	14	17
46 Wisconsin		1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724	16	3,118
47 Wyoming		20,788	19,436	299	914	139
Total United States		50,152,866	43,402,408	6,577,497	105,679	65,880

PER CENT OF INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.

Total population.....30.06	per cent.	Chinese population.....	67.07	per cent.
White population.....28.82	"	Indian population (civilized		
Colored population.....34.78	"	or taxed).....156.02		"

The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory (both unorganized as yet) are not included in the above total. The census of Alaska in 1880 showed: White, 392; Creoles (issue of intermarriage between the whites and natives), 1,683; Aleuts, 1,960; Innuits, 17,488; Indians, 8,655; total, 30,178.

The Indian Territory is estimated to contain 60,000 to 75,000 inhabitants.

The Indians included in the census in each State and Territory are those reckoned as civilized, or outside of tribal organizations. Indians not taxed are by law excluded from the census. Estimates of their numbers vary widely—from 200,000 to 350,000 (the latter as estimated in the census of 1870).

In the Chinese column (for want of space elsewhere) have been reckoned a very few Japanese, East Indians and Sandwich Islanders, not exceeding 250 in all.

MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

1850	9,201	1870	52,914
1855	18,374	1875	74,374
1860	30,635	1880	84,715
1865	35,085		

There were in the whole world, January 1, 1881, 192,952 miles of railway.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND WIRES.

In 1866, there were 37,380 miles of telegraph line in the United States, and 75,685 miles of wire; in 1870, 54,109 miles of line and 112,191 miles of wire; in 1875, 72,833 miles of line and 179,496 miles of wire; in 1880, 85,645 miles of line and 233,534 miles of wire.

There were 29,216,509 telegraph messages sent in the year 1880.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1841	1,634,945	1854	2,930,027	1867	2,019,774
1842	1,683,574	1855	2,847,359	1868	2,593,993
1843	2,368,375	1856	3,527,845	1869	2,439,039
1844	2,030,409	1857	2,939,519	1870	3,154,946
1845	2,394,503	1858	3,113,962	1871	4,352,317
1846	2,100,537	1859	3,851,481	1872	2,974,351
1847	1,778,651	1860	4,669,770	1873	3,930,508
1848	2,347,634	1861	3,656,006	1874	4,170,388
1849	2,728,596	1862	No rec'd.	1875	3,832,991
1850	2,096,706	1863	"	1876	4,669,288
1851	2,355,257	1864	"	1877	4,485,423
1852	3,015,029	1865	"	1878	4,811,265
1853	3,262,822	1866	2,193,987	1879	5,073,531

The crop for 1880 is given by States, as follows :—

States.	Bales.	States.	Bales.
Mississippi.....	955,808	North Carolina.....	389,516
Georgia.....	813,965	Tennessee.....	380,624
Texas.....	801,090	Florida.....	54,997
Alabama.....	699,576	Missouri.....	19,783
Arkansas.....	606,980	Indian Territory.....	17,000
South Carolina.....	522,548	Virginia.....	11,000
Louisiana.....	506,764	Kentucky.....	1,367

AREA OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1869 (U. S. census 1870).	Tons produced 1879, (Saward's estimate).
1	Pennsylvania { Anthracite.....	472	15,664,275	26,142,689
2	Ohio..... { Bituminous.....	12,302	7,798,518	14,500,000
3	Illinois.....	10,000	2,527,285	5,000,000
4	Maryland, Bituminous.....	36,800	2,624,163	3,500,000
5	West Virginia.....	550	1,819,824	1,730,709
6	Iowa.....	16,000	608,873	1,250,000
7	Indiana.....	18,000	263,487	1,600,000
8	Missouri.....	6,450	436,870	1,000,000
9	Kentucky.....	26,887	621,930	900,000
10	Tennessee.....	12,871	150,582	1,000,000
11	California.....	5,100	133,418	450,000
12	Colorado.....	.....	.....	600,000
13	Kansas.....	.....	4,500	400,000
14	Oregon.....	22,256	32,938	400,000
15	Alabama.....	.....	.....	200,000
16	Washington.....	5,330	11,000	250,000
17	Wyoming.....	.....	17,844	170,000
18	Virginia.....	.....	50,000	175,000
19	Michigan.....	185	61,803	90,000
20	Nebraska.....	6,700	28,150	35,000
21	Utah.....	3,000	1,425	75,000
22	Rhode Island.....	.....	5,800	225,000
23	Arkansas.....	509	14,000	15,900
24	Texas.....	12,000	.....	.....
25	Georgia.....	20,000	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	32,863,690	59,808,398

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1789 TO 1880.

Year.	Candidates.	Party.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	Electoral Vote 1880.†	
					States.	No.
1789	George Washington.....	Federal.	From 1789 to 1824 electors chosen by the legislature.	All.	Alabama.....	10
1796	John Adams.....	Federal.		71	Arkansas.....	6
	Thomas Jefferson.....	Democrat.		60	California.....	6
	*Thomas Jefferson.....	Democrat.		73	Colorado.....	3
1800	Aaron Burr.....	Democrat.		73	Connecticut.....	6
	John Adams.....	Federal.		65	Delaware.....	3
	Thomas Jefferson.....	Democrat.		148	Florida.....	4
1804	C. C. Pinckney.....	Federal.		28	Georgia.....	11
	James Madison.....	Democrat.		122	Illinois.....	21
1808	C. C. Pinckney.....	Federal.		47	Indiana.....	15
	James Madison.....	Democrat.		128	Iowa.....	11
1812	DeWitt Clinton.....	Federal.		89	Kansas.....	5
	James Monroe.....	Democrat.		180	Kentucky.....	12
1816	Rufus King.....	Federal.		34	Louisiana.....	8
1820	James Monroe.....	Democrat.		1 Elect'l vote in opposi'n.	Maine.....	7
	*John Quincy Adams.....	Federal.	105,321	84	Maryland.....	8
	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	155,872	99	Massachusetts.....	13
1824	W. H. Crawford.....	Democrat.	44,282	41	Michigan.....	11
	Henry Clay.....	Whig.	46,587	37	Minnesota.....	5
	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	646,231	47	Mississippi.....	8
1828	John Q. Adams.....	Federal.	509,092	178	Missouri.....	15
	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	687,502	83	Nebraska.....	3
	Henry Clay.....	Whig.	530,189	239	Nevada.....	3
1832	John Floyd.....	Whig.	.....	49	New Hampshire.....	5
	William Wirt.....	Anti-Mason.	.....	11	New Jersey.....	9
	Martin Van Buren.....	Democrat.	761,549	7	New York.....	35
1836	Wm. H. Harrison <i>et al.</i>	Whig.	736,656	179	North Carolina.....	10
	Wm. H. Harrison.....	Whig.	1,275,011	131	Ohio.....	22
1840	Martin Van Buren.....	Democrat.	1,135,761	234	Oregon.....	3
	James K. Polk.....	Democrat.	1,337,243	60	Pennsylvania.....	29
1844	Henry Clay.....	Whig.	1,301,382	170	Rhode Island.....	4
	Zachary Taylor.....	Whig.	1,360,099	105	South Carolina.....	7
1848	Lewis Cass.....	Democrat.	1,220,554	163	Tennessee.....	12
	Martin Van Buren.....	Democrat.	291,263	127	Texas.....	8
	Franklin Pierce.....	Democrat.	1,601,474	.....	Vermont.....	5
1852	Winfield Scott <i>et al.</i>	Whig.	1,542,403	254	Virginia.....	11
	James Buchanan.....	Democrat.	1,838,160	42	West Virginia.....	5
1856	John C. Fremont.....	Republican.	1,215,768	174	Wisconsin.....	10
	Abraham Lincoln.....	Republican.	1,866,352	122	Total.....	369
1860	J. C. Breckenridge <i>et al.</i>	Democrat.	2,810,501	130		
	Abraham Lincoln.....	Republican.	2,216,067	123		
1864	George B. McClellan.....	Democrat.	1,808,725	213		
	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Republican.	3,015,071	21		
1868	Horatio Seymour.....	Democrat.	2,709,613	214		
	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Republican.	3,597,070	80		
1872	Horace Greeley.....	Democrat.	2,834,079	300		
	R. B. Hayes.....	Republican.	4,033,950	66		
1876	Samuel J. Tilden.....	Democrat.	4,284,855	185		
	Peter Cooper <i>et al.</i>	Greenback.	93,898	184		
	James A. Garfield.....	Republican.	4,442,950	.....	
1880	W. S. Hancock.....	Democrat.	4,442,035	214		
	James B. Weaver.....	Greenback.	306,867	155		

* Elected by House of Representatives.

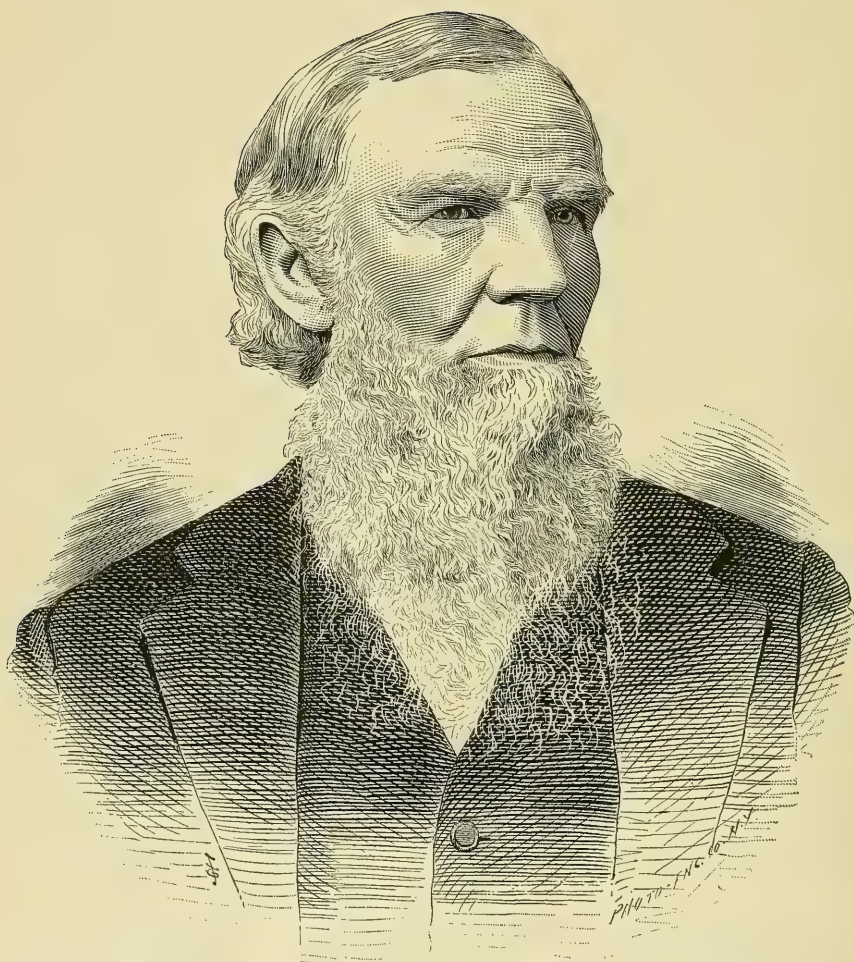
† Election November 2, 1880.

PRESIDENTS BORN.

Washington, February 22, 1732.
 J. Adams, October 30, 1735.
 Jefferson, April 2, 1742.
 Madison, March 16, 1751.
 Monroe, April 28, 1758.
 J. Q. Adams, June 11, 1767.
 Jackson, March 15, 1767.

Van Buren, December 5, 1782.
 Harrison, February 9, 1773.
 Tyler, March 29, 1790.
 Polk, November 2, 1795.
 Taylor, November 24, 1784.
 Fillmore, January 7, 1800.
 Pierce, November 23, 1804.

Buchanan, April 23, 1791.
 Lincoln, February 12, 1809.
 Johnson, December 29, 1808.
 Grant, April 29, 1822.
 Hayes, October 4, 1822.
 Garfield, November 19, 1831.
 Chester A. Arthur, Oct. 5, 1830.



COL. WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

HISTORY OF BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

By Col. Wm. F. Switzler, author of the "The History of Missouri."

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Boone originally a part of Howard—Boundaries of Howard as first Defined in 1816—An empire—Boone now larger than some of the States of Europe—Its History rich in Incident and Interest—The Boone's Lick Country—Early Stockade Forts—First White Settlement in Boone at "Thrall's Prairie"—"The old St. Charles Trail"—Progress of Settlement—Names of the First Settlers—First Churches—The First Newspaper and First Steamboat at Franklin—Public Dinner, Speeches and Toasts—The Second Steamboat, and a Description of it—Prices of Provisions—Mail Facilities—Immigration—Smithton and Columbia—July 4 1819, celebrated in Smithton—Proceedings and Toasts.

INTRODUCTION.

At first view, and without thought or examination, it may be affirmed by some that Boone county has no history which is worthy of the name, or at least which assumes such proportions and importance as to merit publication in an enduring form. It is not improbable that a hasty judgment would conclude that at best this history consists of few events of special interest, and that none of them have influenced the policy, development or destiny of the State.

Closer and more thorough examination, however, will disclose the fact that Boone county has nobly and courageously borne its part in advancing the progress, civilization and culture of our time, and the common prosperity and glory of the commonwealth of Missouri.

Originally its territory constituted a part of the county of Howard, which, as organized in 1816, was an empire in superficial area. The act of the General Assembly, approved January 13, 1816 (see Terri-

torial Laws, p. 460), organizing Howard county out of the territories of St. Louis and St. Charles, fixed its boundaries substantially as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Osage river, which is about ten miles below the present City of Jefferson and opposite the village of Barkersville in Callaway county, the boundary pursued the circuitous course of said stream "to the Osage boundary line," meaning thereby the eastern boundary of the Osage Indian territory, or to the northeast corner of Vernon county, where the Osage river, two miles east of the present town of Schell City, runs near said corner; thence north (along the western line of St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, and Lafayette), to the Missouri river, striking that stream west of and very near Napoleon; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kansas river, (now Kansas City,) "thence with the Indian boundary line, (as described in a proclamation of the Governor [Wm. Clark] issued the ninth day of March, 1815,) northwardly along the eastern boundary of the "Platte Purchase" one hundred and forty miles, or to a point about 36 miles north and within the present county of Adams, Iowa, near the town of Corning in said county, on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, "thence eastward with the said line to the main dividing ridge of high ground, to the main fork of the river Cedar [which is the line between Boone and Callaway counties in Missouri], thence down said river to the Missouri, thence down the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the great Osage river, the place of beginning."

Although these boundaries cannot be definitely traced on the map, it is nevertheless clearly seen that Howard county, as originally organized in 1816,¹ more than five years before the State was admitted into the Union, embraced not only the present territory of the county of Boone, but in addition a vast area north and south of the Missouri river, and including the present counties of Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north parts of Benton and St. Plair, Henry, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Saline, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Carroll, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Adair, and probably parts of Shelby, Monroe and Audrain. And in addition the following counties in Iowa: parts of Taylor and

¹ The county was reduced to its present limits by an act of the Legislature approved February 16, 1825. See Revised Statutes, 1825. Vol. I, page 233.

Adams ; Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur and Wayne, and probably parts of Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose.

A vast empire to constitute a single county, embracing at least five of the present counties of Iowa and probably parts of as many more, and in addition more than thirty of the present counties of Missouri, eight and parts of three others south of the river, and twenty-three and parts of several others north of it, this large expanse of territory, covering about fourteen million acres of land and presenting a superficial area of 21,875 square miles. An area larger than ancient Greece, and as large as Saxony and Switzerland combined, and larger than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island.

In one respect, therefore, it might truthfully be said that as the present territory of Boone for five years and more constituted a part of this extensive empire, its history is properly the history of Boone county, and that this volume should embrace the entire county of Howard for that period.

But such is not the scope and character of the history which follows, the simple object being to record in chronological order the more important events which transpired within the present limits of Boone county from the earliest white settlement in 1815 to the present time, a period of sixty-seven years.

In superficial area—674 square miles or 431,000 acres—Boone county is larger than some of the states of Europe and the islands of the ocean, which stricken from the roll of empire or blotted from the annals of nations would so mar the history of the eastern hemisphere as to leave it measurably without a history.

It is also about half as large as one of the States of the American Union, and one-third the area of several others ; and in the sphere in which it has moved, and to the extent of its opportunities and capacity, and the comparatively short period which has elapsed since its first settlement, will favorably compare in its achievements and prowess with some geographical divisions of our own and foreign lands, larger even in size and much older in years, whose history is canonized in poetry and song.

Located in the central part of the State, and settled nearly seventy years ago by a hardy and progressive race of pioneers, who then laid the foundations of its present prosperity, wealth and culture, it will be found that its history is an inexhaustible store-house of “moving incidents by flood and field,” of events grave and gay, of steady ad-

vancement in agriculture, education and a Christian civilization, and in all the arts of peace.

What is here claimed for it receives ample verification in its improved farms and farm machinery, its farm-houses and barns, its churches and schools, its newspapers and periodicals, its improved stock and thoroughfares, the prowess of its soldiers in war and the eloquence and achievements of its statesmen and orators in council, the culture and beauty of its women, the qualifications and success of its scholars and teachers, the earnestness and ability of its clergymen, the learning and character of its lawyers, the genius of its authors, poets and novelists, and the general thrift, hospitality, and public spirit of its people.

In a word: No county in the State, St. Louis city and county excepted, has contributed more vitality to the agencies which are solving for the State the problems of prosperity, wealth, and culture, or in a larger measure influenced the councils or shaped the policy of the commonwealth, than "Old Boone."

Such a county and such a people have a history, and one which, if faithfully and accurately written, will disclose a wealth of incident, adventure and interest not excelled by any in the Great West.

The county comprises a part of that large area of inland territory which, in the earlier times, received the name of "The Boone's Lick Country," and which embraced "the nine upper counties on the Missouri River, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Cole, Cooper, Saline, and Lillard,"¹ the name of the latter being changed to Lafayette, February 16, 1825, a circumstance which was no doubt inspired by Lafayette's visit to St. Louis during that year.

Howard County was the largest, most populous, and at that period the most important of the counties belonging to "The Boone's Lick Country," and contained a small salt spring in Cooper's Bottom, now in Boone's Lick Township, in that county, and nearly opposite Arrow Rock, from which the name was derived.²

It is quite a prevalent error that Boon's Lick, or the salt spring above mentioned, was first occupied and utilized as a manufactory of salt by Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky pioneer. There is no evidence known to us that Daniel Boone ever owned or operated or saw the spring, or ever was in Howard County. Two of his sons, however,—

¹ See Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer* of November 26, 1822.

² See Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer* of January 7, 1823. The spring or "lick" is about two miles northeast of the ferry landing opposite Arrow Rock, and is on land now (1882) owned by Wm. N. Marshall.

Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, — during the summer of 1807, and in company with three other men, left the Femme Osage Creek settlement, in St. Charles County, where the elder Boone then lived, and came up to Howard County with a few kettles to manufacture salt at this spring, and, because of this fact, it was called “Boone’s Lick.”

Up to the close of the last war with Great Britain, which is known in popular parlance and denominated in the laws of Congress as “the War of 1812,” nearly if not all the inhabitants of Howard county were confined to three small stockade forts — Cooper’s, Hempstead’s and Kincaid’s¹ — and therefore the present territory of Boone was substantially without population, unless the hostile tribes of Indians — Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatamies — which abounded in this part of the then territory, are accounted as such.

It is true, that as early as 1812–13, before the tide of flagrant war reached the interior of the territory, a few of the small hive of emigrant Kentuckians that settled in Cooper’s bottom ventured to the rich lands on the east side of the Moniteau, at “Thrall’s Prairie,” as it was afterwards called; and no doubt they were inspired to make the venture by the protection afforded by Head’s Fort, a small stockade defence named in honor of Capt. William Head.

It was situated in a curve of the Moniteau, and on the east side of it in Howard county, about two miles north of Rocheport, a mile and a half south of where the old St. Charles road crossed the Moniteau, and about a half mile west of the Boone line and the same distance east of the creek. It was located at a spring of never-failing water, which is on land now owned by Mr. John L. Jones.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT IN BOONE.

The history of Boone County, not unlike the history of the largest empires on the globe, may be said to be funnel-shaped. Starting from

¹ Cooper’s Fort was two miles southwest of Boone’s Lick; Kincaid’s, nine miles southwest of Cooper’s and about one mile north of the present railroad bridge at Boonsville; and Fort Hempstead, about one and a half miles north of Kincaid’s. All were built in 1812. (Campbell’s *Gazetteer*, p. 246.) The spot on which Cooper’s Fort was located is now (1882) about one and a half miles from the ferry landing opposite Arrow Rock, and the land is owned by John A. Fisher. Capt. Sarshell Cooper, after whom the fort was named, was killed in it on the night of April 14, 1814, by Indians, and buried near by, the precise place of interment being now unknown, and in a corn or wheat field. Mr. Eusebius Hubbard, who now (1882) resides on the two-mile prairie, ten miles southeast of Columbia, and who came to Howard county from Madison county, Ky., in 1810, aided in building Fort Hempstead.

a single point of time (1815) and from a single locality (Thrall's Prairie), its contour diverges and widens as the years roll on until it embraces the population, growth and achievements of nearly three-quarters of a century.

In the beginning a paragraph, a line, a word would record all it had of history. After the elapse of seventy years, so rapid has been the succession and so countless the number of its events, so transforming the forces of its being, and so progressive and civilizing the nature of its achievements in art, in education, in religion, and in all the varied industries which characterize the civilization of our age, that an octavo volume is too small to perpetuate its annals.

The first settlement, or, more properly the first cabin erected and patch of corn planted, were the work in 1812-13, of John and William Berry, Wm. Baxter and Reuben Gentry, in the neighborhood, if not on a part, of what is now known as "the Model Farm," formerly constituting the large and rich estate of the late Hon. John W. Harris, and in earlier times called "Thrall's Prairie."¹ In the same neighborhood, soon after, settled James Barnes, Robert and Mitchel Payne, John Denham, David McQuitty and Robert Barclay, with their families. Little progress, however, was made in the settlement of the country, now embraced by the boundary lines of Boone County, until after the subsidence of the war with Great Britain, and until after the treaty of 1815 by which the Indians relinquished all claim to any portion of the territory north of the Missouri River. In fact, it may be affirmed as substantially true that, anterior to this time, there was not a white settlement worthy of the name within the present limits of the county.

Speedily succeeding the declaration of peace and the ratification of this treaty of relinquishment of Indian title the tide of immigration set in as a flood, and Robert Hinkson (not Hinckston), after whom the creek on which Columbia is located was called; William Callaham, for whom "Callaham's Fork," of the Perche, is named; Wm. Graham, Reuben and Henry Cave, and perhaps some others, all from Madison County, Ky., settled along the old Boone's Lick trail, or old St. Charles Road, leading from St. Louis to Franklin — a "trail" which was first traversed in 1808-10 by Lieutenant-Colonel Ben. Cooper, and other

¹ "Thrall's Prairie," or "the Model Farm," is twelve miles northwest of Columbia and four north of Rocheport, and is now in part the property of Warren A. Smith.

immigrants of that name, while *en route* from Madison County, Ky., via St. Charles County and Loutre Island settlement to the neighborhood of "Boone's Lick," in Howard County.

In 1869-70, Mr. E. W. Stephens, as assistant editor of the *Columbia Statesman*, of which paper Col. W. F. Switzler was editor and proprietor, prepared for and published in that journal, a series of interesting historical sketches of Boone County, in which it is claimed that "Callaham, Graham and Hinkson stopped along the Boone's Lick trail and erected cabins, as taverns, for the accommodation of movers and travellers;" that Callaham "was a noted hunter and Indian fighter, and can be justly designated as the first white man who ever settled in Boone County. Nearly the same time, however, John Graham built a cabin near the present site of Rocky Fork church (seven miles northwest of Columbia), and he was followed by Robert Hinkson, who lived near the source of the stream that bears his name."

The years 1816, 1817 and 1818 — the latter the year of the first land sales at Franklin, — witnessed a great influx of population into the "Boone's Lick country," and into the territory now composing the county of Boone.

In 1816, Augustus Thrall and others settled in what was soon thereafter known as "Thrall's Prairie." The *Stephens - Statesman* sketches say that "in 1816 settlement in Boone County began in earnest. In the spring of that year a number of the inhabitants of Head's Fort, located near Rocheport, settled on what was afterwards known as Thrall's Prairie, situated four miles north of the present site of Rocheport. They settled upon "Madrid locations." "Madrid locations" were tracts of land which were granted by the government to settlers who had suffered losses by the earthquakes in the county of New Madrid, in the years 1811 and 1812. Most of the land of that section was entered by Taylor Berry, of Franklin."¹

"This settlement was made by Anderson Woods, in company with the following persons: Robert Barclay, John Barnes, William Pipes, Absalom Hicks, John Stephenson, Jefferson Fulcher, a family of Bartons, Jesse Richardson and several others.

¹ Mr. Berry was a gentlemen of wealth and a large land speculator. On August 31, 1824, he fought a duel on Wolf Island, in the Mississippi River, with Judge Abiel Leonard, formerly of Fayette, at ten paces, with pistols. Berry fell at the first fire, mortally wounded, but lingered until September 22, same year, and died at New Madrid. During the war of 1812 he served in the Pay Department of the Northwestern army, at Detroit.

“The settlement grew with great rapidity, and soon comprised some among the best citizens of that time—men who have left their impress upon the history and development of our county. Among them we note the following: Augustus Thrall, Oliver Parker, Anderson Woods, first Judge of the County Court, Dr. J. B. Wilcox, Clayton Herne, Tyre Harris, Overton Harris, Sampson, William and Stephen Wilhite, Henry Lightfoot, James Ketchum, William Boone, William Goslin, John Slack, Wilford Stephens, Jonathan Barton, James Cochran, Reuben Hatton, Charles Laughlin, and a number whose names we have not space to give.

“In 1819, Oliver Parker had a store there and kept a post-office, which was for some time known as ‘Lexington.’

“In the spring of 1817, the next settlement was begun, in Perche Bottom, in the southwestern portion of the county, by John Hickam, Anthony Head, Peter and Robert Austin, John McMickel, Jacob Maggard, Silas Riggs and Abraham N. Foley.

“In 1817, immigration to the county was very large, and in every section large settlements sprung up with amazing rapidity, and steadily increased during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain with exactitude the date of the immigration or primitive abodes of these early settlers, but it is due to those hardy and worthy pioneers, who first reclaimed our county from a wilderness, that their names should be preserved as far as possible, in a permanent history of our county.

“On Southern Two-mile Prairie were Overton Harris, Peter Bass, Peter Ellis, Tyre Martin, Lawrence Bass, Mason Moss, D. M. Hickman, Wilson Hunt, John Broughton, Benjamin White, David Doyle, Samuel Crockett, Philip and Benjamin Barns, Daniel Vincent, Lewis Woolfolk, William Shields, Wm. Simms, Noah Sapp, Ed. Bass, Abraham Barns, John Jamison, Robert and Cyrus Jones, Richard Lawrence, Durrett Hubbard, Francis Lipscomb, J. P. Lynes, John Yates, Ambrose C. Estes, Stephen Chapman, Richard and James Barns, Elias Simms, Mosias Jones, John M. Smith, Michael Hersh, Daniel Hubbard, James Harris. On the Two-mile Prairie north of the St. Charles road, were Samuel, Elijah and Sampson Wright, Elias Newman, Isaac Geyhert, Charles Helm, James Chandler, Wm. Edwards, Elijah Stephens, Thomas Peyton Stephens, Samuel Riggs, Absalom Renfro, Nicholas McCubbin, Wm. Wright, Wm. Timberlake, James and Hugh Crockett, Benjamin Estill, Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick (a Methodist preacher), Asa Stone, Thomas D. Grant, Roger

N. Todd, Levi McGuire, Lazarus Wilcox, Thomas C. Maupin, Nicholas S. Kavanaugh, John Read and James Barns.

In the vicinity of Claysville lived William Ramsay, Jesse Byrant, Mark Cunningham.

From the neighborhood of Rocheport to Thrall's Prairie were located John Grey, Gaven Head, Joseph Head, John Berry, David and Andrew McQuitty, Samuel Beattie, Robert Daly, John Copher, Solomon and Zachariah Barnett, Wm. Baxter, James Boggs, David and James Pipes, John Copeland, David Kincaid, Wm. Lientz, John G. Philips, Michael Woods, J. R. Abernathy, Robert D. Walkup, and Tyre Harris.

East and southeast of Rocheport, more generally known as "Terapin Neck," lived Granville Bledsoe, Daniel Lewis, James Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Pattison Y. Russell, Jesse Lewis, Wm. Burch, John Graves, Ichabod C. Hensley, Thomas Williams, and Richard Fulkerson.

In the vicinity of the present site of Midway, lived John Henderson, Jonathan Freeman, Benjamin Mothershead, Charles Laughlin, W. T. Hatton, Geo. Crump, Wm. and James Y. Jones, John Ogan.

A few miles north of Columbia, resided Caleb Fenton, Riley Slocum, Hiram Phillips, David C. Westerfield, Jacob Hoover, John Slack, John T. Evans, Zachariah Jackson, John Harrison. Still farther north, near where now stands Red Top meeting-house, were James Hicks, Wm. L. Wayne, and Zaddock Riggs.

Northeast of Columbia, seven or eight miles, dwelt Robert Hinkson, ——— Bibb, Thomas and John Kennon, Dennis Callaham, James W. Fowler, Samuel Johnson, Robert Houston, and Joseph Persinger.

"On Perche Creek, in the northwestern section of the county, where the old road, or 'Boone's Lick Trace,' crossed the Perche, there stood the old town of Perche, long since obliterated. Some of its inhabitants were George and Isham Sexton, James C. Babbitt, James Ryan, Adam E. Rowland, Peter Stivers, Nicholas Gentry, and Enoch Taylor.

"Near where Rockyfork meeting-house now stands lived John Graham, Aquilla and Amos Barnes.

Where Hallsville now stands lived John Roberts and other families of the same name, Peter and Joseph Fountain, Andrew J. Hendrick, and John and Joshua Davis, and Smith Turner.

Near where Rockbridge Mills now are were Thomas S. Tuttle, the

original settler of that place; Peter Creason, Nathan Glasgow, Elias Elston, and John H. Lynch.

Within the neighborhood of Providence lived first Ira P. Nash, for whom Nashville was named; then John and Robert Peters and Gilpin S. Tuttle.

A few miles northwest of Columbia were John Witt, James Turley, James Mayo, and a family of Barnetts.

Around the present site of Columbia were Richard Gentry, Lewis Collins, John Vanhorn, J. M. Kelly, Peter Wright, Dr. D. P. Wilcox, Samuel Wheeler, A. B. Lane, Thomas Dooley, James Lipscomb, David Jackson, Henry, Richard and Reuben Cave, David Todd, Warren Woodson, Thos. W. Conyers, Charles Burns, Wallace Estill, Minor Neal, William Ridgeway, Peter Kerney, Kemp M. Goodloe, John Cave, Daniel King, James Laughlin, Elijah and Abraham N. Foley, John J. Foster, Adam C. Reyburn, and Willis Boyse.

"The first church organized in the Boone's Lick country was Mount Pleasant, in 1815, seven miles north of old Franklin.

"The first church organized in Boone County was called 'Bethel,' and was situated in a northwestern section of the county, eight miles north of Rocheport. It was organized June 28, 1817; the persons forming it were Anderson Woods, Betsey Woods, David McQuitty, John Turner, and James Harris. William Thorp was its first pastor. The next church formed was Little Bonne Femme, in December, 1819, by David Doyle, Anderson Woods, Elizabeth Woods, James Harris, Polly Harris, Mourning Harris, Elizabeth Kennon, John Maupin, Elias Elston, Matthew Haley, Jane Tuttle, Lazarus Wilcox, Lucy Wilcox, James Wiseman, Thomas S. Tuttle, and Nancy Tuttle. David Doyle was the first pastor, and continued in that position for ten years, when he became pastor of Salem Church, and so continued for thirty years, thus spending forty years in the ministry in our county, for which, it is said, he never received a dime of remuneration."

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS: THE FIRST NEWSPAPER AND THE FIRST STEAMBOAT AT FRANKLIN.

Although Franklin is not, and never was, in Boone county, there were two events which occurred there, the first in April and the second in May, 1819, of sufficient importance in the history of "the Boone's Lick Country," of which this county was a part, to justify in this place more than a passing notice. Both of these events had an important bearing upon the development and destiny of interior Mis-

souri, and of the whole State; and a detailed account of them in an enduring form is justified by their prominence and significance.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

On the 23d of April, 1819, Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday commenced the publication of the *Missouri Intelligencer* in Franklin, then a flourishing town on the Missouri river and opposite Boonville. The size of the sheet was 18 by 24 inches, and it was printed on what is known among printers as the Ramage press, a wooden contrivance with cast-iron bed, joints and platen, and which at this day is a great curiosity. About twenty-five years ago Col. Wm. F. Switzler presented this press to the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, the Missouri Historical Society then not being in existence, where it can be seen.

Recently we came in possession of full and complete files, substantially bound, of the *Missouri Intelligencer* from its initial number, April 23, 1819, to its last issue (in Columbia), December 5, 1835, embracing a period of over sixteen years, to which we are indebted for much valuable historical matter relating to this county, and which will be found in its proper place in this book.

Many changes occurred in the publishers or owners of the *Intelligencer*, the details of which we have taken the trouble to collect from its files, and to record as follows:—

April 23, 1819, to June 10, 1820, Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday, publishers. (Mrs. E. W. McClannahan, near Columbia, is a daughter of Mr. Holliday.¹)

June 10, 1820, Mr. Patten retired as publisher, leaving Mr. Holliday in charge, or owner, who continued till July 23, 1821, when John Payne, a lawyer, became editor. He was a native of Culpepper county, Va., and died in Franklin, September 15, 1821, aged 24 years.

September 4, 1821, Mr. Payne retired and Holliday again assumed control.

August 5, 1822, to April 17, 1824, Nathaniel Patten and John T. Cleaveland are publishers. Mr. Cleaveland died some years ago at an advanced age in Austin, Texas.

April 17, 1824, Mr. Cleaveland retired, leaving Mr. Patten as sole

¹ Mr. Holliday was born in Spottsylvania C. H., Va., June 8, 1786; came to Franklin, Mo., in February, 1819, and died near Boonsboro, Howard County, Mo., April 1, 1859.

publisher, which position he continued to hold until the sale of the paper by him to Mr. Fred. A. Hamilton, December 12, 1835.

Last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Franklin, June 16, 1826.

First issue of the *Intelligencer* in Fayette, June 29, 1826.

July 5, 1827, John Wilson, then a young lawyer in Fayette, is announced as editor, which position he held till July 25, 1828. Mr. Wilson died in San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1877, aged 87 years.

In August, 1827, James H. Birch commenced the publication in Fayette of the *Western Monitor*.

April 9, 1830, last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Fayette.

May 4, 1830, first issue of the *Intelligencer* in Columbia.

December 5, 1835, last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Columbia.

December 12, 1835, first issue of the *Patriot* in Columbia.

December 23, 1842, last issue of the *Patriot*, and January 6, 1843, first issue of its successor, the *Statesman*, which has been regularly continued to this day under the same management.

August 1, 1881, after twelve years' experience as business manager, Irwin Switzler, eldest son of W. F. Switzler, became proprietor of the *Statesman*, the latter continuing as editor-in-chief.

Near the close of the year 1835 it became known that Mr. Patten, owing to failing health, intended to dispose of the *Intelligencer* office, and as the Presidential and State elections of the following year were approaching, the possession of the paper became an object of interest to some of the politicians and people, Whig and Democratic, about Columbia. Both parties wanted it; and the Democrats, under the leadership of Austin A. King, then a lawyer resident here and in 1848 elected Governor of the State, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan, still an honored citizen of Columbia, Dr. Alexander M. Robinson and others made some efforts to secure the office. While negotiations to this end were pending, Robert S. Barr, Oliver Parker, Wm. Cornelius, Warren Woodson, Moses U. Payne, A. W. Turner, Joseph B. Howard, John B. Gordon, Sinclair Kirtley, David and Roger N. Todd, Dr. Wm. Jewell, James S. Rollins, Thomas Miller and perhaps other Whigs, entered into a written agreement to raise the money to purchase the press and materials, and they did it with the understanding that Frederick A. Hamilton, a practical printer, should take charge of the publication, and Rollins and Miller, then two young lawyers of Columbia, the editorial conduct of the paper, the name of which, December 12, 1835, was changed to *Patriot*. Hamilton was announced as publisher, and Rollins and Miller as editors. Maj.

Rollins selected from Shakspeare the motto of the *Patriot*, "Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's," which it bore until it was supplanted by the *Statesman* in 1843, and which has ever since floated at the masthead of the *Statesman*.

Of the parties named in this connection all are dead except Duncan, Rollins and Payne.

Rollins and Miller finally became owners of the office and continued to edit the paper until the close of the Presidential election of 1840, when Rollins sold his interest to Wm. T. B. Sanford, a printer, and retired, leaving Col. Miller sole editor.

In July, 1841, the present editor of the *Statesman* became editor of the *Patriot*, Col. Thomas Miller having retired, but still retaining a half ownership, with the hope of recuperating his health by a trip across the plains to Santa Fe. Dying *en route* of pulmonary consumption, September 15, 1841, at "Round Mound," two hundred miles this side of his destination, where he was interred on the treeless plain, aged 31 years, more than three months elapsed before news of his death reached Columbia. February 19, 1842, Wm. T. B. Sanford, surviving partner of the firm of Miller & Sanford, sold Col. Miller's interest to John B. and Younger J. Williams, the new proprietors, Sanford, Williams & Co., assuming control March 1, 1842. On the 19th of August, 1842, Dr. A. J. McKelway (now a citizen of Marion county) purchased Mr. Sanford's interest, became editor — Wm. F. Switzler retiring, — and in conjunction with the Williams brothers, published the *Patriot* till December 16, 1842, when Wm. F. Switzler purchased McKelway's half interest and he retired. At the same time John B. Williams sold his interest to his brother, Younger J., who, as an equal partner with Wm. F. Switzler, on January 1, 1843, changed the name of the paper to *Missouri Statesman*, under which name, with Wm. F. Switzler as editor, it has ever since been issued, now nearly forty years.

Mr. Sanford, some years afterward, went to Los Angeles, California, and just before the war was lost on the Sacramento River in a burning steamboat.

Younger J. Williams died February 19, 1843, and his interest was resold to his brother John B., who, in January, 1845, sold out to Wm. F. Switzler, who then became sole editor and proprietor. John B. Williams died in Fulton, Mo., April 6, 1882, aged sixty years, as editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*.

Mr. Patten was a very reputable citizen, small in stature, and quite deaf. He and his wife set the type for his paper and edited it, she therefore being the first female compositor west of the Mississippi River.¹ The *Patriot* was first published in a little hewed log house on the northeast corner of the lot on which Mr. B. Loeb now lives, and afterwards in a small frame (destroyed by fire Oct., 1874), which then stood on Broadway, near the old brick public school building. Several of the printers' stands, made of walnut lumber, which were used in the *Intelligencer* office in 1819, and in the offices of all its successors, are now in daily use in the office of the *Statesman*.

Nathaniel Patten, Jr., a son of the proprietor of the old *Intelligencer*, now resides at South Fork, Rio Grande County, Colorado, and from him we have recently received bound files in good order of that paper from April 23, 1819, to December 5, 1835, a period of more than sixteen years.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

The second notable event in 1819 was the arrival at Franklin, on May 28, of the steamer *Independence*, Capt. John Nelson — the first which ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri River.

Col. Elias Rector and others, of St. Louis, had chartered her at Louisville, Ky., to go up the Missouri as high as the town of Chariton, now a deserted town two miles above Glasgow, near the mouth of the Chariton River. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and arrived at Franklin, Howard County, on May 28, occasioning the wildest excitement and the greatest joy among the people.

¹ Mrs. Patten, formerly Miss Elvira A. Williams, was born near Charleston, Va., July 4, 1807, and died in St. Joseph, Mo. (then being Mrs. Overall), on January 24, 1878, aged 71 years. In 1823, at Old Chariton, Howard County, she first married Dr. John Holman. He dying on Monday, November 27, 1826, and Mr. Patten's wife, Mrs. Matilda Patten, dying on Friday, December 27, 1829, on Sunday, February 27, 1831, at the residence of Mrs. H. T. Peerce, in Columbia, Rev. W. P. Cochran officiating, they were married. The fruit of this marriage was Nathaniel Patten, Jr., who now resides in South Fork, Rio Grande County, Colo. After the death of Mr. Patten, she married Maj. Wilson Lee Overall, of St. Charles (Aug. 16, 1840), by whom she had three children, namely, Mrs. John F. Williams, St. Louis (wife of the Insurance Commissioner), John H. Overall, of St. Louis, a well known lawyer, and son-in-law of Hon. J. S. Rollins, and Mrs. L. E. Carter, of St. Joseph, at whose house she died, as above stated. Maj. Overall died in St. Charles of paralysis, December 24, 1850. Mr. Patten died in St. Charles in 1837, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the *Clarion* newspaper.

The following were some of the passengers on the Independence: Col. Elias Rector, Stephen Rector, Capt. Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Dr. Stewart, J. Wanton, and Maj. J. D. Wilcox.

Immediately after its arrival at Franklin, a public dinner was given the passengers and officers of the boat. A public meeting was then held, of which Asa Morgan was elected President, and Dr. N. Hutchinson Vice-President. We copy from the Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer*, issued on the day of the boat's arrival, an account of the event: —

[From the Franklin Intelligencer, May 28, 1819.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT.

With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure, we announce the arrival this morning, at this place, of the elegant steamboat "Independence," Captain Nelson, in seven sailing days (but thirteen from the time of her departure) from St. Louis, with passengers and a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, iron, castings, etc., being the first steamboat that ever attempted ascending the Missouri. She was joyfully met by the inhabitants of Franklin, and saluted by the firing of cannon, which was returned by the "Independence."

The grand desideratum, the important fact, is now ascertained that steamboats can safely navigate the Missouri River.

A respectable gentleman, a passenger in the Independence, who has for a number of years navigated the great Western waters, informs us that it is his opinion, with a little precaution in keeping clear of sand-bars, the Missouri may be navigated with as much facility as the Mississippi or Ohio.

Missourians may hail this era from which to date the growing importance of this section of the country, when they view with what facility (by the aid of steam) boats may ascend the turbulent waters of the Missouri, to bring to this part of the country the articles requisite to its supply, and return laden with the various products of this fertile region. At no distant period may we see the industrious cultivator making his way as high as the Yellowstone, and offering to the enterprising merchant and trader a surplus worthy of the fertile banks of the Missouri, yielding wealth to industry and enterprise.

[From the Franklin Intelligencer, June 4, 1819.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "INDEPENDENCE" — PUBLIC DINNER, SPEECHES, AND TOASTS.

On Friday last, the 28th ult., the citizens of Franklin, with the most lively emotions of pleasure, witnessed the arrival of this beautiful boat, owned and commanded by Captain Nelson, of Louisville. Her approach to the landing was greeted by a Federal salute, accompanied with the acclamations of an admiring crowd, who had assembled on the bank of the river for the purpose of viewing this novel and interesting sight. We may truly regard this event as highly important, not only to the commercial but agricultural interests of our country. The practicability of steamboat navigation being now clearly demonstrated by experiment, we shall be brought nearer to the Atlantic, West India, and European markets, and the abundant resources of our extensive and fertile region will be quickly developed. This interesting section of country, so highly favored by nature, will at no distant period, with the aid of science and enterprise, assume a dignified station amongst the great agricultural States of the West.

The enterprise of Capt. Nelson cannot be too highly appreciated by the citizens of

Missouri. He is the first individual who has attempted the navigation of the Missouri by steam power, a river that has hitherto borne the character of being very difficult and eminently dangerous in its navigation; but we are happy to state, that his progress thus far has not been impeded by any accident. Among the passengers were Col. Elias Rector, Mr. Stephen Rector, Capt. Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Esq., Dr. Stewart, Mr. J. Wanton, Maj. J. D. Wilcox.

THE DINNER AND TOASTS.

The day after the arrival of the Independence, Capt. Nelson and the passengers partook of a dinner, given by the citizens of Franklin, in honor of the occasion.

After the cloth was removed, Capt. Asa Morgan was called to the chair, and Dr. N. Hutchinson acted as vice-president, when the following toasts were drank:

1st. *The Missouri River.* — Its last wave will roll the abundant tribute of our region to the Mexican Gulf, in reference to the auspices of this day.

2d. *The Memory of Robert Fulton.* — One of the most distinguished artists of his age. The Missouri River now bears upon her bosom the first effect of his genius for steam navigation.

3d. *The Memory of Franklin, the Philosopher and Statesman.* — In anticipation of his country's greatness, he never imagined that a boat at this time, would be propelled by steam so far westward, to a town bearing his name on the Missouri.

4th. *Capt. Nelson.* — The proprietor of the steamboat Independence. The imaginary dangers of the Missouri vanished before his enterprising genius.

5th. *Louisville, Franklin and Chariton.* — They become neighbors by steam navigation.

6th. *The Republican Government of the United States.* — By facilitating the intercourse between distant points, its benign influence may be diffused over the continent of North America.

7th. *The Policy* resulting in the expedition to the Yellowstone.

8th. *South America.* — May an early day witness the navigation of the Amazon and La Plata by steam power, under the auspices of an independent government.

9th. *Internal Improvement.* — The New York Canal, an imperishable monument of the patriotism and genius of its projector.

10th. *The Missouri Territory.* — Desirous to be numbered with the States on Constitutional principles, but determined never to submit to Congressional usurpation.

11th. *James Monroe.* — President of the United States.

12th. *The Purchase of the Floridas.* — A hard bargain.

13th. *The American Fair.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Elias Rector — The memory of my departed friend, Gen. Benjamin Howard; he was a man of worth.

By Gen. Duff Green — The Union — It is dear to us; but liberty is dearer.

By Capt. Nelson — I will ever bear in grateful remembrance the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of Franklin.

By Dr. James H. Benson — The Territory of Missouri — May she emerge from her present degraded situation.

By J. C. Mitchell, Esq. — Gen. T. A. Smith — The Cincinnati of Missouri.

By Maj. Thompson Douglass — The Citizens of Franklin — Characterized by hospitality and generosity.

By Stephen Rector, Esq. — May the Missourians defend their rights, if necessary, even at the expense of blood, against the unprecedented restriction which was attempted to be imposed on them by the Congress of the United States.

By L. W. Boggs, Esq. — Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson.

By John W. Scudder, Esq. — Our Guests — The passengers who ascended the Missouri in the Independence; they have the honor to be the first to witness the successful experiment of steam navigation on our noble river.

By Benjamin Holliday — The 28th of May, 1819 — Franklin will long remember it, and the Independence and her commander will be immortalized in history.

By Dr. Dawson — The Next Congress — May they be men consistent in their construction of the Constitution; and when they admit new States into the Union, be actuated less by a spirit of compromise than the just rights of the people.

By Augustus Storrs, Esq. — The Memory of Capt. Lawrence, late of the Navy — By the conduct of such men may our national character be formed.

By N. Patten, Jr. — The Missouri Territory — Its future prosperity and greatness cannot be checked by the caprice of a few men in Congress, while it possesses a soil of inexhaustible fertility, abundant resources, and a body of intelligent, enterprising, independent freemen.

By Maj. J. D. Wilcox — The Citizens of Missouri — May they never become a member of the Union under the restriction relative to slavery.

By Mr. L. W. Jordan — The Towns on the Missouri River — May they flourish in commerce, and, like those on the Ohio and Mississippi, witness the daily arrival or departure of some steamboat, ascending or descending this majestic stream.

By Mr. J. B. Howard — Robert Fulton — May his name and the effects of his genius be transmitted to the latest posterity.

By Dr. J. J. Lowry — (After the President had retired) — The President of the day.

By Maj. R. Gentry — (After the Vice-President had retired) — The Vice-President of the day.

Not one of the persons mentioned above is alive to-day.

[From the St. Louis *Enquirer*, June 9, 1819.]

“The passage of the steamboat *Independence*, Capt. Nelson, up the Missouri to Franklin and Chariton, is an era in the history of that noble river, and has called forth the most lively feelings of joy and triumph all over the country. By referring to the head of ‘Steamboat Intelligence,’ it will be seen that the banks of the river were visited by crowds of citizens to witness this great event, and to testify their joy and admiration.”

THE SECOND STEAMBOAT.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone Expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri River was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. The expedition started from Plattsburg, New York, in 1818, under command of Colonel Henry Atkinson. General Nathan Ranney, a well known citizen of St. Louis, who not long ago died in that city, was an attache of this expedition. Also Captain Wm. D. Hubbell, now (1882) a citizen of Columbia. It arrived at Pittsburg in the spring of 1819, where Colonel Stephen H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers of the U. S. Army, had constructed the “Western Engineer,” a small steam-

boat, to be used by him and his scientific corps in pioneering the expedition to the mouth of the Yellowstone.

This vessel reached St. Louis June 9, 1819, and, proceeding on its voyage, arrived at Franklin July 13, same year. The following gentlemen were on board: Major S. H. Long, commander; Maj. Thomas Biddle (who was killed, Aug. 27, 1831, in a duel with Spencer Pettis, on Bloody Island, and after whom Biddle Street, St. Louis, was named); Lieuts. Graham and Swift, Maj. Benj. O'Fallon, Indian agent; Mr. Daugherty, assistant agent and interpreter; Dr. Wm. Baldwin, botanist;¹ Thomas Say, zoologist; Mr. Jessup, geologist; Mr. Seymour, landscape painter; and Mr. Peale, assistant naturalist.

On Monday, July 19, the vessel proceeded on its voyage up the Missouri, and reached Council Bluffs on the 17th of September, where it stopped for the winter.

Owing to the peculiar construction of the "Western Engineer," as well as to the fact that a water craft of any kind, and especially one propelled by steam, was a novel spectacle, its progress up the river excited the greatest wonder among the Indians, many of whom flocked to the river banks to see it, while others fled in fear to the forests or prairies, thinking it an evil spirit, a very devil with serpent's head and breath of fire and steam.

The St. Louis *Enquirer* of June 16, 1819, contains this description of it:

THE STEAMER "WESTERN ENGINEER."

The bow of the vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat, his head as high as the deck, darted forward, his mouth open, vomiting smoke, and apparently carrying the boat on his back. From under the boat, at its stern, issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces, mounted on wheel carriages, stand on the deck; the boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind nor human hands are seen to help her; and to the eye of ignorance the illusion is complete, that a monster of the deep carries her on his back, smoking with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

[Franklin (Mo.) Intelligencer, April 1, 1820.]

Provisions of almost every kind are cheap and plentiful, but labor and boarding are high; wheat is one dollar per bushel, corn thirty-three and one-third cents, beef and pork at five dollars per cwt., and boarding from three dollars and fifty cents to six dollars per week.

¹ Owing to illness Dr. Baldwin abandoned the expedition at Franklin, and died there Sept. 1, 1819.

MEAGERNESS OF MAIL FACILITIES.

In this era of telegraphic and railroad facilities, whereby important intelligence is transmitted by lightning and by daily and semi-daily mails, we can scarcely conceive of a period, within the personal recollection of many of the old pioneers who survive among us, during which the prospect of a stage line once or twice or three times a week would be hailed with delight. But read the following from the Franklin *Intelligencer*, of April 23, 1819 :

It is contemplated, we understand, shortly to commence running a stage from St. Louis to Franklin. Such an undertaking would, no doubt, liberally remunerate the enterprising and meritorious individuals engaged, and be of immense benefit to the public, who would, doubtless, prefer this to any other mode of travelling. A stage has been running from St. Louis to St. Charles, three times a week, for several months past. Another from the town of Illinois [now East St. Louis, opposite St. Louis] to Edwardsville:—a line from Edwardsville to Vincennes, we understand is in contemplation. It will then only remain to have it continued from Vincennes to Louisville. When these lines shall have gone into operation, a direct communication by stage will then be opened from the Atlantic States to Boone's Lick, on the Missouri.

Benj. Stephens, who is yet alive and a resident of Boone county, northwest of Columbia, was one of the firm of Wetzels, McClelland & Stephens, who had the contract for bringing the mail from St. Charles to Fayette, and in 1834 drove the first Troy coach ever in Columbia.

IMMIGRATION TO THE BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the unusual sickness that prevailed, and the many deaths which occurred in 1819, the immigration to "the Boone's Lick Country" was very great, as will be seen by the following extract from the Franklin *Intelligencer* of Nov. 19, 1819 :

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration to this Territory, and particularly to this county, during the present season almost exceeds belief. Those who have arrived in this quarter are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, etc. Immense numbers of wagons, carriages, carts, etc., with families, have for some time past been daily arriving. During the month of October it is stated that no less than 271 wagons and four-wheeled carriages and 55 two-wheeled carriages and carts passed near St. Charles, bound principally for Boone's Lick. It is calculated that the number of persons accompanying these wagons, etc., could not be less than three thousand (3,000). It is stated in the St. Louis *Enquirer*, of the 10th inst., that about twenty wagons, etc., per week had passed through St. Charles for the last nine or ten weeks, with wealthy and respectable emigrants from various States whose united numbers are supposed to amount to 12,000. The county of Howard, already respectable in numbers, will soon possess a vast population; and no section of our country presents a fairer prospect to the emigrant.

SMITHTON AND COLUMBIA.

Very naturally the increase of population within the present limits of Boone county, during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818 was followed by the questions of an organized county, separate from Howard, and the location of a county seat. The site of the new village of *Lexington* at Thrall's Prairie was in every respect except one, a very eligible location, and that one was, it was not near the geographical centre of the proposed county, the western and eastern boundaries of which nature seemed to have fixed at the Moniteau and Cedar creeks. About midway, therefore, between these streams, and about the same distance from the Missouri river as from either, was generally regarded as the proper, because the most convenient location, and just to the extremes, for the county seat.

Believing the organization of a new county was simply a question of time, and most probably a short time, certain observant and enterprising citizens were not slow to adopt measures to found a town which they hoped in the early future would become the seat of justice of the new county.

In pursuance of this object a company was formed to purchase, at the first government land sales held in the State at Franklin, November 18th, 1818, certain rich and eligible lands, in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, possessing advantages of healthfulness, water, and timber, on which to project a town. It was called "The Smith-ton Company" and the town they started "Smithton," in honor of Col. Thomas A. Smith, Register of the United States Land Office at Franklin.

(E. W. Stephens's Sketches in the *Statesman*.)

"The rate paid per acre for land was from \$4 to \$6. The land was divided into lots of eleven and forty acres, and thus apportioned to the different purchasers as each might elect.

"NAMES OF THE SMITHTON COMPANY.

"They were thirty-five in number, as follows: Richard Love, Lilburn W. Boggs, Robert Snell, Wallace Estill, Gerard Robinson, Angus L. Loughorn, Richard Gentry, Thomas Story, John Williams, Wm. Byars, John Thornton, David Gordon, Robert S. Barr, Anderson Woods, David Todd, Wm. Grayson, Wm. S. Hatch, Alfred R. Head, Mason Moss, James H. Bennett, Absalom McDaniel, Wm. Lientz, Robert and John G. Heath, James H. Benson, Wm. M. Adams, Joshua Newbrough, Thomas Duley, James S. Conway, Peter

Bass, Lewis N. Jourdan, Taylor Berry, Nicholas S. Burekhart, Henry Cave, and Tarlton Turner.

“The company conveyed to five of their number as trustees, viz: Thomas Duley, Gerard Robinson, David Todd, Richard Gentry, and Taylor Berry, the portions of the tract situated on the south half of sections 1, 2, and 11, township 48, on which to lay out a town, and during the winter of 1818–19 it was done. The site occupied the elevated ground some half mile west of the present court-house in Columbia, and now owned and occupied as a residence, grounds, and pasture by Jefferson Garth.

Although during the spring of 1819 there was a sale of lots in Smithton, and quite a large number of purchases made, there were no houses built until the fall of that year, except a small log cabin. Who built this cabin we have not been able to learn. The trustees themselves made no movement for the improvement of the town until, in pursuance of the following advertisement, they contracted for the erection of a “double hewed-log house:” —

[Franklin (Mo.) Intelligencer, July 23, 1819.]

SMITHTON.

The Trustees of Smithton wish immediately to contract for building a double hewed-log house, shingled roof and stone chimneys, one story and a half high, in that town. Timber and stone are very convenient.

They will also contract for digging and walling a well. The improvements to be finished by the first of November next, when payment will be made. Apply to the subscribers.

TAYLOR BERRY,
RICHARD GENTRY,
DAVID TODD,
Trustees.

July 23, 1819.

Stephens's Sketches for the *Statesman*: “The double hewed-log house, with several other smaller ones, was let in the fall and built. The occupants of this house were the family of Gen. Richard Gentry (the father of Thomas B. Gentry and Mrs. Boyle Gordon; who are now residents of Columbia and the last of a family of thirteen). Gen. Gentry kept there a house of entertainment, till his removal to Columbia a year afterwards. There also resided in Smithton two lawyers, Anthony B. Wayne and Samuel Wheeler; a physician, Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox;¹ a grocery merchant, Peter Kearney, and several

¹ Dr. Wilcox died in Boone County February 10, 1831, being a member of the Legislature at the time.

laboring men, among whom were Charles Burns, Benj. Mothershead, and — Butterworth.”

The difficulty of obtaining water by digging wells—for, at that period, nobody thought of cisterns, either in the ground or above it—soon developed wide-spread dissatisfaction with the town location, and consequent propositions to move it to the east side of Flat Branch, a small tributary of the Hinkson, and which ran along the east side of the beautiful plateau on which Smithton was situated. It was urged that in the lower lands, in the valley of this branch, water could be had; and finally, unable to resist the force of the arguments for removal, and conformably to the almost invariable custom of the early pioneers of the West, Smithton was transferred to the coveted site on a water course.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT SMITHTON.

Although, for the reasons mentioned, the infant town of Smithton was in a state of decadence, its early desertion to the eastern side of Flat Branch being a fixed fact, the patriotic ardor of its citizens suffered no abatement, for on the Fourth of July, 1820, under the genial shade of the stately sugar trees which there abounded, they assembled to celebrate the day. The Franklin *Intelligencer*, of July 29, records in what manner it was done:—

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July, 1820, was celebrated at Smithton by a large and respectable number of the citizens of the eastern part of Howard County. About 2 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion. After the cloth was removed Col. John Williams was chosen president, and Capt. Overton Harris, vice-president, when the following toasts were drank, with great glee and hilarity:—

1. The day we celebrate—the birthday of our liberties—may posterity cherish its remembrance.
2. The United States of America.
3. The American Navy.
4. The memory of Gen. George Washington.
5. Thomas Jefferson. His administration—a perfect model of republicanism.
6. James Madison—the Patriot and Statesman.
7. James Monroe—President of the United States.
8. Henry Clay—the profound Statesman, zealous republican, and distinguished advocate of the rights of man—his loss in the councils of the nation will be severely felt by the citizens of Missouri.
9. The Missouri Convention—may they give us a sound Constitution.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Thomas Dudley, Esq.—The Hon. David Todd—The enlightened judge and accomplished politician, may the citizens of Howard County ever appreciate his worth.

By Mr. John Williams — Gen. Thomas A. Smith — as a soldier, brave and resolute; as a citizen, highly esteemed.

By Mr. Harrison — Major J. S. Findley — one of our representatives in the convention — the finished gentleman.

By Joseph Hickam, Esq. — May Smithton be our seat of justice and Col. Williams our representative. [Judge Hickam (not Hickum) is still living, and resides one mile west of Columbia.]

By Reuben Cave, Esq. — May the Constitution of the State of Missouri be formed to the satisfaction of its citizens.

By John Williams, Esq. — Col. James Johnson — the first to introduce the power of steam on the “turbulent Missouri.”

By John Williams, Esq. — Col. Richard M. Johnson and the heroes who fought and bled in the Battle of the Thames.

By Mr. Reuben Cave — Col. Daniel Boon, the pioneer of the West — may his last days be his happiest, and may his posterity prosper.

By Minor Neale, Esq. — May the Constitution of Missouri be a bright link in the golden chain of our Union.

By Daniel Neale, Esq. — The fair, who have left the places of their nativity — may they prosper and shine with additional lustre in Missouri.

With the exception of Judge Joseph W. Hickam every man whose name is mentioned in the above is dead.

THE TOWN OF NASHVILLE.

[From Stephens's Sketch.]

“One among the first towns projected within the present limits of Boone County was laid out in 1819, just below the present site of Providence, on a tract of land owned by Ira P. Nash, an eccentric genius who lived in that vicinity for many years, from whom it was named ‘Nashville.’

“In 1820 Nashville contained a tobacco warehouse, kept by James Harris and Abraham J. Williams; a post-office, and several other buildings. It at that time promised to be one of the largest shipping points on the Missouri, and grew to be a place of some enterprise, when the treacherous river swept it away.”

In the Franklin *Intelligencer* of December 17, 1819, appeared the following publication relative to this town: —

THE TOWN OF NASHVILLE

FOR SALE.

THE above TOWN is laid off on a Spanish grant confirmed by the United States. The title to said property is indisputable, and situated on the North bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Little Bonne Femme creek, about thirty miles below the town of Franklin, and about the same distance above Cote San Dessein.

NASHVILLE is the nearest and most convenient point on the river to which the extensive and numerous settlement in the Two Mile Prairie and the surrounding country can have access. It promises to enjoy a large proportion of the trade of the river; and from the convenience of its situation, it will furnish many facilities to the trans-

portation of the vast quantities of surplus produce of an extensive and salubrious soil. The landing at this town is at all seasons of the year superior to most other places, and certainly inferior to none on the Missouri. The proprietors have concluded to give the public at large an opportunity of enjoying the profits arising from the increase of town property, by offering at

PUBLIC SALE
A FEW LOTS
IN NASHVILLE,

At FRANKLIN, on Saturday, the first of January, 1820.
The remainder of the Lots in the town of Nashville will be offered at public sale on the 15th day of January, 1820, at Nashville.
A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given to purchasers, by their executing notes for the payment of the purchase money.

PETER BASS,
RICHARD GENTRY,
J. M. WHITE,

Proprietors and agents for the other proprietors.

December 17, 1819.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1820 TO 1830.

Election returns, from 1820 to 1830 — Boone County organized out of the territory of Howard — Law defining the limits of Boone County — County named after Daniel Boone — Biographical sketch of Daniel Boone — Location of the county seat — Smithton — First Circuit Court at Smithton — Names of officers, jurors and attorneys — First County Court — Smithton moved to Columbia — Public notice of the change given by the trustees — Columbia made the County Seat — Sale of lots in Columbia — First residences, stores, hotel, etc. — First Circuit and County Courts at Columbia — Organization of Townships — First Sheriff, Assessor and Coroner — First post-office — First Justice of the Peace, deed, mortgage and marriages — County finances in 1821 — The grasshopper pest — First horse and water mills — “The hull of a Court House” — A financial contrast — Towns of Perche and Rocheport — The shooting match — Indian troubles on the Chariton — The Santa Fe trade.

COUNTY ELECTIONS FROM 1820 TO 1830.

ELECTION, 1822.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

*John Scott	503	J. B. C. Lucas	6
Alex. Stewart	49		
Total			558

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

James W. Moss	244	Mason Moss	67
*Peter Wright	286	*D. C. Westerfield	293
Elias Elston	277	Thos. Thompson	223
John Slack	246		

Special election for Representative in 1822, caused by resignation of Elias Elston:

*Jas. W. Moss	257	John Slack	113
Total	370		

ELECTION, 1824.

* Those thus marked were elected.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
John Scott	169	68	167	89	58	551
George F. Strother	57	8	26	16	...	107
Robert Wash	8	1	10	5	4	28
Total.....						686
<i>Governor—</i>						
Frederick Bates	140	76	98	71	47	432
Wm. H. Ashley	83	10	104	39	14	250
Total.....						682
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>						
Benj. H. Reeves	194	63	195	109	63	624
Wm. C. Carr	7	13	...	...	...	20
Nathaniel Cook	19	1	2	...	...	23
James Evans	2	6	...	...	...	8
Total.....						675
<i>Representatives—</i>						
*Peter Wright	197	71	130	74	55	527
*D. C. Westerfield	193	49	130	9	38	419
John Slack	113	12	148	65	52	390
Tyre Harris	40	49	102	83	8	282
Overton Harris	68	53	38	46	26	231
Richard Gentry	75	18	53	28	2	176

Special election for Representative, November 4th, 1824, caused by death of D. C. Westerfield.

*Thomas W. Conyers	140	3	19	...	50	212
Tyre Harris	76	16	71	...	...	163
James W. Moss	47	10	4	...	5	66

At this election James Barns was re-elected Sheriff of the county.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1825.

December 8th, 1825, special election to fill vacancy caused by death of Gov. Bates.

GOVERNOR.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
Wm. C. Carr	21	6	27	6	3	63
David Todd	122	3	25	42	44	236
*John Miller	152	36	22	3	2	215
Rufus Easton	1	...	...	...	...	1

After the death of Gov. Frederick Bates, August 4, 1825, the duties of Governor devolved upon Lieutenant-Governor Benj. H. Reeves, but he being absent from the State, in Santa Fe, Abraham J. Williams, of Boone,¹ President *pro tem.* of the Senate, became Governor until an election was held, and he discharged its functions from August till December, 1825.

ELECTION, 1826.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
*John Scott	241	27	56	41	23	388
Edward Bates	191	25	79	50	42	387
Total.....						775
<i>Senators —</i>						
A. J. Williams	171	37	54	8	4	274
Peter Wright	83	9	26	23	36	177
*Richard Gentry	178	2	51	55	39	325
Asa Stone	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....						777
<i>Representatives in Legislature —</i>						
*Tyre Harris	238	47	96	79	15	475
David M. Hickman	181	33	13	12	23	262
Thos. W. Conyers	189	2	40	19	47	287
Wm. Barnes	43	3	42	15	8	111
*Wm. Jewell	243	14	76	64	64	461
<i>Sheriff—</i>						
*Harrison Jamison	181	26	35	43	57	342
Samuel Beattie	91	2	74	34	18	219
James T. Moss	70	21	4	1	...	96
Ichabod C. Hensley	101	1	24	10	5	141
Total.....						818

By this it will be seen that John Scott received in the county one majority for Congress, and that Richard Gentry was elected Senator, Dr. William Jewell and Tyre Harris Representatives, and Harrison Jamison Sheriff.

¹ Mr. Williams, being born with only one leg, always used crutches; was never married, and was a merchant of Columbia, his storehouse being the same now occupied as a residence by Dr. James McNutt. Some years before his death he bought and improved a farm—now known as the Payne or Jennings farm, six miles south of Columbia, on the Providence road. He died on this farm, December 30, 1839, aged 58 years, and was buried in the old grave-yard in Columbia, where his tomb of box shape is yet to be seen.

ELECTION, 1828.

GOVERNOR.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
*John Miller	337	69	159	61	49	675
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>						
Samuel Perry	173	23	28	20	12	256
Felix Scott . . . . .	...	2	16	3	12	33
Alex. Stewart . . . . .	...	10	13	...	1	24
*Daniel Dunklin	159	30	93	33	15	330
Alex. Buckner . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total.....						648
<i>Representative to Congress—</i>						
Edward Bates	233	33	66	20	9	361
*Spencer Pettis	279	41	95	44	45	504
Total.....						865
<i>Representatives in Legislature—</i>						
*Sinclair Kirtley	257	33	41	12	22	365
*William S. Burch	302	29	114	39	33	517
William Jewell	165	33	41	11	7	257
Jesse T. Wood	200	25	45	22	21	313
Thos. W. Conyers	218	28	45	28	30	349
Tyre Harris.	18	3	34	21	1	77
<i>Sheriff—</i>						
*Harrison Jamison	326	63	91	43	40	563
Abraham N. Foley	224	10	66	19	15	334
Total.....						897

1820. — Population of Boone County..... 3,692

Missouri was not finally admitted into the Union as a State until August 10, 1821, at which time the event was accomplished by a proclamation from President Monroe. Boone, with its present limits, having been erected into a county November 16, 1820, some nine months before the admission of the State, was for that period a territorial county.

It will be interesting to note the preliminary steps which were taken to carve out of the immense territory of Howard the new county of Boone, and for this purpose we avail ourselves of the recital made of them by Mr. Stephens's historical sketch, published in the *Statesman*:

“The Territorial Legislature assembled in St. Louis on September 18th, 1820, and proceeded to organize by the election of James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, Speaker, and John McArthur, Clerk of the House. It consisted of forty-one members.

“It was during the session of this Legislature that Boone County was organized.

“On Tuesday, October 20th, 1820, Andrew S. McGirk presented several petitions, and a letter from the citizens of Howard, praying for the establishment of a new county. This was the first movement toward the reorganization of the County of Boone. The petitions were referred to a special committee, who, a few weeks afterward, made a favorable report, which was adopted by both Houses, and finally approved on November 16th, 1820. The act vesting Boone with all the privileges and immunities of a distinct county, went into effect January 1st, 1821, but it was not until February that the first court was held, and it was as late as June before the Sheriff, Assessor, and other officials received their commissions from the Governor. The act organizing Boone County thus prescribes its limits, which, with but very slight variation, are the same at this time: —

Beginning at the southeast corner of and running with the eastwardly line of Howard County, to where it intersects the line between townships fifty and fifty-one, thence eastwardly to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Cedar Creek and Salt River to the Montgomery line; thence southwardly with said line to where it strikes said Cedar Creek; thence down said creek in the middle of the main channel thereof, to where the range line between eleven and twelve crosses the creek the second time; thence with said line to the middle of the channel of the Missouri River; thence up the Missouri River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning.¹

“Who conceived the title of ‘Boone’ is unknown, but certain it is that the name was given in honor of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, and it is probable that its selection was mostly influenced by the event of the latter’s death at Charrette Village, on the Missouri, a few miles above St. Charles, just two weeks previous (September 26, 1820,) to the presentation of the petitions by Mr. McGirk.

“The news of his death was being spread throughout the country, and at the time Boone County was formed, the members of the Legislature were wearing badges of mourning in respect to his memory. Under such circumstances it is but a natural supposition that there should have been a prevalent sentiment to establish some lasting monument in honor of a man whose career had been so illustrious and whose name had been so closely linked with the early fortunes of Kentucky and Missouri.

¹ See Rev. Stat., 1825, vol. 1, page 238.

“Hence, as a befitting tribute of appreciation, a county was named in his honor.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL BOONE.

It is certainly not inappropriate, but quite the contrary that, as this county was called in honor of Daniel Boone, and for this reason will forever remain a perpetual memory of his life, a short biographical sketch of him should accompany its history.

In regard to his birth, name and death, controversies have arisen among historians and biographers. It is, perhaps, not a remarkable circumstance that doubts and differences exist in regard to the time of Daniel Boone's birth, and as to the orthography of his name, but that there should be any contrariety of statement touching so recent an event as his death, is a little singular.

1. HIS BIRTH: He was born in Exeter township, Bucks county, Pa., according to Bogant, February 11, 1735; Hartley, same date; Peck, February, 1735; the family record in the handwriting of his Uncle James, July 14, 1732; Flint (who wrote in 1840), 1746; Bogart (who wrote in 1881), August 22, 1734; Switzler (who wrote in 1877), adopts, in his “History of Missouri,” the date of James Boone's family record — July 14, 1732.

2. HIS NAME: Was it Boone or Boon? Many of his descendants who, fifty years and more ago, lived in Missouri, for examples, William, Hampton L., Nestor and William C. Boon, and some of them who yet reside in the State, among whom is William C. Boon, of Jefferson City, omit the final “e.” In consequence of this fact, perhaps, the early records of this county, as well as our first county seal, spelled it “Boon.” And “Boon's Lick,” as applied to the extensive region in Central Missouri known by that name, and in the name of the first newspaper ever published west of the Missouri river, at Franklin, in 1819, the “*Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser*,” it is spelled without the “e.” Nevertheless, the act of the Legislature organizing Boone county, November 16, 1820; the Franklin, Mo., *Intelligencer* of 1819, and Lewis C. Beck's *Gazetteer of Missouri*, 1823, when speaking of the county add the final “e.” Yet there is higher authority than either of these for the “e,” viz.: Daniel Boone himself, for he thus spelled his name. We have before us now, through the courtesy of Col. Thomas E. Tutt, of St. Louis, a lithographic copy of a letter from Boone addressed to Col. William Christian, of Kentucky, — called “Cristen” in the letter — dated

August 23, 1785, and concluding, "you will oblyge your omble sarvent," to which he signs his name as "Daniel Boone." The original letter is now in the possession of Thomas W. Bullet, of Louisville, Ky., who is a grandson of Col. Christian. In the museum of the Louisville, Ky., Public Library there is a genuine autograph letter of Boone dated "Grate Conhoway July the 30th 1789," and addressed to "Col. Hartt & Rochester," which is subscribed as follows: "I am Sir With Respect your very omble Sarvent Daniel Boone." (See letter of Prof. P. A. Towne in the *Courier-Journal*, 1876.) In a letter of J. E. Paton, Circuit Clerk of Bourbon county, Ky., written at Paris, Ky., December 20, 1876, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, he says there are in his office a number of the genuine signatures of Boone with the final "e." In Collins' "History of Kentucky," Vol. II., page 61, there is a *fac simile* of a letter from Boone, which, in 1846, was in possession of Joseph B. Boyd, of Maysville, and addressed to "Judge John Cobren, Sant Lewis," dated October 5, 1809, that concludes, "I am Deer Sir youres DANIEL BOONE."

These authorities settle the question beyond cavil.

3. HIS LIFE: His father, Squire Boone, came from England, and took up his residence in a frontier settlement in Pennsylvania, where Daniel received the merest rudiments of education, but became thoroughly familiar with the arts and hardships of pioneer life. When he was 18 years old the family moved to the banks of the river Yadkin, in North Carolina, where he married Rebecca Bryan, and passed some years as a farmer. He made several hunting excursions into the wilderness, and finally, in 1769, set out with five others to explore the border region of Kentucky. They halted on Red river, a branch of the Kentucky, where they hunted for several months. In December, 1769, Boone and a companion named Stewart were captured by the Indians, but escaped, and Boone was soon after joined by his brother. They were captured again, and Stewart was killed; but Boone escaped, and his brother going shortly after to North Carolina, he was left alone for several weeks in the wilderness, with only his rifle for means of support.

He was rejoined by his brother, and they continued their explorations till March, 1771, when they returned home with the spoils which they had collected. In 1773 he sold his farm and set out with his family and two brothers, and five other families, to make his home in Kentucky. They were intercepted by Indians and forced to retreat to Clinch river, near the border of Virginia, where they remained for

some time, Boone in the meanwhile conducting a party of surveyors into Kentucky for Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia. He was afterward appointed, with the commission of a captain, to command three garrisons on the Ohio, to keep back the hostile Indians, and in 1775 was employed to lay out lands in Kentucky for the Pennsylvania Company. He erected a stockade fort on the Kentucky river, which he called Boonsborough, which is now in Madison county, and removed his family to the new settlement, where he was again employed in command of a force to repel the Indians.

In 1778 he went to Blue Licks to obtain salt for the settlement, and was captured and taken to Detroit. His knowledge of the Indian character enabled him to gain favor with his captors, and he was adopted into one of their families. Discovering a plan laid by the British for an Indian attack upon Boonsborough, he contrived to escape, and set out for the Kentucky settlement, which he reached in less than five days. His family, supposing that he was dead, had returned to North Carolina; but he at once put the garrison in order and successfully repelled the attack, which was soon made. He was court-martialed for surrendering his party at the Licks, and for endeavoring to make a treaty with the Indians before the attack on the fort; but, conducting his own defence, he was acquitted and promoted to the rank of major.

In 1780 he brought his family back to Boonsborough, and continued to live there till 1792. At that time Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State, and much litigation arose about the titles of settlers to their lands. Boone, losing all his possessions for want of a clear title, retired in 1795 in disgust into the wilderness of Missouri, settling on the Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County. This region was then under the dominion of Spain, and he was appointed commander of the Femme Osage district, and received a large tract of land for his services, which he also lost subsequently because he failed to make his title good. His claim to another tract of land was confirmed by Congress in 1812, in consideration of his eminent public services.

The latter years of his life he spent in Missouri, with his son, Nathan Boone, near Marthasville, where he died September 26, 1820, aged eighty-six. The only original portrait of Boone in existence was painted by Mr. Chester Harding in 1820, and now hangs in the State-house at Frankfort, Kentucky. His remains were interred by the side of his wife's, who died March 18, 1813, near the village

named, where they continued to repose until August, 1845, when they were removed for interment in the public cemetery at Frankfort.

The consent of the surviving relations of the deceased having been obtained, a commission was appointed under whose superintendence the removal was effected; and the 13th of September, 1845, was fixed upon as the time when the ashes of the venerable dead would be committed with fitting ceremonies to the place of their final repose. It was a day which will be long remembered in the history of Franklin County, Kentucky. The deep feeling excited by the occasion was evinced by the assembling of an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the State; and the ceremonies were most imposing and impressive. A procession extending more than a mile in length accompanied the coffin to the grave. The hearse, decorated with evergreens and flowers, and drawn by four white horses, was placed in its assigned position in the line, accompanied, as pall-bearers, by the following distinguished pioneers, viz.: Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Scott; Gen. James Taylor, of Campbell; Capt. James Ward, of Mason; Gen. Robert B. McAfee and Peter Jordan, of Mercer; Walter Bullock, Esq., of Fayette; Capt. Thomas Joyes, of Louisville; Mr. London Sneed, of Franklin; Col. John Johnson, of the State of Ohio; Maj. E. E. Williams, of Kenton, and Col. William Boone, of Shelby. The procession was accompanied by several military companies and the members of the Masonic Fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in rich regalia. Arrived at the grave, the company was brought together in a beautiful hollow near the grove, ascending from the centre on every side. Here the funeral services were performed. The hymn was given out by Rev. Mr. Godell, of the Baptist Church; prayer by Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; oration by the Hon. John J. Crittenden; closing prayer by the Rev. J. J. Bullock, of the Presbyterian Church, and benediction by the Eld. P. S. Fall, of the Christian Church. The coffins were then lowered into the graves. The spot where the graves are situated is as beautiful as nature and art combined can make it. It is designed to erect a monument on the place.

4. HIS DEATH: Timothy Flint, in his biography (1840), states that it occurred "in the year 1818, and in the eighty-fourth year of his age;" Hartley, on September 26, 1820, in his eighty-sixth year; Bogart, the same; Switzler, the same, except that his age was eighty-eight; and Chester Harding, who painted from life the celebrated portrait of him in June, 1820, and who fixes his age at ninety, also fixes

his death as occurring in 1820. (See Harding's "Egotistigraphy," for a copy of which we are indebted to his son, Gen. James Harding, one of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for Missouri.)

We have, however, recently met with higher authority than either of the above writers, and one that conclusively settles the date of his death. In the Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer* of Oct. 14, 1820, there is copied from the St. Louis *Enquirer* an obituary notice of Daniel Boone, the first paragraph of which is as follows :

DIED. — On the 26th ult. [Sep.] at Charette Village [which was on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, Mo.], in the ninetieth year of his age, the celebrated Col. DANIEL BOONE, discoverer and first settler of the State of Kentucky.

This disposes of the question conclusively.

He died at the residence of his son, Maj. Nathan Boone, which was an old-style two-story house, the first of the kind erected west of the Missouri river, and it is yet standing. A good wood cut of it can be found in "Switzler's History of Missouri," page 180.

The obituary in the *Enquirer* also says that on the 28th September, Mr. Emmons, Senator from Saint Charles County, communicated the intelligence of his death to the Legislature, then in session in St. Charles, and that "both branches of that body, through respect to his memory, adjourned for the day, and passed a resolution to wear crape on the left arm for twenty days."

One of his sons, Jesse B. Boone, was at the time a member of the Legislature from the county of Montgomery.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The act having been passed November 16, 1820, to organize Boone County, the *Statesman* sketches by Mr. Stephens say that "John Gray, Jefferson Fulcher, Absalom Hicks, Lawrence Bass and David Jackson, were appointed by the Legislature commissioners to select and establish a permanent county seat. They were empowered to receive donations of not less than fifty, or more than two hundred acres of land, upon which to fix this seat of justice; and, in the event of no donations being made, they were authorized to purchase land, for which not more than ten dollars per acre were to be paid.

"Upon the reception of this land, deeds were to be taken by said commissioners, which were to be submitted to the Circuit Court, upon whose approval the commissioners were to proceed to advertise the lots for sale, in some newspaper printed in the State.

“ In January, 1821, the commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties, and in the fall of that year fixed the seat of justice at Columbia; and henceforth the identity of Boone was recognized and permanently preserved.

The ground on which Columbia now stands was purchased at the government land sales, on November 18th, 1818, by an association of citizens of Missouri and other States, organized in Franklin, and styled the “ Smithton Company.” The prospect of an early formation of a new county was quite evident, and the situation of this land seeming favorable, it was purchased for the purpose of securing upon it the seat of justice.

“ Smithton, however, stood for over eighteen months, and it was two years from the location of the first building there when the change of the county seat was made to Columbia.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT AT SMITHTON.

“ During its existence the county was organized (November, 1820), and by an act of the Legislature, the temporary county seat was there located. There, on April 2d, 1821, the first Circuit Court (David Todd, judge¹) of Boone County, was held. In consequence of its historic interest, it is deemed fitting to note the following incidents during the session of the Court:—

On the day of its meeting, the following officers appeared and presented their commissions: David Todd, Judge; Hamilton R. Gamble, Circuit Attorney; Roger N. Todd, Clerk; Overton Harris, Sheriff. The following is the first entry on the records of the court:

STATE OF MO., BOON[E] COUNTY.

Be it remembered, that upon the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being the first Monday in said month, at the town of Smithton, in said county of Boone (the same being the time and place appointed for holding the temporary courts for said county, by two several acts of the Legislature of said State, one approved November 25, 1820, entitled “An act establishing judicial districts and circuits, and prescribing the times and places of holding courts;” the other approved November 16th, 1820, entitled “An act defining the limits of Howard county, and laying off new counties within the limits of said county as heretofore defined”) personally appeared David Todd, esquire, and produced a commission from the Governor of said State² as the Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, and as being duly qualified thereto, which was read, and is in the following words, to-wit:

* * * * *

¹ David Todd was born in Lexington, Ky., March 29, 1786, and died in Columbia, Mo., June 9, 1859.

² Then Alex. McNair.

Signed at St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1820, attested by Governor's private seal, "there being no seal of State yet provided," and by Joshua Barton, Sec'y of State.

And the said Judge caused due proclamation to be made and took his seat and constituted a court for the circuit of said county of Boone.

Hamilton R. Gamble produced his commission as Circuit Attorney.

The following persons were admitted to practice as attorneys: —

John F. Ryland,	Cyrus Edwards,
John C. Mitchell,	Chas. French,
John Payne,	Wm. J. Redd,
Hamilton R. Gamble,	John T. McKinney,
Dabney Carr,	Rob't A. Ewing,

Andrew S. McGirk.

GRAND JURY.

"The following grand jury was empanelled:

Peter Bass, Foreman, Mosias Jones, Peter Ellis, James Ready, Hugh Patten, Thomas G. Jones, Wm. Barry, Joshua Alexander, John Ogan, John Kennon, Richard Cave, Sen., Joseph Lynes, Harrison Jamison, Riley Slocum, Hiram P. Philips, John Anderson, John Slack, Smith Turner, George Sexton, Benjamin Mothershead, Minor Neale, John Henderson, and Tyre Harris."

Having received their charge, the jury went out of court, and after some time returned and presented an indictment against Wm. Ramsey and Hiram Bryant for assault and battery (a true bill), and having nothing further to present, were discharged. Ramsey and Bryant were indicted for assault and battery. R. was convicted at next term and fined \$20. Case *v. B. nol. pros'd* at December term. First civil suit disposed of was Obadiah Babbitt *v.* Amos Barnes. Appeal from Justice John Slack's court. Judgment set aside. Criminal cases at first were all for assault and battery.

"A petit jury was also empanelled and was composed of the following:

"John T. Evans, John T. Foster, Michael Woods, Jesse Richardson, Daniel King, John Jamison, Thomas Kennon, John Berry, Jesse Davis, Joseph W. Hickam, Robert Jones and Adam C. Reyburn.

"This court held two days, and was employed chiefly in appointing overseers for roads and issuing licenses. In the absence of a proper building, their proceedings were conducted under an arbor of sugar trees, constructed for the purpose and provided with accommodations, and here within this shady grove, surrounded by the luxuriance and beauty of nature's freshness, did justice have an honored birth-place upon the soil of Boone county!

“ On August 6th, 1821, was held another Circuit Court, at Smithton, with same officers and the following grand jury : —

“ William Lientz, Foreman ; Daniel Toalson, Lewis Collins, William Ridgeway, Henry Cave, Sen., Peter Creason, James Hicks, Robert Barclay, Stephen Wilhite, Aquilla Barns, David McQuitty, James Lamme, John W. Fowler, Nathaniel Teagus, William Boyse, Richard Lanum, and James Harris.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

“ The first regular session of the County Court of Boone was held at Smithton on February 23d, 1821, two months before the sitting of the Circuit Court. The judges present were ; Anderson Woods and Lazarus Wilcox. Its only work at this session was to appoint Warren Woodson, clerk *pro tem.*, and Michael Woods, County Assessor.

“ At its next meeting on May 21st, its third judge, Peter Wright, appeared and began his duties. A good deal of business was transacted at this session, and amongst other things were the division of the county into judicial townships, and the appointment of Peter Wright, County Surveyor, and of Overton Harris, County Collector. Regular sessions of the same Court met at Smithton on August 20th, and November 14th, after which the change was made to Columbia.

SMITHTON MOVED TO COLUMBIA.

“ The failure to obtain water on the site of Smithton soon induced the proprietors to abandon the project of a town at that place, and it was determined to lay out a town on the same plan on the present site of Columbia, and to transfer the titles of land in Smithton to lots of similar size and value in Columbia ; should it be the option of holders of these titles to have the transfer made.”

PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE CHANGE.

The following publication was made in the *Intelligencer*, at Franklin (May 21, 1821), notifying those persons of the change : —

COLUMBIA.

The trustees of this town inform those interested, that the permanent seat of justice of Boone County has been located upon the lands belonging to the company, lately called “ Smithton Company,” at which place a town, upon the same plan as the original one, has been laid out, and is called Columbia.

In justice to the purchasers of lots in Smithton, the trustees will reserve a lot corresponding in number, to be conveyed to them on application, if made on or before the first Monday in August next, and will renew their note or notes now held by the

trustees: and this renewal will be on a credit of one year for one-half the amount yet owing the trustees — the other to be considered as due. These proposals are considered very liberal, as the whole amount is now due, and for a lot in the old town, which is supposed will be abandoned. If the purchaser does not apply, and cancel the old contract by the time fixed, it will be presumed the purchaser intends retaining and paying for his lot in Smithton; and the trustees will, after that time, feel authorized to dispose of the number now reserved for those persons in Columbia.

Attention will be given immediately on the subject at Judge Todd's office, in Franklin, by Mr. Rees, who will be prepared to receive the old notes and execute title bonds. It is distinctly understood that this is considered a new purchase by each individual, and if in any other point of view, the purchaser will retain his lot in Smithton.

The town of Columbia is located upon a fine site, and in a neighborhood of the best lands in the State, which is improving with great rapidity by respectable and wealthy citizens, and offers every inducement to mechanics of every kind to settle immediately, as it is expected the county buildings will be contracted for in a few months.

The proprietors of this company are notified that a meeting, by themselves or their legally empowered attorney in fact, is requested on the first Monday in August next, at Columbia, on business of the utmost importance.

By order of the Trustees.

May 21, 1821.

“The abundance of water and its central location, and public sentiment, fixed Columbia as the most feasible point for the seat of justice for the new county. Accordingly a donation of fifty acres of land, two public squares, \$2,000 in money, and two wells of water, from the trustees of the town, was accepted by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, who, on August 6, 1821, submitted the following report to the Circuit Court, then in session in Smithton, which was adopted: —

We, the undersigned, Lawrence Bass, John Gray, David Jackson, Absalom Hicks, and Jefferson Fulcher, Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature of Missouri erecting the said County of Boone to fix upon and locate the permanent seat of justice in said county, did, on the third, fourth, fifth and sixth days of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, proceed to the discharge of the duties required of us by the said act, and have fixed upon as the permanent seat of justice of said county, the southeast quarter of section twelve, in range thirteen and township forty-eight, which was owned by Thos. Duley, Gerard Robinson, Taylor Berry, Richard Gentry and David Todd, trustees and proprietors for certain individuals, whose names are particularly described in a deed of trust, of record in the office of Howard County, by Anderson Woods and others, and have accepted of a majority of the said trustees their propositions of a donation of fifty acres of land and two public squares of ground, whereon to erect suitable and necessary buildings for county and town purposes; also, a farther donation to the County Court of ten acres of land for the erection of bridges over the Moniteau, Roche Perce, Hinkson and Cedar Creeks, on the direct route from Franklin to St. Charles, through the county seat; also, ten acres conditional if the State University be established therein, and have also received their propositions for a donation of two thousand dollars in cash notes, and the procuring of two wells of never failing-water; and we shall proceed forthwith to cause town

lots to be laid out, and the necessary conveyances for said land, and shall receive the said donation of cash notes upon individuals, all of which we will in a further report of our proceedings refer to and explain.

LAWRENCE BASS,	[Seal.]
DAVID JACKSON,	[Seal.]
JOHN GRAY,	[Seal.]
ABSALOM HICKS,	[Seal.]
JEFFERSON FULCHER.	[Seal.]

SMITHTON, BOONE COUNTY, MO., April 7, 1821.

“Smithton never contained over twenty inhabitants, and its houses, with the exception of the double hewed one before referred to as belonging to Gen. Gentry, were log cabins of the rudest structure and of only the poorest conveniences. They were all hauled to Columbia when the seat of justice was removed. Not a vestige of them remains. Columbia was laid out early in the spring of 1821. The surveyor was Peter Wright, a man who deserves not only the honor but the gratitude of our people for the systematic and elaborate manner in which he did his work, and especially for the judgment and taste he displayed in the construction of Broadway, even now admitted to be the most beautiful street in Missouri. He was assisted by Charles Burns, Peter Kearny and — Buttersworth.

“The first sale of lots in Columbia occurred on Monday, May 28, 1821. The publication of the County Commissioners, giving notice of the sale, appeared in the *Intelligencer* of April 14, 1821, as follows: —

COLUMBIA.

The commissioners of Boon County have located the permanent seat of justice in said county, near the centre, upon the lands adjoining Smithton, and have laid off the above town. This town site is located in a neighborhood of first rate lands, and intersected by the most public roads in the State leading to St. Louis, and from the Upper Missouri to the expected seat of Government, and in every respect is calculated to meet the expectation of the public and its friends.

The commissioners propose to sell lots therein on the third Monday in May, being County Court day; and on the first Monday in August, being Circuit Court day, at the town of Smithton, and will adjourn to the town site, on which days they expect the sales will be entirely closed.

L. BASS,
JOHN GRAY,
DAVID JACKSON,
ABSALOM HICKS,
JEFFERSON FULCHER.

April 14, 1821.

FIRST HOUSES, ETC., IN COLUMBIA.

“The first house in Columbia was a log cabin, built by Thomas Duly,

in 1820. It stood on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth Street. It was afterwards weather-boarded and enlarged.

“The first store-house was built by A. J. Williams, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, afterwards the residence of Dr. William Provines, and now the residence of Alfred Brown, a colored man.

“The first hotel was kept by Gen. Gentry, on Broadway, in 1821.

“The first brick house was built by Charles Hardin, in 1821. The first business establishment was a grocery, kept by Peter Kearny, on the northeast corner of Fifth Street and Broadway. The first court in Columbia was held in a log cabin, about fifty yards east of the present jail, where it met for a year, when it was removed to a workshop belonging to Judge John Vanhorn, situated on the ground where now stands the residence of Rev. Isaac Jones. (The large two-story brick stores of Conley, Searcy & Co. now occupy the lot.) There it remained until the completion of the old court-house, in 1824. The first jail stood a few yards northwest of the present court-house, and the keeper was John M. Kelly.

“In 1821 Columbia did not attain a greater growth than fifteen or twenty houses, all of which were mud-daubed log buildings of the smaller size, and but one-story high. They were situated in a “clearing” in the midst of stumps and brush, while all around stretched a dense and trackless wilderness.

“Although the County Commissioners reported the removal of the seat of justice to Columbia in the spring of 1821, the actual transfer could not be made without the ratification of the Legislature, which did not assemble until the fall of that year. Courts were therefore held at Smithton until November 15th, when the Legislature made the transfer.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT AT COLUMBIA.

“Accordingly the first court was held at Columbia, on December 7th, 1821. The following is the grand jury that was on that day empanelled :

“Mason Moss, Foreman ; Jesse Perkins, James Barns, Alfred Head, Richard Fulkerson, John Harrison, J. C. McKay, William T. Hatton, Andrew Hendricks, George Crump, Charles Hughes, William Barns, John Yates, John McKenzie, Joseph W. Hickam, Jesse B. Dale, Michael Woods, Thomas Williams, Caleb Fenton, John G. Philips, Zachariah Jackson.

“Also the following petit jury: John Witt, Pattison Y. Russell, William Russell, Kemp M. Goodloe, John T. Evans, Nathan Glasgow, John Ogan, John Graves, James Turley, Jesse Lewis, John Kennon, and James Denny. This court held two days.

FIRST COUNTY COURT AT COLUMBIA.

“The first County Court met in Columbia on February 18th, 1822. Four regular sessions of this court were held in Smithton during 1821, during which the county was laid off into judicial townships, and Constables were appointed for each, as follows:

“Columbia Township — Nicholas S. Kavanaugh; Cedar Township — Thomas S. Tuttle; Missouri Township — Ichabod C. Hensley; Rockyfork Township — Amos Marney; Perche Township — Samuel Beattie.

“The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1821 by Governor McNair, as follows:

“Columbia Township — Richard Cave; Cedar Township — James Cunningham; Missouri Township — John Gray; Rockyfork Township — James R. Abernathy;¹ Perche Township — John Henderson.²

“Bourbon Township had not then been made.

“The law requiring the appointments of District Assessors was then in force, and the following were the first appointed (1822):

“Columbia Township — Minor Neal; Cedar — Lawrence Bass; Missouri — Jesse B. Dale; Rockyfork — William L. Wayne; Perche — Michael Woods; Assessor for county — Ichabod C. Hensley.

“Overton Harris was the first Sheriff of Boone County, having been appointed by the Governor. He held the position until the first election for State and county officers, on August 5th, 1822, when James Barnes was elected Sheriff, and Mr. Harris received the appointment of Assessor. The late Hiram Philips was appointed first Coroner of Boone in 1821.

[His son, Judge Richard Philips, of Audrain County, has furnished us his original commission issued July 20th, 1821, by Governor Alexander McNair, and it strongly contrasts with the beautifully printed and highly embellished commissions of the present day. It is all in the bold elegant penmanship of Wm. G. Pettus, then Secretary of State,

¹ Mr. Abernathy was afterwards a lawyer, prosecuting attorney, and editor of the *Mercury* in Paris, Mo., where he now lives at an advanced age.

Old settlers state that Mr. Henderson lived in Missouri Township at the time.

and the State then having no seal one is made with a wafer over which is a star-shaped piece of white paper cut with a pair of scissors. The commission is as follows: — W. F. SWITZLER.]

ALEXANDER MCNAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, *Greeting:*

Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Hiram Philips of the County of Boone I do him appoint Coroner of the said County of Boone in the State of Missouri and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said Office according to law. To Have and to Hold the said Office with all the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the same appertaining unto him the said Hiram Philips until the next general election and until his successor be duly qualified unless sooner removed according to law.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my private seal (there being no seal of State yet provided). Given under my hand at St. Charles this 20th day of
[L.S.] July A. D. One thousand eight hundred and twenty one and of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

By the Governor.

A. MCNAIR.

WILLIAM G. PETTUS, *Secretary of State.*

HIRIAM PHILIPS, Commission Coroner.

Filed August 7th, 1821.

R. N. TODD, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BOONE. } ss.

Circuit Court August Term 1821.

This day personally appeared in open Court the within named Hiram Philips, Esquire, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State and faithfully, diligently and impartially to discharge the duties of Coroner for the County of Boone to the best of his skill and abilities. Given under my hand this 7th day of August 1821 with my private seal, there being no seal of State yet provided.

[L.S.]

ROGER N. TODD, *Clerk.*

State of Missouri. Boone Circuit to wit:

This commission of Hiram Philips Coroner was produced before me clerk of said Court and having been qualified in open Court the same with certificate of qualifications is admitted to record in my office and is duly recorded in Book A page 39 this 7th day of August 1821. Given under my hand with my private seal there being no seal of office yet provided.

[L.S.]

ROGER N. TODD, *Clerk.*

“One among the first acts of the Court of July, 1821, was to fix the county tax, at five per cent of the State Tax.

“This was the rule in Boone county until 1830.

“The first license to keep tavern was granted to Wilford Stephens, of Columbia, on August 20, 1821. The first license to retail merchandise was granted to Peter Bass on June 1, 1821, and the next to Oliver Parker, on June 9, 1821.

“ In 1821, the first year of its existence, the size and wealth of Columbia were very diminutive. The town consisted of a few cabins on “ Flat Branch,” while none but Gentry’s Hotel stood as far east as Court House Street. In 1822 a spirited rivalry sprang up between General Gentry and Dr. Wm. Jewell, as to whether the central part of the town should be where it now is or at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Street. Gentry, however, triumphed and during the next year, 1822, several houses were built on what is now Eighth or Court House Street. The primary design of the founders of Columbia was that the ground on which now stands the court-house, Baptist Church, and jail should be a public square, and the survey was so made.

“ In 1822, dry goods stores were kept in Columbia by Peter Bass, Abraham J. Williams, and Robert Snell ; groceries by Thomas Duly and John Graham, and taverns by Richard Gentry, Wilford Stephens, and Sam’l Wall. Other inhabitants were David Jackson, William Davis, Kemp M. Goodloe, Roger N. Todd, Abel Foley, Charles Hardin, and Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox.

“ The post-office was established in Columbia in 1821, with Charles Hardin, father of the present (1876) governor of Missouri, Charles H. Hardin, as postmaster.

[Charles Hardin was a tanner, and lived and kept the post-office, on Flat Branch, in the southwestern part of town, and on the same lot on which his old brick residence, the first brick house erected in Columbia, yet stands. His tan-yard was in the valley of the branch, near his residence. Mr. Hardin married a sister of the late Dr. Wm. Jewell, and died in Columbia, on August 20, 1830. — W. F. S.]

“ The first jail was built by George Sexton, in 1822, and was kept by John M. Kelly, who died in Columbia, January 24, 1874. Three of his daughters, who are estimable Christian ladies, Misses Mary Jane, Roxanna and Catherine Kelly, survive him, and are still residents of the town, living in a frame house opposite the Christian Church.

FIRST SHERIFF OF BOONE COUNTY.

“ Overton Harris, father of Hon. John W. Harris, Judge James and Mr. William A. Harris, was the first sheriff of Boone County. He was appointed by the County Court, in May, 1821, and commissioned by the Governor the July following. He gave a bond of \$5,000 to the court, with Tyre Harris, Nicholas S. Kavanaugh and Samuel Beattie, as securities, and in July gave one of \$1,000 to the Governor, with Michael and Anderson Woods, securities. He held the position till

the first election for State and county officers, on August 5th, 1822, when James Barnes,¹ still a resident of the county, was elected sheriff, and Mr. Harris received the appointment of assessor."

FIRST DEED, MORTGAGE, ETC.

The first deed of record in the county was dated Dec. 12, 1820, from Taylor Berry and wife to John Walkup, for 160 acres of land, for \$950, and is as follows:

FIRST DEED.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that I, Taylor Berry and Fanny W. Berry, my wife, of the county of Howard and State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of \$950, to me in hand paid by John Walkup, of the county aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, transferred and assigned, and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell, transfer and assign to the said John Walkup, his heirs or assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less, lying and being in the said county of Howard, or more properly now Boone County, it being the southwest quarter of section No. ten, township forty-nine, north, and range No. fourteen, west of the 5th principal meridian line, it being the same quarter which was improved by Michael Woods, which said quarter section is a part of a location made by me by virtue of a New Madrid claim, in the name of Francis Hudson, Senr.,—To have and to hold to him the said John Walkup, his heirs or assigns forever, free from the claim or claims of all persons whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, etc.

Dec. 12, 1820.

TAYLOR BERRY.

FANNY BERRY.

Witnesses: WM. GRUBBS, WM. CARSON.

Acknowledged before Gray Bynum, Clerk C. C., Howard Co.

"The first mortgage was given on February 18th, 1821, by Benjamin F. White, to Robert Dale, and secured a debt of \$67.26¹/₄. The property mortgaged was "a tract of land, known as the southeast quarter of the second section, in township forty-eight, range fourteen, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining, and one sorrel horse, one bay mare, one red yearling heifer, and two sows and pigs."

"The first letters of administration were granted on May 21st, 1821, to James Turley, on the estate of Daniel Turley, deceased, Nathaniel Fagan and John McKinzie being securities in a bond of \$2,500. The deed from the trustees of the "Smithton Company" donating ground to the county commissioners as the seat of justice, was recorded on April 28th, 1821."

¹ Mr. Barnes died at his residence, in Randolph County, Mo., ———, 187—.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

1. This is to certify that Isaac Black and Sarah Maupin was married by the undersigned on the 14th day of July 1820 given under my hand and seal this tenth day of August, 1820. TYRE MARTIN, J. P.

Recorded June 20, 1821.

2. December 21, 1820. Married by me Robert Dale, a baptist minister of the gospel, in Boone county, State of Missouri, Robt. D. Walkup and Anna W. Cochran.

ROBERT DALE.

Recorded May 22, 1821.

3. Daniel Lewis and Mary Pain [Payne] Feb. 18, 1821. By Tyre Martin, J. P.

4. Thomas Kennan and Mary Cave, March 10, 1821. Tyre Martin, J. P.

5. James Renn and Rebecca Whitley, March 18, 1821. John Henderson, J. P.

6. John Gray and Nancy Ross, March 22, 1821. John Henderson, J. P.

7. Joseph Glenn and Sally Graham, Apr. 5, 1821. John Henderson, J. P.

8. John Anderson and Lovee Fenton, ("both of the county of Boone") Apr. 28, 1821. Absalom Hicks, J. P.

BOONE COUNTY FINANCES IN 1821.

It will be seen by the following tabular statements, made and published Nov. 13, 1821, by Overton Harris, collector, that the finances of Boone county the year after its organization were exceedingly small; the reading of which, in contrast with the present financial condition of the county, will be very interesting: —

MONEYS

Which have been received, and which ought to have been received for Licenses in Boone County, since the 15th day of May, 1821.

										\$	cts
Peter Bass,	(Merchandise)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
Oliver Parker,	do	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
Robert Snell,	do	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
Richard Gentry,	(Wines and Spirituous Liquors)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
Thos. Donley,	do do do do	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
John Grayum,	do do do do	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$77 00

OVERTON HARRIS,
Collector Boone County.

Nov. 13th, 1821.

DELINQUENT TAXES OF 1821.

The following advertisement made by Overton Harris, collector, same day and date as above, exhibits the names of certain tax payers "who have absconded, or, become insolvent subsequently to the date of their assessment and prior to the date when the tax ought to have been collected and the amount of taxes due by them respectively."

None of the amounts reach the sum of \$10, a large majority of

them are under \$1, and one of them, the taxes of Louis (Lewis) Teters, both State and county, only twelve cents. It will be seen that the taxes are stated with scrupulous exactness, even to a cent and fractions of a cent, and that it is, for this and other reasons, a very rare and racy official paper:—

A LIST

Of all such persons from whom taxes are due for State and county purposes in Boone county, for the year 1821, and who have absconded, or become insolvent, subsequent to the date of their assessment and prior to the date when the tax ought, according to the provisions of the statute in this case made, to have been collected, and the amount of taxes due by them respectively, to-wit:

Delinquents' Names.	Amount of Taxes	
	State.	County.
Benjamin Burdyne	\$1 00	\$ 50
Elam Boles	1 00	50
James Beatty, (dead)	1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Obadiah Babbett	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 04
Adam S. Barnett	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Betty Burdine	1 12	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hiram Bryant	67	33
John Christian	12	6
Daniel Crump	22	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abner Davis	1 15	57
Anthony J. Davis	1 00	50
Thomas Ellison	1 00	50
John Finney	1 00	50
Bartley Gentry, (dead)	9 65	4 47
Thomas Gray	45	22
Jonathan Gray	40	20
George Hornts	1 00	50
Henry James	71	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis Lipscomb	1 20	60
John McCarty	1 00	50
Archibald McNeal	1 00	50
Walter McKay	1 15	57
William Nolin	62	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Nutting	1 00	50
John Peden	1 06	53
William Piper	1 00	50
Jesse Samuels	3 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 51
John Thompson	1 60	80
Lewis Teters	08	4
William D. Young	1 27	63
Charles Vanauster	1 00	50
John Blackburn, (dead)	70	31
John Dillin	15	7
Willis A. Ethel	11	5
William Orear	1 13	59
William Timberlake	1 05	52

OVERTON HARRIS,
Collector Boone County.

Nov. 13, 1821.

The entire amount of the delinquent taxes thus blazoned in the Franklin *Intelligencer* amounts only to \$64.26¹/₄, and the merchants' license for six months to \$45.00, and the saloon license for the same period to \$32.00.

THE GRASSHOPPER PEST.

No doubt the younger readers of this History, although they may recall the myriads of grasshoppers which, a few years ago, desolated the farms and forests and the prairies and fields of Kansas and Nebraska, as well as portions of our own State, do not know that the pioneers of the commonwealth, and during the very year of its admittance into the Federal Union, made the acquaintance of this destructive scourge. But the following extract of a letter from Fort Osage, June 15, 1821, to the St. Louis *Register*, will show that grasshoppers in countless numbers visited Missouri then, as they have several times since, "literally eating up the whole country."

[Extract from the Letter.]

"Immense swarms of grasshoppers are overrunning this whole country, and literally eating it up. Our gardens are nearly all destroyed, and we have no reason to hope that anything will be saved of them without some Providential interference. I can see no escape from all the distressing consequences of a general and utter failure of our grain crops. This plague seems to be evidently progressing south-eastwardly, so that you may count upon a similar visitation next fall. Those who can secure two years' supply of grain from the present crops, ought to do so by all means. You had better prepare for the coming evil—practice economy in feeding away corn, &c. Save plenty of forage in order to save grain."

An article by E. W. Stephens, in the *Missouri Statesman*, of October 8, 1869, says:—

"After the permanent establishment of the seat of justice, the installment of the county officers, and the assumption of all the privileges and functions of a distinct county, Boone grew amazingly in wealth and population, and scarcely a year had elapsed before she was recognized as one of the first counties of Missouri—a position she has never since ceased to sustain. The emigration was largest during the year 1822. A writer of that period asserts that 'the settlers of those twelve months were more numerous and possessed of more wealth than those of all upper Missouri besides.'"

FIRST HORSE AND WATER MILLS.

"Before 1820 there was but one grist mill within the limits of

Boone county. It belonged to John Copeland, and stood near Moniteau creek, several miles north of Rocheport. During 1821 another one was built by Durrett Hubbard, about eight miles southeast of Columbia, near the present residence of Judge James Harris. In 1822 the first carding machine was built near the present southern suburbs of Columbia by David Jackson, by whom it was run for several years. During 1822 the great influx of emigrants occasioned the construction of a considerable number of factories and mills, and by February 4, 1823, there were in the county three manufacturing water mills, ten horse mills and three water saw mills."

POPULATION — WEALTH — ENTERPRISE.

"The rapid increase of the county had, by 1824, become such as to awaken enterprise and start the pulses of trade in every avenue of labor. The forests began to ring with the axe of the woodsman, and the wilderness fast became the scene of active industry and enlightened culture. The fertile soil was made to yield an abundant increase, which found a ready demand and sold at exorbitant prices to the new comers. These inhabitants were active, energetic and progressive, and with resoluteness applied themselves to the development and civilization of the country. Log cabins were supplanted by neat frame dwellings, and over the hovels of poverty rose mansions of comfort and plenty. The haunts of barbarism became the abodes of learning, and the mists of ignorance vanished before the light of intelligence. In three years Columbia had grown from a few wretched huts to an emporium of refinement, enterprise and trade. Scholars, lawyers, divines, capitalists, and men of every rank and condition in their pilgrimage to a Western home, attracted by the richness and beauty of the country, cast their fortunes with the frontier village and applied their tastes and energies to its adornment and progress. Columbia was now confirmed beyond cavil as the established county seat, and the large population, as well as the business before the courts, made it necessary that there should be a temple of justice."

"THE HULL OF A COURT-HOUSE."

The first court house erected in Boone county for the accommodation of the Circuit and County Courts was called in the advertisement of the Commissioners "the hull of a court-house," and those who aided in the administration of justice within its walls, either as judges,

jurors or other officers, or who, as citizens or spectators, listened with rapture to the forensic eloquence of our early lawyers, will agree that it was a "hull" in fact as well as in name.

It was a brick structure erected by Minor Neal, and stood until supplanted in 1848 by the present court-house, where the Baptist Church now stands. The following, copied from the *Intelligencer* of May 1st, 1824, is the advertisement of the Commissioners for bids to erect the hull: —

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE *Commissioners of Boon County* will, on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, at the town of COLUMBIA, on the

Second Monday in June next,

LET

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER,

The BUILDING of the

HULL of a

COURT HOUSE,

Forty feet square, and two stories high, to be covered with good shingles.

Payment—part cash, and the balance cash notes.

They will also sell, at the same time and place, about

40 LOTS

in said town, at six and twelve months' credit.

Particulars made known on the day of the letting of the house and sale of lots.

*John Gray,
Lawrence Bass,
Jefferson Fulcher,
Absalom Hicks,
David Jackson,*

Commissioners of Boon County.

May 1, 1824.

38-7w

"The building was afterwards let to Judge John Vanhorn, then a resident of Boone, and Isaiah Parks, and built by them during the year 1824. It stood just west of the present court-house, where is now the Baptist Church. It was a brick building of hip roof, two stories high, with a court room on the ground floor, and grand and petit jury rooms above stairs, the building being fifty feet long by forty wide. Courts were held there until the completion of the present court-house in 1848.

In February, 1823, the population of Columbia was 130. See *Intelligencer* of Feb. 4, 1823.

1824 — 1881 — A FINANCIAL CONTRAST.

Nothing, perhaps, will so clearly or in so interesting a manner disclose the progress made in the county as a comparison of its receipts and expenditures in 1824 with its receipts and expenditures in 1881, nearly sixty years afterwards — the receipts during the first year being only \$855.75, and the last year \$121,794.22; expenditures in 1824 only \$743, or \$112.75 less than the receipts, while in 1881 the receipts were \$121,794.22, and the expenditures \$53,381.01.

The following tabular statements — the first from the Franklin *Intelligencer* of January 1, 1825, and the last from the records of our County Court — will exhibit these facts in interesting and suggestive contrast: —

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1824.

[From the Franklin *Intelligencer*, January 1, 1825.]

A STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Boone County during the Year 1824.

RECEIPTS

Of the Collector, it being the net amount of the county levy for the said year, the sum of.....	\$734 71
Of Constables, on fines assessed by Justices of the Peace.....	31 67
Of the Sheriff, on fines assessed by the Circuit Court.....	89 36
Total receipts.....	\$855 75

EXPENDITURES.

To William Lientz, as a Justice of the County Court.....	23 00
“ Lawrence Bass, as a Justice of the County Court.....	32 00
“ Silas Riggs, as a Justice of the County Court.....	26 00
“ James Barns, Sheriff.....	169 54
“ Harrison Jamison, Deputy Sheriff.....	26 00
“ Roger N. Todd, Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	72 49
“ John T. Foster, for furnishing a seal press, three chairs for the Court, and for other services.....	13 68
“ Richard Gentry, for furnishing a room for the Circuit Court at February term...	2 00
“ Gabriel Davis, for services rendered the county.....	2 00
“ Hiram Wilburn, for services rendered the county.....	3 00
“ Joshua Gillum, for services rendered the county.....	4 00
“ Samuel Wickersham, for services rendered the county.....	1 41
“ Hugh Silvers, for services rendered the county.....	3 00

To Richard Riggs, for services rendered the county.....	6 60
“ Warren Woodson, Clerk of the County Court, for furnishing stationery for his office, making out county tax-lists, performing the duties of County Treasurer for said year, and for other services rendered the county.....	89 14
“ Appropriation made said Woodson for furnishing record books, seal of office, seal for branding measures, and half-bushel measure.....	71 75
“ Tyre Harris, Esq., for services rendered the county.....	2 00
“ Adam C. Rayburn, keeper of stray pound, and for services rendered the county...	6 50
“ Samuel Jamison, for the rent of a house to hold courts in.....	38 00
“ David Jackson, as County Commissioner.....	10 00
“ Jefferson Fulcher, as County Commissioner.....	10 00
“ John Gray, as County Commissioner.....	10 00
“ Robert Hinkson, for services as overseer of road in 1822.....	2 00
“ Bazzel Brown, for bearing poll-book to Columbia.....	1 40
“ Roger N. Todd, for acting as clerk to a sale of lots in the town of Columbia.....	11 00
“ Johiel Parks, for acting as clerk to a sale of lots in the town of Columbia.....	8 00
“ John Henderson, Esq., for services rendered the county.....	2 50
“ Peter Kerney, Constable, for services rendered the county.....	11 50
“ Adam C. Rayburn, for services rendered the county.....	8 75
“ Harrison Jamison, for services rendered the county.....	10 87
“ Sampson Wright, collector for certain advertisements.....	4 00
“ Appropriations made to Wm. Lientz for furnishing one-gallon, half-gallon, quart, pint, and half-pint standard measures.....	10 00
“ Henry Cave, Sr., as commissioner to view a road in 1822.....	5 00
“ R. N. Todd, for making repairs to a house for the use of the courts.....	26 75
“ Moses Batterton, his semi-annual allowance for keeping Alfred Batterton, a person of unsound mind.....	10 00
Total amount of expenditures.....	\$743 00

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BOONE, Sct. }

As Clerk of the County Court in and for said county, I certify that the above and foregoing statement contains a correct account of the receipts and expenditures of said county during the year 1824.

Given under my hand, with the seal of said Court affixed, at Columbia, this 15th day of December, 1824.

[L. S.]

WARREN WOODSON, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1881.

RECEIPTS.

County revenue	\$26,243 93
County interest	25,543 90
Valid indebtedness	12,032 81
State tax	26,825 47
Public School tax	28,228 84
Railroad tax — Rocky Fork Township	1,575 75
Railroad tax — Perche Township	1,343 52
Total receipts	\$121,794 22

EXPENDITURES.

Bonds redeemed	\$7,000 00
Interest on bonds redeemed	106 20
Coupons on bonds redeemed	21,893 00
Judges' salary	365 66
County Clerk's salary	2,896 21
Sheriff's fees	227 84
Prosecuting Attorney's salary	750 00
Circuit Clerk and criminal costs	1,405 34
Treasurer	650 00
Assessor	688 80
Surveyor	276 50
School Commissioner	41 75
Road Overseers	1,400 25
County Physician	146 00
County Poor-house expense	3,485 09
Pauper support and coffins	389 72
Bridge expense	6,806 92
State Lunatic Asylum expense	1,389 18
Stationery and books	732 70
Public printing	276 60
Repairs and furniture public buildings	521 52
Fuel public buildings	171 60
Inquest fees	139 05
Jail expense	903 17
Repairs public roads	100 00
Insurance public buildings	26 65
Rebate on taxes	48 91
Miscellaneous	43 05
Total	\$52,381 01

THE TOWN OF "PERSIA."¹

"Columbia did not secure the seat of justice of Boone County wholly without effort. There was at least one other point that contested her claims stoutly and with strong prospects of success. This was near the intersection of the old "Boonslick Trace," or St. Charles Road, and Perche Creek, and close by the farm now owned by _____ A town was there laid out in 1820, and called "Persia." Who chose the locality or promulgated the idea of proposing it for the county seat, is unknown. Some of the persons who lived in and near this town, were Moses Batterton, Jonathan Barton (cousin of Hon. David Barton), William Callaham, James Davis, Reuben and Eppa Elliott, Isaac Freeman, Benjamin Ferguson, James Fenton, William Goslin, Nicholas Gentry, Tyre Harris, Joseph M. Little, James and John Payne, William and Barnett Rowland, William Ryan, Peter Stivers,

¹ Properly spelled Perche.

John Skinner, George and Isham Sexton, John Slack, Enoch Taylor, O. Babbett, J. Tefft and Elisha Stanley.

"In 1820 many reasons seemed to indicate that Persia would grow to be a thriving and populous town, but it obtained its maximum at fifteen or twenty houses, and after the location of the county seat at Columbia, gradually declined, till it sank from existence, and is now almost wrapt in oblivion.

"The advertisement of a sale of lots in "Persia," which we copy from the *Franklin Intelligencer* of April 1, 1820, will be interesting reading:—

THE TOWN OF PERSIA,

Situated on the Rocher Perce Creek, on the main road leading from Franklin to St. Charles, about 28 miles from Franklin, and generally supposed to be in the centre of the contemplated county, in a rich and fertile tract of country, rapidly populating with wealthy and respectable citizens. The local advantages of this place are not surpassed, perhaps, by any for a town in the territory—there being a number of never-failing springs; and the Rocher Perce contains a sufficient quantity of water to keep mills of any description in operation at any season of the year. Two of the proprietors will commence building a Saw and Grist Mill immediately, near the town, and a Bridge across the Creek. There will also be erected a Brewery, Distillery, Carding Machine, & Fulling Mill, which will certainly aid very much in facilitating the improvement of the town, as purchasers will be able to obtain materials for building cheaper than they can obtain them at any other place in the territory. The subscribers hope this will be an inducement to purchase and improve their lots at once.


The proprietors of this town do not wish to exhibit it on paper, for purposes of speculation, as is too frequently the case, but wish purchasers to improve their lots and realize their value.

50 LOTS

will be given to Merchants, Mechanics, and persons wishing to improve in the above town, on stipulated terms, viz.: A lot out of each block, or in proportion to the number of blocks in said town. On each corner lot a building, frame, brick or stone, not less than two stories high, and eighteen by twenty-five feet, which is to be enclosed by the 20th Sept. next. If of brick or stone, the body to be up by the 4th July next; if a frame, the frame to be erected by that time—and on each middle lot a comfortable dwelling-house, not less than 18 feet square, of any kind of materials, to be finished by the 4th of July next.

The Lots in the above town will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the FOURTH OF JULY next—and at FRANKLIN on the 10th.

Terms of payment—one-tenth in three months from the day of sale, and the remainder at the expiration of three years.

 A plot of the town may be seen at the town, and at the store of Stanley and Ludlow and the Printing Office, Franklin.

O. BABBITT,
J. TEFFT,
E. STANLEY,
N. PATTEN, Jr.,

Agents for the above Town.
April 1, 1820.

The "saw and grist mill" spoken of in the above was afterwards built and owned by Elisha Stanley.

THE TOWN OF ROCHEPORT.

E. W. Stephens, Assistant Editor of the *Statesman*, November 19, 1869: "The ground on which the town of Rocheport stands was originally obtained under a New Madrid certificate (the nature of which has been heretofore explained) by David Gray. It comprised a tract of 191.40 acres. It was afterwards sold by Gray to William Kincheloe, who had possession of it but a brief period, when it was purchased by John Gray. The latter had resided upon the land prior to the date of purchase, and in 1821 obtained a license to run a ferry across the river at that point. About the same time a warehouse was established there, which was kept by Robert Hood. The locality was designated "The mouth of the Moniteau."

"On March 2, 1825, one-third of this tract was sold by John Gray to Abraham Barnes, and one-third to Lemon Parker and John Ward, for \$2,000. These persons immediately laid out a town there. The survey of the plat was made by our aged and much esteemed fellow citizen, William Shields.¹ Arrangements having been perfected for a sale of lots, the following publication was made to that effect in the *Intelligencer* of September 2, 1825:—

TOWN OF ROCHEPORT.

This town is situated on the Missouri River, at about an equal distance from Franklin and Columbia, at the mouth of the Grand Moniteau. Its site is not equalled by any on the Missouri from its mouth to Fort Osage. Its harbor is very superior, having nearly half-a-mile of deep still water in front of the town, occasioned by bluff of rocks above, projecting into the river, which renders it perfectly secure for boats during the breaking up of ice. The tract is well watered, having several large springs of fine soft water. As it respects the advantages of this point for business, to those who have resided any time in Boon's Lick country nothing need be said, its superiority being generally acknowledged; but for the information of emigrants, who feel disposed to settle in or near a town of some promise, it may be proper to make a few remarks. The business of this section of country necessarily includes in some degree the exportation of its surplus produce; and, as emigration ceases, and cultivation and improvements are extended, it will then constitute a considerable portion of our commerce. For a business of this kind, its situation is peculiarly favorable, having in its rear the largest connected body of good country in the State, and its settlements, though good at present, are rapidly progressing, and of a wealthy and enterprising class. Its communication with the back country is easy and free from those difficulties which

¹ Mr. Shields died in Columbia on September 7, 1870, aged 83 years.

generally exist with towns situated on the Missouri, viz., bad roads. In almost every direction, from this point, good roads are and may be had with but little labor. The traveller from St. Louis to Columbia, Boonville, Lexington, Liberty, or Fort Osage, will no doubt shortly adopt the route by Rocheport, there crossing the Missouri, by which he will save in distance ten or twelve miles, have a much better road, and avoid several creeks and extensive bottoms, which, in a wet time, much impede his progress on the old route.

A good warehouse and ferry are already established at Rocheport, both of which are at present well supported.

The title to the town tract is indisputable, the proprietors being in possession of the patent from the United States.

LOTS

will be offered for sale on the premises, on the *seventeenth day of November* next — and as it is the desire of the proprietors rather to promote improvement than to realize cash from the amount of sales, no lots will be sold except subject to certain improvements, to be made within eighteen months from purchase, say at least a log house eighteen by twenty feet on each lot. To merchants or mechanics, who wish to become settlers and make extensive improvements, donations of lots will be made. A bond will be given to purchasers to make a warrantee, and so soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

Six and twelve months will be given on sales.

THE PROPRIETORS.

September 2, 1825.

“Judge John Vanhorn was the agent for the proprietors of the town in the sale of lots. The one-third part of this tract owned by John Gray after his sale of the two-thirds to Barns, Ward and Parker, was sold by him to Joshua Newbrough, on September 6, 1828, for \$700, from whom it was purchased on December 15, 1832, by William Gaw and Lemon Parker for \$1,300.

“The adaptiveness of Rocheport as a shipping point, and the rich country surrounding it, attracted immediate notice from emigrants. Very soon storehouses were established by Caleb Harris, John G. Philips, — Brewster, and others, a tavern by Thomas Hudson, and several private dwelling houses. Rocheport soon promised to be one of the largest towns on the Missouri, and to rival, if not surpass, Columbia in trade and population. Indeed, it was only the central position, capital, and indomitable energy of the latter that subsequently prevented it.”

THE SHOOTING MATCH.

Our pioneer civilization was characterized by athletic and other sports. Some of them were more or less rude, but all of them comparatively innocent and calculated to develop the traits of character held in esteem by the people. Wrestling, foot-racing, fishing, hunt-

ing, ball and marble-playing, and shooting at targets may be mentioned as among the recreations of the period.

Some of these have not passed away with our pioneer civilization, but have come down to the more advanced conditions of refinement and culture which characterize our times. Others, however, have gone into disuse and are unknown to the younger portion of this generation. Among these is the shooting match, which was a very popular recreation with the early settlers of the West, and very frequently called them together on Saturday afternoon as a befitting and pleasant termination of the labors and business of the week. It was popularly called "shooting for beef," and is well described in the following article from the Franklin *Intelligencer*, Sept. 2, 1825: —

For the *Intelligencer*.]

THE SHOOTING MATCH.

Among the sports which the Western freemen engage in during their hours of relaxation, the shooting match holds the first place. In a republic where regular soldiers are held in such indifferent estimation that they abandon the hope of uniform good treatment, it is important that every citizen prepare himself for the high destiny of self-defence. To establish the truth of this position, we have only to refer to the fortunes of Generals Lafayette and Wilkinson — both officers of the Revolution — the former a foreigner, the latter a native citizen. Their services have been as nearly equal as it is possible to conceive. Each staked his all for our country. The former was an adventurer, the latter a patriot. The first comes to our shores to receive our embraces and our bounty, and deservedly, too, while the last is doomed to exile — to seek an humble grave in a foreign land, after enjoying the stranger's donation for a brief period. I will mention no more instances of neglect, although they occur to me by hundreds, less I am deemed ill-natured, but solace myself with the belief that there will never be found men enough in this republic to increase our army establishment, who will so far disgrace themselves as to become the mercenaries of a government that will look with indifference on them when age or infirmities shall have unfitted them for usefulness. It is with proud satisfaction then, that we turn to the independent yeomen, whose pastime fits them to defend their native soil without hope of reward, or fear of degradation. Though Missourians inhabit a remote section of the Union, they claim to hold those unerring rifles that will, when our country shall unhappily need them, be truly aimed "in the front of the battle."

Besides field sports in a new country where game is abundant, shooting matches on almost every Saturday evening, tend to perfect our riflemen in the use of their hair-splitting weapons. Many of these guns are so unpromising in appearance that one of them might be mistaken for a crowbar tied to a hand-spike; but when in the hands of a marksman, its value is ascertained. At our shooting match for beef, a steer is divided into five parts, and the hide and tallow is termed the fifth quarter. This last is the most valuable, and it is for the fifth quarter that the most skilful marksmen contend. The shots are generally so thickly planted about the centre of the target as to require great scrutiny in determining the conquerors — the "fifth quarter winner," "second

choice," etc. When this is known, great exultation is not unusual, but the winners sometimes betray a little vanity in bestowing encomiums on their rifles; and there are few who are not polite enough to attribute their success to the excellence of their arms.

If the gunsmith be present, he is not a little flattered by his acknowledgment of his skill. Many of the most distinguished guns acquire names of most fearful import, by which they are known in sporting circles, and small bets are sometimes made on "Black Snake," "Cross Bunter," "Hair Splitter," "Blood Letter," and "Panther Cooler." In short, there are very few of our rifles that would not put to shame the arrow that sent a messenger "to Philip's eye." I am likewise disposed to believe that if "Natty Bumppo" himself were to attend one of our shooting matches "for beef," he might stake his last ninepence to no purpose. MOSS BUCKET.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE CHARITON.

It can hardly be imagined at this day that, as late as the summer of 1829, eight years from the admission of the State into the Union, and thirteen years after the organization of Howard County, serious troubles occurred with hostile Indians so near the centre of civilization as on the waters of Chariton, in the county of Randolph. Nevertheless, it is historically true that in June, 1829 a roving band of Iowas, Sioux and Winnebago Indians made an attack on a settlement in the region mentioned, killing three white citizens — John Myers, James Winn and Powell Owensby, and wounding several others. The news of these depredations set the country ablaze, and in a short time armed volunteers from Howard, Boone and Callaway counties, numbering in the aggregate more than a thousand men, concentrated at the point of danger. Those from Howard County were under the command of Col. Major Horner, the father of our fellow-citizen John P. Horner. All descriptions of citizens in each of the counties mentioned flew to arms with alacrity, amongst others, in Howard County, Col. Benj. H. Reeves, late Lieutenant-Governor, and father of Mrs. Abiel Leonard; Gen. I. P. Owens, Abiel Leonard, John B. Clark, Samuel Moore, Sinclair Kirtley — the last four lawyers — and Drs. William Jewell and Alexander M. Robinson, of Columbia. About two hundred volunteers went from Boone County, under the leadership of Rev. James Suggett, who had hitherto been engaged in the Indian wars of the country, and Capt. Overton Harris.

The company from Callaway was commanded by Capt. Allen. On the arrival of these forces at the headwaters of the Chariton, where the engagement had occurred, it was found that some ten or twelve Indians had been killed; that Myers and Owensby had been killed

and scalped, and that nothing remained of Winn except his hands and feet, he having been burned by the Indians. They were decently interred, and the volunteers formed an encampment to await the arrival of other companies and instructions from Gov. John Miller in regard to ulterior movements. To expedite the receipt of these instructions Robert W. Wells, Attorney-General of the State, who had accompanied the force from Fayette, was deputed to go to Jefferson City to see the Governor. Before his return, however, Mr. Reed, of Howard County, arrived as an express from the Governor with instructions that all the men, except one hundred, should return to their homes. Whereupon the companies from Boone and Callaway reluctantly departed. These instructions were given because two hundred United States troops, on board the steamer *Crusader*, were *en route* to Franklin, thence to the scene of trouble. Gen. Henry Leavenworth,¹ for greater expedition, left St. Louis in the stage, arrived at Fayette in due time, and departed at once for Liberty.

This martial array proved a regular fiasco, for no Indians were discovered, and no apprehension of further trouble being entertained, their swords were turned into pruning hooks and their spears into ploughshares, and the troops, regular and volunteer, returned.

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

From about 1820 to 1835 the Santa Fe trade was a great interest in the Boonslick country, and in its prosecution a large amount of capital and caravans of armed traders were employed. Franklin was the commercial centre and starting point of this trade. Dry goods and notions were transported in wagons drawn by teams of horses or mules to Santa Fe, and there exchanged for specie, Spanish mules, buffalo robes, etc. These expeditions were attended by many hardships and privations and dangers from hostile Indians. To be prepared against the latter, the companies of traders were, in fact, companies of armed soldiers, prepared to protect the caravans.

¹ Gen. Leavenworth was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 10, 1783, and died near the False Wachita, July 21, 1834. His remains were interred in the graveyard at Delhi, N. Y., where there is a marble monument, twelve feet high, erected to his memory. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was named in honor of him.

Many and bloody were the encounters which they experienced, and some of the most enterprising and well-known citizens of this region of the State lost their lives by the Indian rifle, tomahawk or arrow.

The following article will give some idea of this trade, and cannot fail to interest all of our readers : —

SANTA FE.

[From the Fayette Intelligencer, May 2, 1828.]

The town of Franklin, as also our own village, presents to the eye of the beholder a busy, bustling and commercial scene, in buying, selling and packing goods, practising mules, &c., &c., all preparatory to the starting of the great spring caravan to Santa Fe. A great number of our fellow-citizens are getting ready to start, and will be off in the course of a week, on a trading expedition. We have not the means of knowing how many persons will start in the first company, but think it probable the number will exceed 150, principally from this and the adjoining counties. They generally purchase their outfits from the merchants here at from 20 to 30 per cent. advance on the Philadelphia prices, and calculate on making 40 to 100 per cent. upon their purchases. They will generally return in the fall. We suppose the amount which will be taken from this part of the country this spring will not, perhaps, fall much short of \$100,000 at the invoice prices.

We wish them a safe and profitable trip, a speedy return to their families and homes in health, and that they may long live to enjoy the profits of their long and fatiguing journey of nearly 1,000 miles through prairies, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY FROM 1830 TO 1840.

Election returns from 1830 to 1840 — Fourth of July celebration in Columbia in 1831 —

First Hanging in Boone County — Samuel Samuel, alias Samuel Earls, hung for murder, December 13, 1831 — The Black Hawk war — Boone County's participation in it — Court Martial for the trial of Gen. Benjamin Means — Washington Irving visits Columbia — Population of Boone County in 1832 — Pioneer Theatre — Financial statement of Columbia, 1833 — Stars, Stars, Stars — A Meteoric Phenomenon — First paper mill west of the Mississippi — Bingham, "the Missouri artist" — First Agricultural Fair in Missouri — Trial of Conway for the murder of Israel B. Grant — The Florida war — Boone County's Soldiers in it — Capt. John Ellis' Company — Battle of O-kee-cho-bee and Death of Col. Gentry — The Mormon War, 1830.

ELECTION, 1830.

* Those thus marked were elected.

SENATORS.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
*William Jewell.....	366	85	81	33	33	600
Richard Gentry.....	308	19	64	44	41	473
Total.....						1,073
<i>Representatives in Legislature.</i>						
*John B. Gordon.....	410	83	84	20	34	631
*Daniel P. Wilcox.....	394	64	73	17	40	588
*Wm. S. Burch.....	392	41	103	63	33	632
*Tyre Harris.....	228	70	60	48	29	435
Jesse T. Wood.....	266	24	64	45	33	432
*Peter Wright.....	255	21	43	42	33	394
Hutchens Barnett.....	117	7	17	13	7	161
<i>Sheriff.</i>						
*Thomas C. Maupin.....	400	78	46	41	47	612
Peter Kerney.....	139	20	25	23	18	225
John Stemmons.....	105	6	74	22	6	213
James Laughlin.....	36		1		1	38
Sampson Wright.....		1			1	2
Total						1,090

William Jewell was elected State Senator; John B. Gordon, Daniel P. Wilcox and William S. Burch, Representatives, and Thomas C. Maupin, Sheriff.

ELECTION, 1831.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, AUG. 4, 1831.	Columbia.	Cedar.	Missouri.	Perche.	Rockyfork.	Total.
David Barton.....	351	40	55	14	.....	460
*Spencer Pettis.....	346	34	63	37	.....	480
On November 7, 1831, there was a special election for Representative to Congress to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Spencer Pettis.						
Robert W. Wells.....	236		31	39	.....	306
*William H. Ashley.....	244		68	23	.....	335

ELECTION, 1832.

<i>Senators —</i>						
*John Bull.....	364	92	128	70	24	678
Daniel Dunklin.....	130	21	51	38	21	261
Stephen Dorris.....	5	10	1			16
John T. Smith.....	2	1				3
Total.....						958

ELECTION, 1832 — *Continued.*

<i>Lieutenant-Governor —</i>						
*James McClelland.....	471	117	159	79	39	865
Lilburn W. Boggs.....	38	6	17	26	4	91
Total.....						956

<i>Representative in Congress —</i>						
*Wm. H. Ashley.....	381	91	130	54	22	678
Robert W. Wells.....	151	35	53	53	26	318
James H. Birch.....		1				1
Total.....						997

<i>Representatives in Legislature —</i>						
*John B. Gordon.....	387	76	154	36	24	677
*Oliver Parker.....	345	90	126	56	28	645
*Tyre Harris.....	282	79	89	75	18	543
Richard Gentry.....	262	66	105	53	31	517
Jesse T. Wood.....	165	37	62	54	19	337
Henry Cave.....	117	23	25	59	36	260

ELECTION, 1833.

<i>Representatives in Congress —</i>						
*John Bull.....	272	40	50	23	13	397
George Shannon.....	158	26	16	29	18	247
James H. Birch.....	25		7	4	15	51
George F. Strother.....	31		8	3		42
George C. Sibley.....	8		3	1		12
Total.....						749

ELECTION, 1834.

<i>Senators —</i>						
William Jewell.....	348	104	98	74	52	676
*Alex. M. Robinson.....	271	121	122	101	82	697
Total.....						1,373

<i>Representatives in Legislature —</i>						
*John B. Gordon.....	427	100	144	65	62	798
*Sinclair Kirtley.....	470	146	91	98	91	896
*Thomas C. Maupin.....	552	197	181	143	119	1,192
Tyre Harris.....	329	78	70	102	50	629
John Henderson.....	109	12	98	35	2	256
Jesse B. Dale.....	124	45	127	69	16	381
Lawrence Bass.....	114	116	31	54	48	363
*Austin A. King.....	302	154	126	111	80	780

AUGUST 8, 1835.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

*Wm. H. Ashley.....	513	97	113	78	39	840
James H. Birch.....	391	60	71	57	31	610
George F. Strother.....	224	32	40	53	19	368
Albert G. Harrison.....	218	33	27	56	17	351
Total.....						2,169

AUGUST 8, 1836.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

*James H. Birch.....	686	Samuel C. Owens.....	641
Albert G. Harrison.....	507	John Miller.....	519
George F. Strother.....	12		
Total.....			2,365

GOVERNOR.

*William H. Ashley	827	Lilburn W. Boggs	444
Total.....			1,271

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*James Jones.....	749	F. Concannon.....	436
Total.....			1,183

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

*John B. Gordon.....	774	*Michael Woods.....	729
*Thomas C. Maupin.....	813	*Arch W. Turner.....	784
Austin A. King.....	663	Thomas D. Grant.....	637
William S. Burch.....	129	Ben. F. Robinson.....	393

NOVEMBER 7, 1836.

Special election of Representative in Legislature caused by the death of Michael Woods-

*Austin A. King.....	630	William Jewell.....	547
Total.....			1,177

AUGUST 8, 1838.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

*Beverly Allen.....	944	John Wilson.....	938
John Miller.....	510	Albert G. Harrison.....	513
Total.....			2,905

SENATORS.

*Thomas C. Maupin	950	*Arch. W. Turner.....	931
William H. Duncan.....	519	John Slack.....	492

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

*David M. Hickman.....	997	*James S. Rollins.....	1,008
*John B. Gordon.....	792	*Alex. Persinger.....	857
Tyre Harris.....	829	George B. Wilcox.....	674
Lawrence Bass.....	530		

NOVEMBER 6, 1839.

Special election for Representative in Congress occasioned by the death of Albert G. Harrison.

*Thornton Grimsly.....	391	John Jamison.....	223
Total.....			614

1830. — Population of Boone County.....8,859

FOURTH OF JULY AT COLUMBIA.

[Intelligencer, July 9, 1831.]

A large number of the citizens of Columbia and its vicinity assembled on the 4th inst., at Capt. David Gordon's spring, for the purpose of celebrating the fifty-sixth anniversary of our independence. An oration was delivered by Calvin L. Perry, Esq., after which the company sat down to a dinner provided for the occasion. At the conclusion of the repast, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the company adjourned to the court-house. The Rev. John Greenlagh was appointed president of the day; Doctor A. M. Robinson, vice-president and A. A. King and William Cornelius, secretaries. The following toasts were then drank: —

1. *The day we celebrate.* — Pre-eminent in story! The destroyers of nations are astonished at the magnanimity of the deed! This glorious epoch will ever stand as a memorial of a nation's enfranchisement, and the resplendent talents and virtues of a land of heroes.

2. *The Declaration of Independence.* — No instrument ever delineated the rights of man more clearly. Whilst virtue prevails, it will stand as a memento of the purity and magnanimity of the patriots and heroes who formed and maintained it.

3. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.* — The apostles of liberty; willing to become martyrs in its cause.

4. *George Washington.*

5. *The Departed Heroes and Sages of the Revolution.* — Conse-

erated in the affections of the American people by the estimable legacy bequeathed them, of liberty founded on reason, and secured by written Constitutions.

6. *Thomas Jefferson*.—The patriotic statesman and virtuous sage—the fruits of his labors are not only the inheritance of the American people, but of all nations.

7. *Benjamin Franklin*.—Philosophy justly claims him as her disciple and ornament. The present and future generations will revere his virtues.

8. *General Lafayette*.—Tyrants be mute! envy hold thy peace! his glory cannot be sullied! continents claim him as their defender, and liberty as its invincible champion.

9. *The President of the United States of America*.

10. *The Ex-Presidents of the United States*.—Long, arduously, and successfully have you devoted your services in behalf of your country and the great principles of civil and religious liberty. It is an animating reflection that the influence of your example will extend to your successors.

11. *The Constitution of the United States*.—The grand depository of American happiness: To watch and guard with an untiring and patriotic vigilance, is the first of duties; but in construing its provisions let us be governed by a spirit of justice and candor.

12. *Union of the States*.—The fruits of the toils, wisdom and blood of the patriots and sages of the Revolution cement it; he who rejects this inheritance, barter his richest birthright for a mess of pottage.

13. *Education*.—As knowledge is justly conceived to be the basis of public happiness, the promotion of science and literature is consequently the surest guarantee of a free, efficient and equal government.

14. *The Supreme Court of the United States*.—The splendid talents and legal acquirements of this tribunal afford just grounds for national pride. The security which it gives and the equal justice which it administers, entitles it to the confidence of the American people.

15. *Political Parties*.—Whilst man is admitted to be fallible, union of opinion on all subjects cannot be expected. But as the union of our government constitutes us one people, our interests are inseparable. It is, therefore, wise and prudent to reject all personal and sectional animosities in our political views and measures.

16. *Agricultural Commerce and Manufactures.* — These are the great resources on which are founded the power, energy and prosperity of nations.

17. *The American Navy.* — The independence and commercial prosperity of the nation essentially depend on its organization being ample. The patriotic spirit of our seamen will vindicate the honor and rights of our country and its flag from insult and aggression.

18. *Poland.* — Ill-fated nation! Your heroism, your invincible love of liberty, entitle you to success. The most devout wishes of every patriotic philanthropist under heaven are with you.

19. *The South American Republics.* — We deem the constitutional principle of representative government, as essential to the independence and prosperity of a nation. We cherish the pleasing hope that this will be the reward of your toils and dangers.

20. *Greece.* — The Ottoman no longer tramples on the grave of Leonidas.

21. *Christopher Columbus.* —

“The first who dared to brave
The unknown wonders of the western wave.”

Ever held in grateful remembrance by the American people.

22. *John Adams.* — His revolutionary services will ever entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

23. *The State of Missouri.* — Blessed with all the resources necessary to her prosperity.

24. *The American Fair.* — Their bosoms are the pure sanctuaries of honor, fidelity and truth. The far-famed Caucasus can exhibit nothing more lovely to the eye of taste, and the character of the Roman and Grecian matron is not more perfect and desirable.

25. *The Orator of the Day.* — [Mr. Perry rose and returned his thanks for the honor done, and offered as a toast].

The Citizens of Boone County. — Alike distinguished for their patriotism and their hospitality.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Vice-President. — The Constitution of the United States. The atlas of the Federal Union, patriots formed and patriots will maintain it.

By A. A. King. — The heroes and sages of the Revolution. While we drink of the cup of liberty and eat of the bread of independence,

the recollection of their glorious achievements shall furnish the most grateful part of the repast.

By William Cornelius. — Lafayette, Kosciusko, Steuben, Pulaski, and DeKalb — Americans will forever admire their disinterested love of liberty, and feel grateful for their efficient services.

By R. N. Todd. — The Union : May it never be severed by political discord.

By Peter Kerney. — Daniel O'Connell, the Irish orator : May he be as successful in putting down kings and princes, as he is powerful in defending the rights of the Irish people.

By James S. Rollins. — The American Constitution : The most stupendous and glorious edifice of liberty that has ever been created upon the foundation of human integrity in any age or country.

By R. S. Barr. — Domestic Manufacturers, like an infant, requires nursing : a nation giving the proper protection secures in time all articles necessary to her comfort at a cheaper rate than she can obtain them from foreigners, and thereby renders herself independent.

By W. K. Van Arsdall. — Domestic Manufacturers should be encouraged but not to the aggrandizement of one section of the Union and to the destruction of another.

By E. Robert. — Henry Clay, the luminary of the world : May the splendor of his genius never cease to emit its radiance while the wheels of time are moved by the force of rationality.

By James T. Tilton. — The County of Boone : her standing in the State is as America to the nations of the world.

By Dr. James M. Moss. — Bank of the United States : As a medium of exchange, relative value, and general usefulness to all classes and all callings, this institution is unparalleled ; the question therefore to abolish it, is one involving the highest national interest and requiring the most solemn deliberation.

By J. C. Boggs. — The Constitution formed by the statesmen of '76 — better than we can do — let it stand.

By Dr. James H. Bennett. — Henry Clay : May March 1833 make him President of this nation, not of a party.

By J. Osborne. — Gen. Andrew Jackson — the soldier of the Revolution,¹ the victorious commander in the late war — he is now deservedly enjoying the highest honors in the gift of a free people.

¹ Wishing our readers enlightened on the subject, we shall take it as a favor if Mr. O., will please to recapitulate the exploits or services of General Jackson during the "Revolution." —EDITOR.

By M. Neale. — Rotation in offices, the advice of our President: May it be strictly adhered to.

By C. L. Perry. — The 4th of March, 1801, and the 4th of March, 1829: "then were the winters of our discontent made glorious summer's morn."

By W. K. Van Arsdall. — Internal improvements in the interior of the States — they are the only legitimate authority to conduct them.

By Wm. Cornelius. — Henry Clay, the Union, Internal Improvement, Domestic Manufacturers, the United States Bank, and *real* Reform.

By J. M. Thurston. — The State of Missouri: her soil fertile, her climate salubrious, and her people prosperous and happy.

By a Guest. — The Ladies: In war our arms their protection — in peace their arms our refuge.

The festivities of the day were concluded by a ball at Mr. McClellan's Hotel.

THE FIRST LEGAL HANGING IN BOONE COUNTY.

The first man hung in Boone County for murder, was Samuel Samuels, whose true name was Samuel Earls, and it occurred on the 13th day of December, 1831. The place of execution was a small field or clearing north of the present grounds of Christian College and south of Trices' Nursery, and east of the Columbia and Blackfoot turnpike, and at a spot about one hundred yards northeast of the James M. Long house, now occupied by George E. Allgier as a residence.

The murder occurred in New London, Ralls County, early on Sunday morning, December 6, 1829. The citizen murdered was Charles B. Rouse, and the case was called in the Boone Circuit Court, June term, 1830, by a change of venue. David Todd, judge; Roger N. Todd, clerk; Thos C. Maupin, sheriff. It was continued from time to time until the June term of 1831, when it was tried before the following jury:—

Henry Anderson, Rolly Asbury, Anthony Ousley, John Austin, John Hopper, John Henderson, James R. Woods, James Kirtley, Wm. McClain, Asa Stone, Wm. Nichols, John Faulkner.

After a full hearing of the case the prisoner was convicted and sentenced, June 13, 1831, to be hung on Friday, July 8, next ensuing, on which day, in the language of a newspaper of the time, "an im-

mense collection of people of all sexes and all colors" assembled to witness the execution. On that morning, however, a respite from the Governor, John Miller, reached the sheriff, postponing the execution until December 13th, 1831, in order that the Supreme Court might have an opportunity to decide certain points of law appealed to them. (See 3d Mo. Reports (Houck), page 42.)

He was hung on the day named, and, under the escort of a small armed guard, was taken to the place of execution in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen. The sheriff (Maupin) then lived on a farm on the Two-Mile Prairie, east of town, and the cart and oxen belonged to him. His negro man, Adam, drove them to Columbia that morning, and to the gallows. The hanging was according to the old style, a strangulation, for the culprit stood in the cart body, the cart at a signal being driven from under him. He protested his innocence to the last.

The evidence on the trial showed that for about a year previous to the murder of Rouse there had existed a bitter feud between Rouse and his friends and a number of other persons residing in and near New London. This feud finally culminated in the unfortunate killing by Rouse of a young man by the name of Purdam, who had attached himself to and took an active part with the party opposed to Rouse. For this homicide Rouse was indicted, tried and acquitted. This result inflamed to a greater degree the virulence of the friends of Purdam, which, reacting upon the opposing faction, increased the rancor and violence of both.

It was during this condition of affairs that Samuel Samuel, alias Earls, appeared upon the scene. He came to New London from St. Louis, a stranger, apparently without money or friends. He did not know, nor does it appear from the testimony that he had ever spoken to Rouse, and the belief prevailed among the friends of Rouse that some one or more of the opposing faction had picked him up in St. Louis, brought him to New London, and hired him to commit the murder. At all events, apparently without motive, except as stated, and wholly without provocation, early on the morning of the homicide, he secreted himself in an old warehouse in the rear of Boardman's store, and through a hole, seemingly made for the purpose, shot Rouse with a rifle, while he was standing in the porch of Caldwell's tavern. The ball entered the deceased just below the left nipple, and passing entirely through the body, wounded a man by the name of Saunders, who was standing near Rouse.

After receiving the shot Rouse never spoke, and died in a few minutes.

After the murder, Samuel, alias Earls, fled and concealed himself in a cave in the Salt River hills, in Ralls County. A woman who daily carried food to him was tracked in the snow, and thus betrayed his hiding place, and he was arrested, tried, convicted and executed, as above stated. Earls was about sixty years of age, and was defended on the trial by Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra, and by John B. Gordon, Austin A. King, Wm. K. Van Arsdall and Benjamin F. Robinson, of Columbia. Mr. Anderson is a distinguished citizen of Palmyra, yet living. Mr. Gordon was the father of Boyle, Wellington and Carey H. Gordon, of Columbia, Mo. Mr. King was subsequently Governor and a member of Congress. Mr. Robinson is the father of the present prosecuting attorney of Boone County, J. De W. Robinson.

The prisoner was prosecuted by the attorney-general of the State, Robert W. Wells, of Jefferson City.

All of the jury, and all others connected with the trial, are dead, except Mr. Maupin, the sheriff, who now lives in Ysleta, El Paso County, Texas, at the advanced age of eighty-five; Mr. Anderson, of Palmyra, Mo., and Mr. B. F. Robinson, who resides near Dallas, Texas.

Earls was buried under the gallows, and no doubt his remains repose on the spot to this day.

Wm. E. Wright, our present county surveyor, then a small boy, was present on July 8, to witness the execution, and, with others, was sadly disappointed and in no very amiable mood, because it did not occur. He did not attend when it did take place; but Robert L. Todd, now cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, then a little boy, witnessed it, and for the purpose of doing so, rode to the grounds on a horse and behind John R. Bedford, who stood him up before him on the horse's neck, and held him that he might see the hanging. Maj. N. W. Wilson was one of the guard.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

"Switzler's History of Missouri" says the Black Hawk War occurred during the year 1832—called "The Black Hawk War" because the Indians engaged in it were led by a *brave*, often called a *chief*, by the name of Black Hawk.¹ He cannot rank in intelligence

¹ "Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah," or Black Hawk.

or heroism with Pontiac or Tecumseh, for he showed no special intellectual power; was simply a desperate savage, and fought only for revenge.

In 1832 several tribes on the northwestern frontier who had made common cause with the British in 1812, became restless and appeared bent on hostilities. These tribes were the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes. After the peace of 1815 they maintained their intercourse with the British in Canada, the consequence of which was, the influence over them by the United States was greatly weakened. In fact, in 1816, Black Hawk, having gathered around him a small band of disaffected spirits, refused to attend the negotiations of that year, went to Canada, proclaimed himself a British subject, and received presents from that quarter.

They were, therefore, in no state of mind to recognize the obligations of the treaties of 1815, 1822 and 1825, or properly to appreciate the efforts of the United States to *maintain* peaceable relations with them. Moreover the Sacs and Foxes possessed no original right, even in contemplation of Indian ideas of justice, to any portion of the Rock River country or any other portion of Illinois. They were simply intruders on the country of the Santeaus and Iowas.

Nevertheless, blinded by prejudice and fired by a spirit of revenge for imaginary wrongs, the Sacs and Foxes claimed the right to occupy a part of the country on Rock River, although by a treaty made "with the chiefs, warriors and head men of the Sac and Fox tribes" at Fort Armstrong [Rock Island], on September 3d, 1822, the country for a valuable consideration was transferred to the United States, and had been settled by its citizens.

Frequent collisions with the inhabitants were the consequence. In 1831 these aggressions were so serious, and preparations for open hostilities so threatening, that a considerable force of Illinois militia were called into the field. This formidable array alarmed the savages into an agreement to retire to their own lands west of the Mississippi.

It was not long, however, before a party of the same Indians committed a flagrant outrage, almost under the guns of Fort Crawford, upon a band of friendly Menomonie Indians encamped in the village of Prairie du Chien. Twenty-five of these Indians were wantonly murdered and many others wounded.

Fearing that the Sacs and Foxes would renew their attacks upon the settlements on our frontier, and determined that the murderers of

the Menomonies should be surrendered, or captured, for punishment, on the 7th of March, 1832, Brigadier-General Atkinson was ordered to ascend the Mississippi, with a large detachment of the regular troops at Jefferson Barracks, to chastise the Indians, who, under Black Hawk and the Prophet, had violated their treaty with the United States by removing east of the Mississippi and invading with fire and scalping-knife the unprotected frontier settlements of Illinois.

To the demand for the surrender of the murderers of the Menomonies no attention was paid; on the contrary, the murderers and their adherents under Black Hawk re-crossed the Mississippi, and in hostile array established themselves on Rock River. This was in May, 1832.

A bloody engagement near Dixon's Ferry on the 14th of the month rendered peace hopeless. Keokuk was the legitimate chief of the tribe, but, although he controlled a majority, the temptations of war and plunder were too strong for those who followed the track of Black Hawk.

The proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri frontier caused Governor John Miller to adopt precautionary measures to avert the calamities of an invasion, which seemed imminent. Therefore, in May, 1832, he ordered Major-General Richard Gentry, of Columbia, Missouri (of whom James S. Rollins, Caleb S. Stone and Calvin L. Perry were aids-de-camp), to raise, without delay, one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontiers of the State, to be in readiness to start at a moment's warning.

Accordingly, on the 29th of May, 1832, orders were issued by General Gentry to Brigadier-Generals Benjamin Means, commanding the seventh, Jonathan Riggs, eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, ninth brigade, third division, to raise the required quota, the first named four and each of the last three hundred men, each man "to keep in readiness a horse, with the necessary equipment, and a rifle, in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition," etc. : —

GENERAL ORDER BY GEN. GENTRY.

COLUMBIA, June 25, 1832.

In a general order directed to me by the executive of the State of Missouri, under date of May 25, 1832, wherein I am required to raise and organize one thousand mounted volunteers, for the defence of the northern frontier, from the Third Division of militia, under my command, and to organize them into regiments of five hundred each.

I have, in pursuance of said order, made, by lot, the following organization, viz.: The five companies of volunteers raised in the county of Boone, the two companies raised in the county of Callaway, and the two companies in the county of Montgomery shall compose the First Regiment; the two companies raised in the county of Marion, remaining company in the county of Ralls, the remaining company in the county of Pike, the company from the county of Monroe, the two companies from the county of Lincoln, and the two companies from the county of St. Charles, shall compose the Second Regiment. The companies comprising the First Regiment have been organized by lot, in the following manner, to wit:

The company commanded by Patrick Ewing, of Callaway, is the first.
 The company commanded by Thomas D. Grant, of Boone, the second.
 The company commanded by Parker Dudley, of Montgomery, the third.
 The company commanded by David M. Hickman, of Boone, the fourth.
 The company commanded by John Jamison, of Callaway, the fifth.
 The company commanded by Thomas Griffith, of Montgomery, the sixth.
 The company commanded by Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, the seventh.
 The company commanded by Elijah P. Dale, of Boone, the eighth.
 The company commanded by Michael Woods, of Boone, the ninth.

And the companies composing the Second Regiment in the following manner, to wit:

The company commanded by William Carson, of Marion, is the first.
 The company commanded by David Wielock, of Marion, the second.
 The company commanded by Thomas Barby, of Monroe, the fourth.
 The company commanded by John Ralls, of Ralls, the fifth.
 The company commanded by John Pittman, of St. Charles, the sixth.
 The company commanded by John S. Besser, of Lincoln, the seventh.
 The company commanded by ———, of Lincoln, the eighth.
 The company commanded by Felix Scott, of St. Charles, the ninth.

The captains commanding companies will cause elections to be held in their respective companies on the following days, to wit: Those belonging to the First Regiment on the 4th, and those belonging to the Second Regiment on 12th of July next, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major to each regiment, at such places as the several officers commanding companies may designate—and make return to me of the whole number of votes given to each candidate for the several offices, without delay.

RICHARD GENTRY,

Maj. Gen. comm'g 3d Division Missouri Militia.

Seven companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay,¹ and Monroe.

The *Columbia Intelligencer* of June 16, 1832, says: "In Gen. Jesse T. Wood's brigade, composed of the counties of Boone and Callaway, on which a requisition was made for 300 volunteers, such

¹ Several companies were ordered out in Clay; marched northward to the Iowa line, and thence into the Grand River country. They were absent about four weeks. It is not known to the writer who commanded them. Two companies were raised in Ralls—one, commanded by Captain Richard Matson, was in active service; the other, John Ralls in command, was held in reserve, but was never ordered into service.

was the enthusiasm and promptitude of our citizens that on Thursday last 400 offered their services, being 100 more than was required. They were immediately organized into seven companies, and held themselves in readiness to march on receipt of orders."

Two companies of mounted volunteers, under the command of Capt. David M. Hickman, of Boone, and Capt. John Jamison, of Callaway, detailed by order of Governor Miller, to relieve the two companies on duty on the frontier, after camping one or two days in the vicinity of Columbia, took up the line of March on Monday, July 9, 1832, for their point of destination, and equipped for thirty days of duty. The whole under command of Major Thomas Conyers, with orders to march to the mouth of the Des Moines, and to range from thence to the headwaters of Salt River and on towards the main Chariton. This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry in person, at once took up the line of march for the northern frontier; arrived at Palmyra July 10th, and at Fort Pike five days afterwards. This fort was built by Captain Richard Mace, of the Ralls County "Volunteer Rangers," and was situated ten miles from the mouth of the Des Moines, in what is now Clark county.

Officers of First Regiment: Austin A. King, Colonel; Jesse B. Dale, Lieutenant-Colonel; Thomas W. Conyers, Major.

Finding "the wars and rumors of wars" much exaggerated, and that no hostile Indians had crossed into Missouri, General Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on the 19th of July. Major Conyers' detachment was left at Fort Pike (to quote General Gentry's report to the Governor), with "something like 40 barrels of flour, 2 hogsheads of bacon, 4 barrels of whiskey and 100 bushels of corn."

On Thursday, August 2, 1832, the company of volunteers under command of Capt. Sinclair Kirtley left Columbia for Fort Pike, to relieve the company under Capt. Hickman, whose tour of duty would expire in a few days. Being thus relieved, Capt. Hickman's company reached Columbia on Tuesday, August 14th. Colonel Austin A. King marched the detachment to Fort Pike and conducted those who were relieved to their homes. Major Conyers was retained in command of the fort.

The Indian war having terminated, all the troops stationed on the frontier were withdrawn, by order of the Governor, and accordingly

returned to their homes. Captain Kirtley's company reached Columbia on Saturday, September 22, and were disbanded.

But it did not thus, or at this time, end in Illinois. For nearly a year afterwards it was continued at various points in the territory now occupied by the States of Iowa and Illinois, till the decisive battle on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Bad-Ax River, August 2d, 1833, when the troops under Generals Atkinson, Dodge, Henry, Posey and Alexander overtook and defeated Black Hawk with great slaughter, entirely broke his power and ended the war. While the battle waxed warm Black Hawk stole off up the river, but on the 27th of August, 1833, he was captured by two Winnebagoes and delivered to the United States officers at Prairie du Chien. He was well treated and carried in triumph through a great part of the United States, after which he was permitted to return to his people.

Black Hawk died at the village of his tribe on the Des Moines River, in Davis county, Iowa, October 3d, 1838, aged about 70 years. The only mound over the grave was some puncheons, split out and set over his grave and then sodded over with blue grass, making a ridge about four feet high. A flag-staff, some twenty feet high, was planted at his head, on which was a silk flag, which hung there until the wind wore it out. He was buried in a suit of military clothes, made to order and given to him when in Washington City by Gen. Jackson, with hat, sword, gold epaulets, etc. Enclosing all was a strong circular picket fence, twelve feet high. His body remained here until July, 1839, when it was carried off by a certain Dr. Turner, then living at Lexington, Van Buren County, Iowa. It is said the bones were carried to Alton, Illinois, to be mounted with wire. Black Hawk's sons, when they heard of this desecration of their father's grave, were very indignant and complained of it to Governor Lucas, of Iowa Territory, and his excellency caused the bones to be brought back to Burlington in the fall of 1839 or the spring of 1840. When the sons came to take possession of them, it seems that finding them safely stored "in a good dry place," they left them there. The bones were subsequently placed in the collection of the Burlington Geological and Historical Society, and it is certain that they perished in the fire which destroyed the building and all the Society's collections in 1855.

COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF GEN. MEANS.

On Thursday, December 6, 1832, a court martial assembled in Columbia for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Means, of the 7th

Brigade, 7th Division Missouri Militia, on sundry charges and specifications preferred against him. The following officers composed the court : —

Brig.-Gen. Jesse T. Wood, 9th Brigade, President.
 Brig.-Gen. Jonathan Riggs, 8th Brigade.
 Col. Thomas D. Grant, 31st Regiment.
 Col. William Talbot, 15th Regiment.
 Lieut.-Col. Jesse B. Dale, 26th Regiment.
 Lieut.-Col. Jesse Barnett, 31st Regiment.
 Maj. John Barclay, 31st Regiment.
 Lieut.-Col. James Culberson, 18th Regiment.
 Maj. Abel M. Conner, 18th Regiment.
 Maj. Henry Watts, 11th Regiment.
 Maj. Addison McPheeters, 20th Regiment.
 Maj. Thomas W. Conyers, Inspector of 9th Brigade.
 Maj. Overton Harris, Quartermaster of 3d Division.
 Austin A. King, Judge Advocate.
 James Jackson, Provost Marshal.

The trial originated in alleged misconduct of Gen. Means during the Black Hawk war, and was for the examination of the following charges : 1. Disobedience of order. 2. Unofficerlike conduct. 3. Unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct. 4. Mutiny. 5. Mutinous conduct. We are not informed as to the specifications ; but after a long and laborious investigation, which closed on December 19, the court found him not guilty, which finding was approved by Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, Caleb S. Stone, Aid-de-camp, and he was honorably discharged.

WASHINGTON IRVING VISITS COLUMBIA.

Washington Irving arrived in Columbia on Wednesday, September 19, 1832, and remained until the next day, when he resumed his journey for the Osage country. The *Intelligencer* says : “ He expressed the greatest surprise and admiration of what he had already seen of Missouri, having previously formed somewhat different views of the country. In his manners, Mr. Irving is unostentatious, affable and gentlemanly. He will, no doubt, acquire a valuable fund of materials in his progress, for interesting works or sketches, which, ere long, we may have the gratification of perusing.”

POPULATION OF BOONE COUNTY.

The population of Boone county in 1832 was as follows : Whites, 6,221 ; slaves, 2,248. Total, 8,469. Voters, 1,476.

PIONEER THEATER.

Primitive and frugal as were the habits of life of the Boone county pioneers, it is in evidence that they quite early gave attention to education and were not unmindful of the attractions of the drama. Almost simultaneously with the establishment of good school houses (whether the one had any influence upon the introduction of the other we shall not argue), came the theater. No doubt the first theatre and histrionic corps which challenged public patronage in Columbia, were unpretentious and almost wholly destitute of the aids and appliances and attractive scenery and gorgeously painted drop curtains of later days. It was, nevertheless, a theater, and developed the amateur native talent of the times. The pioneer theater of Columbia made its debut on the night of Christmas day, 1832, in the play "Pizarro; or, the Death of Rolla," concluding with the laughable farce of "My Uncle." Complimented and encouraged, no doubt, by the patronage and plaudits of an appreciative public, the amateur troupe were encouraged to strut the stage again, and, therefore, on Monday evening, February 25, 1833, Mr. E. Scott's benefit was given by the rendition of the much admired comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night," concluding with the laughable farce of "The Boarding House." Tickets, 50 cents; children and servants half-price.

On October 21, 1833, a semi-weekly line of mail stages between St. Louis via St. Charles, Fulton, Columbia, and Fayette was let.

COLUMBIA FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[From the Missouri Intelligencer of April 20, 1833.]

A STATEMENT

Of all monies received and paid out by the Board of Trustees of the town of Columbia.

Total amount received from all sources within the year ending this day	\$305 82
Total amount paid out within the same period	305 70
Balance in the treasury	12

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in the treasury on the first day of September, 1832	\$141 50
Amount received since that period	140 82
	\$282 32
Amount paid for digging and walling the public cistern on Broadway	\$98 00

Amount paid for conducting the water, for timbers, and for other work and materials towards completing the same	56 61
Amount paid in discharge of a note executed by a former Board of Trustees	5 75
Amount paid for walling one of the public wells	4 69
Amount paid in part consideration for the public fountain on Eighth Street	50 00
Amount paid for publishing an advertisement in the <i>Missouri Intelligencer</i>	2 00
Amount paid for flagging, curbing, and boxing four of the public wells	40 00
Amount paid for a large trough which is to be connected with the public fountain and reservoir on Eighth Street	8 00
Amount paid the collector (his commission for collecting)	17 15
	<hr/>
	\$282 20
Balance in treasury	12

WILLIAM CORNELIUS, *Chairman B. T.*

COLUMBIA, April 1, 1833.

STARS, STARS, STARS — A METEORIC PHENOMENON.

Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 13, 1833, there occurred in Boone County and throughout the whole country a meteoric phenomenon, the splendor of which never passed from the memory of those who witnessed it. It was called, in popular language, a falling of the stars. In the firmament above, and all around the horizon, thicker than the stars themselves, — which were on that morning uncommonly bright and beautiful, — were beheld innumerable balls of fire of a whitish, pallid color, rushing down and across the sky, drawing after them long, luminous traces which clothed the whole heavens in awful majesty, and gave to the air and earth a pale and death-like appearance. An inconceivable number of meteors or falling stars shot across and downward from the heavens, as though the whole framework of the blue and cloudless arch above had been shaken. These small and luminous bodies had the appearance of flying or floating with great rapidity in every direction, occasioning the greatest wonder among the beholders, mingled with fear and consternation. Some described them as the slow and sparse descent of large flakes of snow, and that each flake — some smaller, some larger in size, from accidental aggregation or otherwise — take fire in their passage, and, fusing like a bombshell before bursting, leave a long train of lurid light, and that thousands of these, or as many as were within the range of vision, continued to descend and scatter and become extinct before they reached the earth. It was a radiating rain

of fire, in meteoric particles of the greatest brilliancy. In some parts of the country the shower of meteors continued until near sunrise, when, it is supposed, they "paled their ineffectual fires" only before the greater brilliancy of the sun.

Yon heaven, through its glorious spheres,
Is full of fiery eyes,
And the mysterious meteor bears
Its lightning thro' the skies.

'Tis night! 'tis moonless night! but still
The earth is bright as day;
And you can see, on yonder hill,
The Autumn of foliage play.

Nature! mysterious are Thy ways,
From firmament to flower,
The fragrant leaf, the meteor's rays,
Proclaim a Godhead's power.

FIRST PAPER MILL WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

As early as 1823 the subject of a paper mill in Missouri engaged the attention of some of its citizens, and in the *Franklin Intelligencer* of April 8, of that year, there is an editorial calling attention to the importance of the enterprise. It was not, however, until 1834, more than ten years after the first agitation of the subject, that a paper mill was established in the State. In 1833 David S. Lamme, John W. Keiser & Co. established a steam flouring mill at what is now known as "Rockbridge Mills," called by that name because there is at the place a natural bridge, six miles southwest of Columbia. In January, 1834, this firm gave public notice that they were making arrangements for the manufacture of paper, their intention being to establish at that place a paper mill, and that they would pay for good clean linen and cotton rags three cents per pound, and for woollen ten, and jeans rags one cent per pound. The paper mill was owned by David S. and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thos. J. Cox. Near the close of 1834 the mill commenced the manufacture of printing paper, and the *Intelligencer* of the last week of that year was issued on paper made by this mill. The machinery was entirely new "and the whole establishment on an extensive scale." The *St. Louis Republican*, in the fall of 1835, was printed on paper manufactured by the Boone County mill, and the proprietors of the *Republican* announced that "the paper will compare advantageously with, if, indeed, it be not superior to, any manufactured west of the mountains."

Nevertheless, the enterprise was not remunerative and the paper mill had but a temporary existence.

GEORGE C. BINGHAM, "THE MISSOURI ARTIST."

Among the earliest achievements by George C. Bingham as a portrait painter were accomplished in Columbia, where, in 1835, he opened his studio and painted the portraits of a number of citizens. Many of these specimens of art are yet extant in the county, and among them a portrait of the late Judge David Todd, which, a few years since, was presented to the State University by G. W. Samuel, of St. Joseph, and which now hangs in the chapel of the institution.

THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN MISSOURI, OCTOBER, 1835.

It is not generally known, perhaps not known at all to a single citizen of Boone County, or of the State, that agricultural fairs in Missouri had their origin in this county. This important and valuable agency in the improvement of the cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep of this State was a coinage of the brain of Boone County farmers; and in October, 1835, in a very plain and unpretentious manner the enterprise was inaugurated.

The Agricultural Society owned no grounds, had erected no amphitheater or prepared a ring for the exhibition of stock; and neither the exhibitors, judges nor spectators had the tedium of the occasion relieved by a band of music. The place of exhibition was then a woodland, or pasture, in the eastern suburbs of the town, and a short distance northeast of Samuels's pork-house and near the present residences of Rev. H. B. Watson and Mrs. Emma Anderson.

Those were the primitive days of the county, and the methods of the people were primitive; and doubtless it will be added by those who read the following award of premiums, that the stock was primitive. Although the officers of the Fair — Abraham J. Williams, President, and A. W. Turner, Secretary — very innocently felicitated themselves on the conviction that "the stock exhibited would bear a comparison with any of our older sister States," we suspect that the hogs, sheep, cattle, mules and horses then exhibited would present rather a sorry spectacle if brought in competition with the stock of this day. No doubt the hogs, although they may have been fattened for the fair, were of the "hazel-splitter" variety, with sharp backs, long legs, snouts and tails. The cattle, mules and horses, and perhaps

sheep, were doubtless more respectable, but none of them are reported as of illustrious lineage, with long pedigrees in the American Herd Book.

The officers of the society, in making an official announcement of the premiums awarded, deemed it a matter worthy of special mention as "a novelty in our country," that there was on exhibition "a sucking colt, broke to all the domestic uses of man, dressed off with the gay attire of a stallion, and plated and trained as the courser." These officers, it is worthy of special record, prophetically said, "the ball of improvement is rolling through our country." No doubt the ball then and there started gave impulse to the improvement of all kinds of stock which through the succeeding years, from that period to the present, has influenced our farmers to place Boone County, in the character of its stock, in the front rank of the counties of the Commonwealth.

[From the Columbia Intelligencer of October 24. 1835.]

STOCK FAIR.

At a stock fair of the Boone County Agricultural Society, held at Columbia on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of October, 1835, the following stock were exhibited for premiums of a silver cup, worth \$10:—

HOGS

[William Stone, Alfred Basye and William Provines, judges.] Samuel Kennan—one sow pig, and one black sow. The black sow took the certificate. David M. Hickman—one boar and one sow. The sow took the certificate.

SHEEP.

[Theodorick Jenkins, A. W. Rollins and Stephen Bedford, judges.] William Stone—one ewe, Merino, and one ram, Merino. D. M. Hickman—one ram, Merino, premium. William Johnston—one ram, Merino, certificate.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

[Lowden Snell, Mason Moss and Philip Barnes, judges.] A. W. Rollins—one sucking jack, premium. A. W. Rollins—one jennet, ("Jimmy Crow,") premium. Jesse Turner—one yearling jack, certificate. D. M. Hickman—one yearling jack, premium. D. M.

Hickman — one two year-old jack, premium. D. M. Hickman — one aged jack (Washington), premium. A. W. Turner — one jack (Tecumseh), certificate. William Johnston — one jack.

CATTLE.

[David Gordon, William Johnston and Lowden Snell, judges.] Edward Young — one white, sucking calf, and one pided calf; Patten stock, certificate. Thomas Jenkins — one black and white calf, by his bull Tom Jones. A. W. Rollins — one red calf (Teeswater), by his bull Durock; dam Lady San Martin, premium. Eli E. Bass — one pided calf. Thomas Jenkins — one milch cow; Patten stock. Edward Young — one milch cow; Patten stock, certificate. A. W. Rollins — one cow, Lady San Martin; Durham, Teeswater and Miller stock, premium. William Stone — one year old bull; Durham and Patten stock, premium. Thomas Jenkins — one year old heifer, by Oscar, dam by San Martin, certificate. A. W. Rollins — two year old heifer, by Durock; dam common stock of Missouri. D. M. Hickman — one two year old bull; scrub stock, certificate. E. E. Bass — one two year old cow; Short Horn stock, premium. Thomas Jenkins — bull, Tom Jones, by a short-horned bull; dam by San Martin, premium. A. W. Rollins — bull, Durock; a full-blooded, short-horned and Teeswater bull; dam Sportsman, certificate. D. M. Hickman — bullock, certificate. Christopher Morrow — one bullock, premium.

MULES.

[William Maupin, A. W. Rollins and William Stone, judges.] Philip Barnes one sucking mule, four feet seven and a half inches high, premium. D. M. Hickman — one sucking mule, by Washington, premium. D. M. Hickman — one two year old mule, premium. D. M. Hickman — mule, certificate. E. E. Bass — mule, premium.

HORSES.

[J. J. Cotton, Sinclair Kirtley and T. C. Maupin, judges.] John Lampton — one sucking horse colt by Potomac; dam by Prince Richard, premium. Benj. Barnes — one sorrel horse colt, by Black Whip; dam by Diomedes. James Sims — one black mare colt, by Black Whip; dam by Lamplighter, certificate. Thomas W. Conyers — one bay mare colt, by Sir Charles; dam by Sumpter. Edward Young — one brood mare, by Comet; dam by Buzzard. John Lampton — brood

mare, by Prince Richard, premium. Benj. Barns — brood mare, by Diomedé. James Sims — brood mare, by Lamplighter, certificate. Peter Wright — brood mare Caroline Sanders, by Timoleon. D. M. Hickman — brood mare, by imported Spread Eagle. Thomas W. Conyers — brood mare, by Sumpter.

YEARLING COLTS.

Orris Miller — sorrel stud, by Clinton; dam by Buzzard. James Sims — sorrel mare, by Black Whip. Theodorick Jenkins — black stud, by Trumpeter, certificate. John B. Gordon — bay mare, by Georgian, premium. D. M. Hickman — horse. Elisha Hill — bay filly. David Gordon — sorrel filly, by Bolivar; dam by Emperor. W. S. Burch — grey stud, by Georgian.

TWO YEAR OLD HORSES.

Fletcher Wright — sorrel filly, by Roanoke; dam by Hazzard, premium. Orris Miller — sorrel filly, by Instructor, certificate. D. M. Hickman — black filly, by Black Whip.

SADDLE HORSES.

Jesse Turner — bay horse. John Garnett — bay horse. E. E. Bass — black horse, premium. Peter Wright — grey mare. David Gordon — bay mare, certificate.

STALLIONS.

Philip Barns — Black Whip, premium. David M. Hickman — Jack Downing, by Georgian. Barns & Jenkins — Mazeppa, by Saxe Weimar; dam by Buzzard, certificate.

This is the first exhibition of the kind that has ever taken place in the State, and was attended by a great number of persons, who manifested unusual interest. The stock exhibited would bear a comparison with any of our older sister States, and from the spirit of improvement evinced by our stock raisers, Missouri will, in a few years, be a conspicuous rival.

The size, form, blood and condition of the stock shown, far surpassed the expectations of the community. To see a sucking colt, broke to all the domestic uses of man, dressed off with the gay attire of a stallion, and plated and trained as the courser, is a novelty in our

country. The ball of improvement is rolling through our country, and it is the duty of every farmer to add his force to give it impetus. The society is open for any citizen in the State at five dollars per annum.

ABRAHAM J. WILLIAMS, President.

A. W. TURNER, Secretary.

OCTOBER 21, 1835.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF CONWAY, A NEGRO MAN, FOR THE MURDER
OF ISRAEL B. GRANT.

After dark on the night of December 29, 1835, when returning to his home in Callaway county from Fulton, on horseback, Israel B. Grant, a leading and much esteemed citizen of that county, was by a blow from behind a tree in the road knocked from his horse, stabbed with a pocket knife and killed, and his body dragged into the woods and a log rolled on it. The murder excited the greatest commotion and no effort was left unemployed to bring the guilty parties to justice,

Suspicion soon fastened upon several slaves in the neighborhood, among them Conway, a negro man belonging to Francis K. Cowherd, and Jake belonging to Mr. Grant, upon whose clothes blood was found and in his pocket \$25. Conway and Jake were indicted for murder at the February, 1836, term of the Callaway Circuit Court and arraigned for trial. Jake turned State's evidence. Officers of the court: David Todd, Judge; John Coats, Sheriff; James Baskett, Clerk. Sinclair Kirtley, of Columbia, appeared as counsel for Conway, and the State was represented by R. W. Wells, Attorney-General. Owing to the excitement in Callaway, Conway took a change of venue to Boone county, and Judge Todd convened a special term of the court for his trial at Columbia, February 29, 1836. Mr. Wells, the Attorney-General, being absent, Austin A. King and Wm. H. Russell were assigned by the court to prosecute. The following jury tried the case: James Hopper, foreman; Jesse Whitesides, Henry L. Douglass, Greenbury Jacobs, Daniel Lyons, Edward Jarman, Adam C. Reyburn, Levi Bennett, John Caruthers, Wm. Y. Hitt, Merritt Stephenson, Samuel Morrow. James S. Rollins was the principal counsel for the defence, and, although a young man, delivered an argument of great eloquence and ability and one which is yet remembered for its remarkable power and beauty. The trial

lasted for several days and the jury finding a verdict of guilty, Conway was sentenced to be hung at Fulton, on April 8, 1836, and on that day he was hung — protesting his innocence to the last — by Mr. Coats, the sheriff. Jake was afterwards tried, convicted and hung. Many people now believe Conway was innocent.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

“Switzler’s History of Missouri” says: “The Florida or Seminole war grew out of the opposition of the Seminole Indians to their removal from Florida west of the Mississippi River. This attempt was first made in 1835, but the Seminoles were unwilling to relinquish their lands, and rallying under the leadership of their great chief, Osceola, organized a determined resistance to the efforts of the General Government. In May, 1836, the Creeks joined the Seminoles and the war spread into Georgia. The Creeks were soon conquered and sent beyond the Mississippi. The Seminoles continued the war, and as often as defeated in the open field would take refuge in the swamps and everglades, where it was difficult for the United States soldiers to follow them. In October, 1837, Osceola was captured by General Jessup, and sent a prisoner to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he died of a fever. Nevertheless, the war continued for several years, and Missourians took part in it.

Sometime in the fall of 1837, and during the administration of Governor Boggs, the President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren, asked Colonel Benton, one of our Senators in Congress, whether Missourians could be induced to travel so far as the swamps of Florida and assist in chastising the Seminole Indians. Colonel Benton answered: “The Missourians will go wherever their services are needed,” and went immediately to Joel R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, and urged him to issue an order for raising volunteers in Missouri for that purpose. The Secretary being assured of a favorable response, issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, for two regiments of mounted volunteers. The following is a copy (made from the original) of the letter of the Secretary of War to Colonel Richard Gentry, of Columbia: —

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 8th, 1837.

SIR: — You are hereby informed that a regiment of six hundred volunteers from the State of Missouri will be accepted by this Department, for service in Florida, during the next campaign against the Seminoles, provided they can be raised by you in season to reach Tampa Bay by the middle of October, or the 1st of November, at latest.

General Atkinson has been instructed to dispatch an officer of the army to muster these troops into the service, and to render such other aid as may be necessary to expedite their movements towards Florida.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

COLONEL GENTRY, *Columbia, Boone County, Missouri.*

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Colonel Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel, John W. Price, of Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major; — Parks, of Ray, Quartermaster, and William McDaniel, of Marion, Commissary. The regiment was composed of the following companies: —

From Boone County: Captains John Ellis and Thomas D. Grant; Callaway, Captain William H. Russell; Howard, Captain Congreve Jackson; Chariton, Captain James Flore; Ray, Captain John Sconce; Jackson, Captain Jas. Chiles; Marion, Captain John Curd.

Four companies of the second regiment were also raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

CAPTAIN ELLIS' COMPANY.

The following is a partial list of the officers and privates of Capt. Ellis' company. We have made every effort, but without success, to get the names of all of them: —

John Ellis, Captain; Clifton R. Harris, First Lieutenant; William Gordon, Second Lieutenant; Richard Snell, First Sergeant; John M. Harris, Second Sergeant; Samuel Davis, Third Sergeant; Alfred Keene, Fourth Sergeant; James Jones, First Corporal; John Hopper, Second Corporal; Lewis Jones, Third Corporal; Archibald Johnston, Fourth Corporal. Privates: William Little, Calvin Little, John Green, John R. Basnett, John H. Hopper, James E. Hopper, James C. Hopper, Newton Wilcox, Charles Stephens, John Holland, Mont. Trimble, John McGinnis, Jeptha Haydon, Joseph Hickam, John Nealy, Robert Carter, D. W. Holt, Thos. Nichols, O. P. Jones, John Roberts, William Smith, David Grindstaff, Thomas Jefferson, Frederick Bittle, Joseph Anthony, William Martin, — Guinn, William H. Belcher, John Senoir, James K. McDaniel, Alexander Hickam, John Tilford, — Hunt.

On October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the field of danger and duty, but before taking their departure were presented by the ladies of Columbia with a beautiful regimental flag, the

presentation address being made by Miss Lucy Ann Wales, a very cultivated and accomplished lady, at that time preceptress of Columbia Female Academy. The flag was borne by the regiment throughout the campaign in Florida, and floated at its head in battle, and after its return to Missouri was delivered to the widow of Colonel Gentry, October 26, 1842, by Captain William Henry Russell, and it is now in the possession of Thomas B. Gentry, of Columbia.

After the regiment left Columbia, they marched by land to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, where they were detained for several days and were addressed by Hon. Thomas H. Benton. They were there mustered into service by General Henry Atkinson, the commander of this department. They were taken by boats from there to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from which point they were transported in brigs across the gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida.

Mr. Elihu H. Shepard, in his "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri," says that on the voyage they were overtaken by a violent storm and several of the vessels stranded. Many horses were lost, but no lives, and they disembarked on the 15th of November at the place of destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from General Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeecho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route travelled, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected, under their four most redoubtable leaders, Sam Jones, Tiger Tail, Alligator and Mycanopee, prepared for battle.

Having reached the Kissemmee River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians who were guarding grazing stock, by which the Colonel learned the Indians were near at hand; and immediately crossing the river, he formed the Missouri volunteers in front and advanced, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank.

The Indians appeared to have noticed all the surroundings of the place, and commenced the attack at the point affording them the best position for prolonging a battle, and continued it with a pertinacity they seldom exhibit.

Colonel Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the Indians after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil, when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its extent, yet he stood erect an hour afterwards, and

cheered his men to victory; until at last being compelled to yield, he was borne from the fight and expired the same night.

The fall of their leader did not relax the exertions of the Missourians. They made good all their Senator had said of them, and continued to fight several hours longer, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and thirty-eight, most of whom were Missourians.

There being no further service required of the Missourians, they were returned to their homes early in 1838, and the name and fame of Colonel Gentry placed where it will never perish. His remains, as well as those of Captain VanSwearingen and Lieutenants Brooke and Center, 6th Regular United States Infantry, were afterwards brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried. The County of Gentry, organized February 12th, 1841, was named in honor of his memory.¹

The official report to the War Department by General Zachary Taylor, U. S. A., in regard to the battle of Okeechobee, occasioned much excitement and adverse criticism in Missouri, because it was claimed that he not only did great injustice to the Missouri Volunteers under Colonel Gentry, but that on one occasion he treated Colonel Gentry himself with a degree of insulting hardship and violence wholly unmerited by that gallant officer. Therefore, during the session of the

¹ The following is a copy of a letter written from Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, U. S. Army, to Mrs. Ann Gentry, widow of Colonel Gentry, in regard to the receipt and interment of his remains:

ST. LOUIS, 7th May, 1839.

MY DEAR MADAM:—I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have received the remains of the late Major-General Gentry, your lamented husband, from Florida, mingled in the same box with the remains of Captain VanSwearingen and Lieutenants Brooke and Center, 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry. The whole will be this day taken from the box and placed in a suitable coffin and carried to the Episcopal Church, where, at half-past two o'clock, the funeral service will be performed by the reverend clergy; after which all appropriate military honors will take place by the military and civil authorities of the city. The remains will then be taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they will be deposited for final interment as soon as the 6th Regiment returns to that post. It is intended to inter all the remains in the same grave, over which a monument, with suitable inscriptions, will be erected.

I hope this disposition of the remains of Major-General Gentry will be agreeable to you and your family. It would now be difficult, if not impossible, to designate the remains of either individual; therefore, should you wish to have the General's bones, it would be impossible, I think, to select them.

With the kindest regards, madam, I am, most respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON, Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

MRS. GENTRY, relict of the late Major-General Gentry, Columbia, Mo.

Legislature of 1838-9, a special committee was appointed, David R. Atchison, chairman, to investigate the facts and make report of them to the General Assembly. This committee caused about twenty of the officers of the Missouri Volunteers, who had served in the Florida campaign, to be examined before them, among whom were individuals who were engaged during the battle in every part of the line, and others who were posted at the baggage on the opposite side of the swamp.

After the examination of these witnesses, Mr. Atchison made a report, in which it was maintained that General Taylor's report did the Missouri troops great injustice; among other reasons because it charged that the Missouri Volunteers mostly broke and fell back to the baggage, and that the repeated efforts of his Aids could not rally them.

Mr. Atchison's report states, in substance, that the battle commenced between nine and ten o'clock A. M., December 25th, 1837; that the Missouri Volunteers first attacked the enemy, led the charge, and bore the brunt of the battle along the whole line; that they had to march through a deep, miry swamp for about half a mile in order to approach the Indians, who were concealed in the edge of the hummock ready to receive them, on ground which they had chosen and prepared for that purpose; that the Indians were protected by the heavy timber and thick underbrush, while the Volunteers, mostly unsupported by the Regulars, were exposed in open line, uncovered, in the swamp, standing up to their knees in mud and water, when they received the first deadly fire of the enemy. Nevertheless, they fought bravely till the heat of the battle was over, and it was principally by their fire that the Indians were first dispersed. Although a large number of the Volunteers were killed or wounded by a concealed enemy, they heroically stood their ground or pressed forward to the attack, until the hummock was taken and the victory gained. None of the witnesses examined knew of any attempt on the part of General Taylor's staff to rally the Volunteers, or of any necessity for such attempt; and the fact is established that after the heat of the battle was over, a considerable portion of the Volunteers, instead of being dispatched in pursuit of the retreating enemy, were, by order of the Regular officers, detailed to make a causeway across the swamp, upon which to carry out the dead and wounded. To the committee, it was manifest that General Taylor entertained strong prejudice against the Volunteers, and a most contemptuous opinion of that description of troops, and

they reported it probable that, owing to this prejudice, he could not do justice to the Volunteers from Missouri. Also, that "Colonel Gentry fell at the head of his troops, in a manner worthy of the commander of Volunteers, and the conduct of the Volunteer officers and soldiers generally was such as ought to have elicited praise and commendation, instead of censure and reproach."

The committee concluded their report by recommending the adoption of the following joint resolutions :

1st. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives*, that the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and spies, in the Florida campaign, was such as only could be expected from *good soldiers and brave men*.

2d. *Resolved*, that so much of Colonel Z. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeechobee, which charges that the Missouri Volunteers and spies mostly broke and fell back to the baggage, and that the repeated efforts of his staff could not rally them, is proved to be unfounded, not to say *intentionally false*, and, that so much of said report which states that the Regular troops were joined by Captain Gilliam and Lieutenant Blakey with a few men, but not until they had suffered severely, is incorrect in this, — that Gilliam and Blakey were in *advance* of the Regular troops during the most of the fight and *never in the rear*.

3d. *Resolved*, that so much of said report which states that the Missouri Volunteers and spies behaved themselves as well or better than troops of that description usually do, is not so much a compliment to them as a *slander upon citizen soldiers generally*.

4th. *Resolved*, that Colonel Taylor in his report of the battle of Okeechobee, has done manifest injustice to the Missouri Volunteers and spies, and that said report was not founded upon facts as they occurred.

5th. *Resolved*, that a commanding officer who has *wantonly* misrepresented the conduct of men who gallantly sustained him in battle, is *unworthy a commission* in the Army of the United States.

6th. *Resolved*, that the Governor of the State be required to lay before the President of the United States, the evidence reported to this House, in relation to the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and spies in the Florida campaign, and Colonel Z. Taylor's report of the battle of the Okeechobee, and that he solicit on the part of this State *a court of inquiry* into the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and spies, and the truth of said report.

7th. *Resolved*, that the Governor of the State be required to lay before the President of the United States, a statement of facts relative to the treatment of the spies under Colonel Morgan and Captain Sconce: 1st. As it regards the fact of the organization of said command into a spy battalion, under the order of Colonel Taylor. 2d. His subsequent acknowledgment and recognition of said corps. 3d. The performance of arduous duty by the officers of said battalion under the requisition of Colonel Taylor. 4th. Their subsequent discharge as privates and the pay that they received as such. 5th. The necessity of adopting some course to obtain redress.

The resolutions passed both houses of the Legislature unanimously, and there the matter rested, no court of inquiry having been called by the President of the United States to investigate the truth of Colonel Taylor's report.

THE MORMON WAR.

The smoke of the Florida war had scarcely receded from view before an insurrection within the borders of our own State incited the martial spirit of our people, and they flew to arms to punish and drive from the State the Mormons, under their Prophet, Joe Smith.

After their expulsion, in 1834, from Jackson County, they flocked in large numbers into counties north of the Missouri River, but chiefly into the new county of Caldwell, where John Whitmer and a few others had selected a site for a new town and lands for a new home for the Saints. The town was called "Far West," and Joe Smith and his chief officers located there, and assured their followers that it would soon become one of the mighty cities of the world.

The old town site is now in the midst of a corn-field, which constitutes part of a tract of land belonging to Col. Calvin F. Burns, of St. Joseph, and is situated about eight miles southwest of Hamilton and about the same distance southeast of Cameron. About half a mile west of the town is the burying-ground of the Mormons. It is now included within the limits of a farm owned by Mr. Peter L. Boulton, a brother of Judge Jesse A. Boulton, of Boone County. Here are some two or three hundred graves, all more or less obliterated, with scarcely an occasional rude headstone to mark the presence of a once sacredly-guarded, but long-forsaken and forgotten village of the dead.

But perhaps the most interesting relic of the times of which we write is the former residence of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. It is a rude, old-fashioned, one-story frame building, with two rooms, situated about a quarter of a mile southwest of the temple site, which was in the middle of the town. An unusually large and clumsy stone chimney at the north end of the building is its distinguishing characteristic. Otherwise the structure is an exceedingly ordinary and common-place building, suggestive of anything rather than the residence of the founder of a mighty sect whose wonderful rise and progress constitute an era in the history of Missouri.

Under the influence of their missionaries, who were canvassing all the Eastern States and many parts of Europe, the young city of Far West promised much. Converts settled all over the county, and especially along the streams and belts of timber. Farm houses sprang up as if by magic, and the wilderness was in a few months transformed

into an industrious and promising community. Their settlements extended into Livingston, Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West, their only town, was their commercial centre, and became their county seat. In 1837, the Mormons began work on what was intended to be one of the most magnificent temples in the United States.

The town was laid out in blocks 396 feet square, and the streets were on a grand scale. The four principal avenues were each 132 feet wide, and all the others $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. These diverged at right angles from a public square in the centre, designed as the site of a grand temple, which, however, was never built. In 1837, the cellar under the prospective temple was dug. The excavation, 120 by 80 feet in area, and 4 or 5 feet deep, was accomplished in about one-half of a day, more than 500 men being employed in the work, with no other means of removing the earth than hand-barrows. It is generally believed that on the 4th of July following, which was duly observed as a national holiday, the corner-stone of the temple was laid. This, however, is a mistake.

The prosperity of the Mormon settlement had drawn thither many good and industrious men, and also many desperadoes and thieves, who soon obtained full sway in their councils. They boldly declared that "the Lord had given the earth and the fulness thereof to His people," and that they were "His people," and consequently had the right to take whatsoever they pleased from the Gentiles. In pursuance of this declaration, bands of the more lawless of them strolled about the country, taking what they pleased. As they largely outnumbered the Gentiles, and as the county officers were mostly Mormons, they were enabled to act with impunity, until their lawless course excited the indignation of the other settlers, who, not being able to obtain justice in a lawful manner, also resorted to mob violence and retaliation in kind, until many a dark and bloody deed was perpetrated on both sides.

In 1838 the discord became so great, and the clamor for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State so imperative, that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation, ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division to put down the insurgents and enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of General Alexander W. Doniphan, who proceeded at once to the seat of war. The militia were placed under the command of General John B. Clark of Howard County. The Mormon forces numbering about 1,000 men, were led

by G. W. Hinkle. The first skirmish took place at Crooked River, in the Southwestern part of the county, where David Patten — “ Captain Fear-not,” as he called himself — the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, was killed. But the principal engagement was fought at Haughn’s Mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckenridge. The Mormons of the eastern portion of the county had concentrated there and intrenched themselves in the mill and in the blacksmith shop, where the militia numbering about 125 men, attacked and captured them. One militiaman was wounded and 18 of the Mormons killed,—some of them after their surrender,—and their bodies were thrown into a neighboring well on a farm owned at that time by Haughn. This land is now the property of James C. McCrary, Esq., of Kingston, to whom it was sold for a St. Louis party, by Nathan Cope, Esq., of Kingston. It was about fifteen and a half miles east of Far West. This bloody and sepulchral well was filled up by Charles Ross, Esq., now a resident of Kingston, who arrived on the spot just ten days after the tragic occurrence.

Two regiments of volunteers were raised in Boone for the Mormon War, but strange to record, both of them were destined to “ snuff the battle from afar.” The first was commanded by Col. Thomas D. Grant; Lieut.-Col. Joel Hern; Maj. Stewart B. Hatton. Captains: John Ellis, James Brown, — Colvin. This regiment was ordered to “ the seat of war.”

Afterwards another regiment was raised with John Ellis as Colonel, Joel Hern, Lieut.-Colonel, and Stewart B. Hatton, Major.

When the militia under Gen. Clark appeared at Far West, October. 1838, where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, Joe Smith surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Doniphan’s conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State, and murder. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offences,— treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc., — were found against Joe Smith, Hiram Smith (Joe Smith’s brother), Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, G. W.

Hinkle, Caleb Baldwin, Parley P. Pratt,¹ Luman Gibbs, Maurice P. Phelps, King Follett, Wm. Osborn, Arthur Morrison, Elias Higbee, J. Worthington, W. Voorhees, Jacob Gates and others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith escaped, by bribing the guard, as was generally believed.

During the progress of a Fourth of July celebration in Columbia, in 1839, which was attended by most of the citizens, P. P. Pratt knocked down John M. Kelly, the jailor, when he opened the door to serve them with dinner, and in company with Morris Phelps and King Follett, escaped. Luman Gibbs chose to remain, although he, too, might easily have gone with the rest. Follett was re-captured, and together with Gibbs, was afterwards tried before David Todd, circuit judge, and acquitted. Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Boone, and Gen. A. W. Doniphan, of Clay, defended them. The indictments were dismissed against all the others, by Circuit Attorney James M. Gordon, at the August term of the court, 1840.

Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, were shot and killed by a mob at the Carthage, Illinois, jail, in which they were confined on a charge of treason, on June 27, 1844.

Orson Hyde died at Salt Lake City in December, 1878.

Orson Pratt, one of the first members of the Mormon church, and the oldest "Apostle," died in Salt Lake, October 3, 1881, aged seventy years. He was the best educated theologian among the Mormons.

Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs, during whose administration the Mormon war occurred, died on his farm in Napa Valley, California, of dropsy of the heart, on March 14, 1860, in the sixty-third year of his age.

¹ Pratt was an Elder and a man of education. In 1856 he met a tragic death near Fort Gibson, for full account of which see "Switzler's History of Missouri," page 250.

CHAPTER IV.

OUR EARLY COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

Bonne Femme Academy — Started in 1829 — First School for Young Ladies established in Columbia by Mrs. Peerce, in 1830 — School Books then in Use — Prof. Guernsey's English and Classical Academy — Bear Creek Academy, by J. Coleman Boggs — Columbia College, the seed from which grew the State University — Columbia Female Academy — Opened in 1834, under Miss Lucy Ann Wales, and closed in 1856.

BONNE FEMME ACADEMY.

One of the most distinguished and reputable institutions of learning in early times in Central Missouri was Bonne Femme Academy. It was situated in a very prosperous and fertile agricultural region, about six miles south of Columbia, on the north bank of the Bonne Femme Creek, from which the Academy derived its name. It was an academy for males, and was first opened for the reception of students on the third Monday of May, 1829, with Warren Woodson as teacher, among whose pupils was Capt. Silas Bent, now a distinguished citizen of St. Louis.

On 25th of April, of that year, the trustees, namely: Mason Moss, William Shields, Robert S. Barr, Anderson McPheters and Sinclair Kirtley, gave notice in the Fayette *Intelligencer* — for Columbia then had no newspaper — that they wished to employ an instructor to take charge of the institution, on the day above named, “competent to teach reading, writing, arithmetick, grammar, geography, the mathematicks, and some of the more ordinary branches of belle lettres.” The school house they described as “a very commodious brick building, with two rooms of twenty-two feet square, situated in a healthy, highly moral and very respected neighborhood; possessing, perhaps, as many advantages for such an institution, and offering as many inducements to boarders from a distance, as any in the country. Terms of tuition per year, to consist of two sessions of five and a-half months each: \$8 for reading, writing and arithmetick; \$12 for grammar, geography, mathematicks, &c., and \$18 for the Latin language.”

The trustees secured the services of Rev. Robert S. Thomas as principal instructor, and to the course of studies was added rhetoric, logic, composition, declamation, natural and moral philosophy, chem-

istry, astronomy and Greek. The trustees announced in an advertisement that boarding could be had in respectable families near the academy for \$25 per session of five and a half months, "washing, fuel, and candles included," that is, about \$1.13³/₄ per week. Among the pupils of Mr. Thomas were Gen. Bela M. Hughes, now a distinguished lawyer and politician of Denver, Col., and Mrs. James S. Rollins and Mrs. George C. Pratt, of Columbia.

Mr. Thomas retiring from the charge of the control, the trustees placed it in charge of Prof. Edward Summerfield, an accomplished scholar and apparently a cultured gentleman, but before the end of the collegiate year a cloud obscured his fair name and he left for Texas. He was supposed to be an impostor, whose real name was William Pinkney Hill.

He was succeeded by Prof. Joseph Bowers, of Paris, Mo.

The trustees, William Shields, David M. Hickman, Theodorick Jenkins and John H. Field announced that the October session, 1837, would open in charge of Prof. Oliver Cunningham, a graduate of Western University, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and that they expected soon to receive a large and well selected library, donated by the late Lucian L. Wilson, formerly of Kentucky.

By an act of the Legislature approved December 27, 1838, the college was incorporated, with Wm. Shields, Overton Harris, Theodorick Jenkins, John H. Field, John Jacobs, Gilpin S. Tuttle and Waller L. Woolfolk as trustees, with power to perpetuate their own body, to purchase lands for its use, and to confer the usual literary degrees.

The fall session for 1839 was opened with Prof. Cunningham still in charge. Trustees: William Shields, Gilpin S. Tuttle, Overton Harris, Th. Jenkins, J. H. Field, D. M. Hickman, W. L. Woolfolk, and Thos. C. Maupin.

The session for the next year, commencing the first Tuesday in November, 1840, opened with Prof. Cunningham, with the addition of Prof. John Roche, of Transylvania University, filling the chair of Greek, Latin and French. Austin Bradford succeeds W. L. Woolfolk on the Board of Trustees.

David S. Lamme appears as one of the trustees in the fall session for 1841, which was opened under Profs. Roche and Cunningham.

Disagreements arising between Profs. Roche and Cunningham and a portion of the trustees, on account of Prof. Roche's intemperate habits, Prof. Roche withdrew from the institution, and resolved to establish an independent school on the Two-mile Prairie, in the neigh-

borhood of Capt. Peter Wright and William Robards, to be called the "Classical Institute." This enterprise did not succeed.

Prof. George C. Pratt, who is now (1882) one of the Railroad Commissioners of the State, was elected to fill the chair in Bonne Femme College made vacant by the retirement of Prof. Roche, and continued to occupy it until 1843, when he resigned to accept the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University. Mr. Lynn had charge of the preparatory department.

During the period Profs. Cunningham, Roche and Pratt were instructors in the college there were, among other pupils, the following: Eld. Winthrop H. Hopson, now a distinguished minister of the Christian Church; John T. Hughes, author of "Doniphan's Expedition," and who was killed at the battle at Independence, August 11, 1862; Frank Hughes, his brother; Dr. Abner Gore, of Paris; Joseph S. Hughes, of Richmond; George Parker, of St. Louis; the late Prof. Wm. C. Shields and Miss Mary Barr Jenkins, now the wife of ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin.

In the *Columbia Patriot* of October 16, 1841, "Visitor" gives an account of the examination and exhibition at the college, from which we make this extract:—

Mr. Wm. H. Robinson read a poem on American Independence of a very creditable character, and one that showed that by practice he can write excellent poetry, for the native vein is there. Mr. John T. Hughes spoke a Latin address that gave out much of the Ciceronian tone, and did great credit to the writer.

The beautiful *Seine* flows not with more majestic fulness and ease by the refined capital of the French than *Telemachus*, *Charles XII.* and *Barbaroux's History* of the United States were read by Miss Laura Shields, Mr. James White, of Fayette, Mr. John Chappell and Mr. Jno. T. Hughes.

The Greek language, which unfortunately is not rendered as prominent in most of our Western colleges as its intrinsic merits deserve, was on this occasion splendidly sustained by Mr. J. J. Harvey, of Saline, and Miss Mary B. Jenkins. Mr. Harvey read portions of the Greek Reader selected by a young gentleman, a student of the University of Missouri, and analyzed the same in a masterly manner.

Miss Jenkins read parts of the Greek Testament, named at haphazard by a gentleman in the audience, and went through the labyrinth of the Greek verb, not as by the aid of a borrowed clue, but as if nature had formed her another Ariadne. I was also forcibly struck with the extraordinary ease, the lucid diction, and the inimitable taste with which Miss Jenkins read Cicero.

Most of the compositions of the young gentlemen had to be omitted for want of time. Among those read, that of Mr. Franklin Hughes stood prominent in all the qualities of fine writing. In truth, there are few men of any age, perhaps, in the Union can do more justice with the pen to any subject he handles than this young gentleman.

I cannot close these hasty remarks without referring to the young ladies' composi-

tions. Those of Misses C. Jenkins, M. F. Harris and M. J. Tuttle were, considering the age of the writers, uncommonly fine.

Miss Laura Shields's, "On Imagination" was a piece of exquisite poetry in prose, dressed in "Orient pearls" not "at random flung," but worked by some superior power into a brilliant and dazzling specimen of intellectual mosaic.

Miss Mary B. Jenkins's, "On the Evidences of the Christian Religion" was, as usual with her, incomparable in reasoning, taste and style. To compliment any of her productions looks like "gilding refined gold, or painting the lily."

FIRST SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Columbia now boasts, and for many years has been proud, of two large colleges for young ladies, the buildings and appliances of either of which no doubt cost more money than every school house in Boone county was worth at the time of the establishment, in the fall of 1830, of the first school for young ladies in Columbia. Mrs. H. T. Peerce established the first female school in the county of Boone, and in an advertisement she issued, March 5, 1831, gave notice of a re-opening of her school, about the 20th of that month, in which she proposed to teach "Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Geography, together with plain and ornamental needle work, painting water colors, body colors, and oil." Where was located this humble beginning of the magnificent results which others among us have since achieved in this direction, we do not know; most probably in one of the rooms of her own residence, which yet stands, a two-story log house, weather boarded, facing north, on the lot occupied by Mr. Loeb's residence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN USE IN COLUMBIA SCHOOL.

Torrey's Primer, Torrey's Pleasing Companion for Little Girls and Boys. Torrey's Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue. Smiley's Geography, Smiley's Arithmetic, Smiley's United States Speaker. Grimshaw's History of the United States.

COLUMBIA ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

Among the early educational institutions of Columbia was one with the above name, established in 1832 by Lyman Guernsey, A. M.: Superintendent, W. M. Kern, assistant. Mr. Guernsey was a man of education and a Christian gentleman, who was highly esteemed by all who knew him, Nevertheless his academy was not a permanent institution. What became of him we are not informed.

"BEAR CREEK ACADEMY."

In 1834 J. Coleman Boggs, brother of Lilburn W. Boggs, established at Bear Creek Church, one mile north of Columbia, a school, which he called "Bear Creek Academy," and in which were taught the usual English branches and book-keeping and surveying. Among his scholars in grammar and geography were Alonzo Richardson, Cornelius and Samuel Maupin, John B. and Younger J. Williams. Trustees of the Academy, Alex. Persinger, Riley Slocum, Andrew Spencer, William Rowland, Wm. Maupin, and Jacob Hover.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE — THE SEED FROM WHICH GREW THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

It can be demonstrated as a historical truth that the seed which finally produced the State University, was planted in Columbia by a public meeting at the Court House, held on Tuesday evening, August 9, 1831, "for the purpose of adopting a plan for the purchasing of a site for a seminary in the town of Columbia, and for the purpose of adopting some measures to have the same improved, by building an academy thereon." Robert S. Barr was chairman, and Austin A. King secretary of this meeting, which appointed Robert S. Barr, Oliver Parker and James B. Nichols, a committee to draft a plan and select a site for said building, and to ascertain the probable cost thereof; and to make report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 19th of August. John B. Gordon, Esq., was announced to speak at the meeting on the subject of education.

What this meeting did, if held, we have no means of knowing, for in those days there were not, as now, newspaper editors and reporters on every corner with note-books in hand ready to catch the shadow of everything before the substance flies. The proceedings were not published, but a communication in the *Intelligencer* of August 27, announces, "with feelings of sincere gratulations and conscious pride," "the liberality manifested by our citizens toward this noble object;" also the large portion of the sum required to erect the building for "The College" had been subscribed and that the balance would be obtained in a few days. Forecasting the future with the truth of prophecy this correspondent maintained that "this institution will be productive of more and greater direct, positive advantages to the town and county generally than any other public institution that could be established here with the same amount of money and labor. In

a pecuniary point of view, it will be advantageous by enhancing the value of other property and by affording to parents all the facilities for giving their children as good an education at home as can be obtained by sending them abroad, and at a cost greatly diminished."

Continuing he says: "In reference to the collateral, remote and contingent beneficial consequences that may result from this institution to this county, this State, the United States, and to the world at large, in this and throughout all future ages, I have but little to say. The character and degree of influence that may be exercised by it on human society can not be calculated or easily conjectured."

Those who will take the trouble to note the progress of events and to mark the consequences which have resulted to the people of this county from the establishment of this institution of learning will be curious to know the name of "A Friend to Education" who thus early in the history of our institutions of learning gave evidence of such truly prophetic philosophy.

In a subsequent number of the *Intelligencer* (Sept. 10, 1831), "Philomathia" presented, among others, the pecuniary advantages of "The College" to the people of Boone county, and for the first time reminded them of the fact that the day was not distant when subject of the establishment of "a State college" (as he calls it) would be agitating the Legislature; and that he had every reason to believe it would be located in that village, centrally located, "where the solicitude and anxiety has been manifested in the cause of literature." He also exhorted our people to use "every honorable exertion to fix the location of the State College in Columbia, which would not only add to our peace and pleasure at home, but to our dignity and respectability abroad." "Philomathia" is another prophet.

To show that the pecuniary advantages of the location or establishment of a literary institution in Columbia would be immense, he maintains that it would be safe to say "there are in Boone County thirty parents who will give at least one son each a liberal education," which it would take five years to acquire. Estimating that each student would spend, for tuition, board, etc., three hundred dollars, makes the aggregate of the thirty-nine thousand per year. This sum, he maintains, would be saved yearly by the college at home. He also maintains that such an institution would be patronized by at least seventy young men from a distance, who would annually expend in our midst three hundred dollars each, or twenty-one thousand dollars in the aggregate.

Such arguments evidently had their influence upon the public mind, for on the 17th March, 1832, a building committee, composed of Warren Woodson, James H. Bennett, Oliver Parker, James B. Nichols and Sinclair Kirtley, gave notice to mechanics that separate written propositions to do the stone, brick, and carpenter's work of the college building, to be erected at this place, would be received until the 24th of that month.

The erection of the building was let pursuant to this notice — to whom we are not informed — and completed as speedily as possible. It was of brick, sixty feet front, twenty-six feet deep, two stories high, and divided into suitable rooms for a college. It occupied a most beautiful and elevated site in the southwestern suburbs of the town, and is the same building now occupied as a residence by Rev. R. F. Babb.

Columbia College was chartered by the General Assembly ———, 1833, and the following gentlemen named in the act as trustees thereof: Robert S. Barr, A. W. Rollins, Richard Gentry, Warren Woodson, Thos. W. Conyers, Wm. P. Cochran, James W. Moss, Wm. Cornelius, Oliver Parker, David S. Lamme, John B. Gordon, David Todd, and Sinclair Kirtley, who held their first meeting in Capt. Samuel Wall's tavern, on the first Monday of May, 1833. At this meeting Dr. Anthony W. Rollins was elected President of the Board, and committees were appointed to receive reports in relation to the college building, and to secure a deed of conveyance to the property. There being a want of funds necessary to pay off a small deficit that had accrued to finish the building, the President announced that one thousand dollars would effect this object, "and place the present beautiful edifice in a situation for the reception of professors and the accommodation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils." With a view of raising this deficit, a public meeting was called at the court-house on the fourth Monday in June, and John B. Gordon and Sinclair Kirtley were requested to address the meeting.

The grounds were bought and paid for and the building completed, and on the first Monday in November, 1834, the first regular session of the institution was opened, under the immediate superintendence of Thomas Miller, a graduate of Indiana College, and who had recently had charge of the Preparatory Department in Transylvania University. The collegiate year consisted of two sessions of five months each. Tuition, \$15.00 per session, contingencies included. Applications to be made to Dr. Wm. Jewell, Sinclair Kirtley and Wm. Cornelius. Dr. Jas. W. Moss, who had been elected chairman of the Board of

Trustees in the place of Dr. A. W. Rollins resigned, makes the above announcements in the *Columbia Intelligencer* of October, 18, 1834.

On November 10, 1834, Prof. Miller was publicly installed, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. The *Intelligencer* gives this account of it:—

At an early hour many citizens assembled at the Court House, and were formed into a procession, under the command of Capt. D. M. Hickman, who had been previously appointed marshal of the day. They then proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where the ceremony of inauguration took place. It is seldom we have witnessed a more interesting procession. Its brilliancy was especially heightened by the uniform and lovely appearance of the young ladies from the Female Academy, whose presence dispelled the gloom which an inclement day was calculated to inspire, and excited a deeper and more lively interest in the exercises of the day. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. F. R. Gray. The keys of the college were then presented to Mr. Miller by Dr. Moss, chairman of the Board of Trustees, with a few very dignified and appropriate remarks upon the nature and importance of the charge devolving upon him, which was followed by a luminous and well-written address from Prof. Miller, in vindication of a thorough college education. The correctness of the positions assumed were not the most impressive parts of the address. It was presented in a fervid and animated style of composition—diction the most happy, and abounded throughout in the choicest classical allusions and the finest illustrations. We are disinclined, however, to anticipate the public on this subject, as it will be presented to them shortly in pamphlet form.

Upon the whole, we were delighted with the manner in which everything was conducted, and we think it augurs bright prospects, not only for Columbia and Boone County, but for the State.

Copies of this address in pamphlet form are still extant, and but for the want of space copious extracts would be here made from it. It is scholarly and ornate in language, beautiful in style, and well calculated to awaken popular enthusiasm on the subject of education.

The first session of Columbia College opened auspiciously, as announced, and continued successfully to the end of the term. On April 8, 1835, the public examination of students commenced, closing on the next day with exercises in declamation and composition. "Literary persons, teachers of academies and schools, parents and guardians, and the friends of education generally," were invited to attend. By invitation of the Board of Trustees, B. F. Robinson and W. Jenkins delivered addresses on the occasion, copies of which were requested for publication, and in the *Intelligencer* of April 18 the address of the former appears.

The first session of the institution proved so successful, not only in the character of the instruction imparted, but in the number of students, that the Board of Trustees were encouraged to call Rev. John

Rennie, A. M., to a professorship, so that by the joint labors of two such scholars as Miller and Rennie the highest expectations of the public might be realized. Mr. Rennie having signified his acceptance, it was announced the second regular session of the institution would open on the first Monday in November, 1835 — James W. Moss, Chairman, and Oliver Parker, Treasurer of the Board.

On Tuesday, November 24, 1835, Mr. Rennie was duly installed, and delivered an address on the occasion, pamphlet copies of which are yet extant. The *Intelligencer*, commenting on the address, says it received the highest commendation. "His arrangement was excellent, his style pure and elegant, his diction chaste and beautiful, his thoughts upon the subject of education profound; and, in short, the whole address was well calculated to instruct and captivate his hearers, and every way worthy as emanating from the head and heart of a liberal and enlightened Christian."

Mr. Samuel Hart was announced as principal of the preparatory department.

With the faculty of instruction thus organized the college successfully progressed for a few years, until failing health and a desire to engage in the practice of law with Major J. S. Rollins, induced the resignation of Prof. Miller, which was afterwards followed by the resignation of Prof. Rennie. In 1838, the Board of Trustees — Rev. Luther H. Van Doren, President; James S. Rollins, Secretary; Robert S. Barr, Treasurer; Eld. Thos. M. Allen, Warren Woodson, William Cornelius, David S. Lamme, John B. Gordon and Thomas Miller — elected the following gentlemen to constitute the faculty of the college: Rev. Luther H. Van Doren, A. M., President; Rev. Robert S. Thomas, professor of languages; Mr. David Dunlap, professor of mathematics; Rev. E. P. Noel, teacher in the preparatory department, and the college was reopened for the reception of students on Monday, June 18, 1838.

Columbia College, of course, had no endowment, and therefore relied wholly upon public patronage for its support. This fact, supplemented by another far more inimical to its continued, permanent existence, namely, that it was at this period in a transition state, with almost a positive certainty of being supplanted by the State University, caused it to go out of existence. While it was in operation, however, it performed its duty nobly and laid the foundations for the education, culture and refinement which have so long distinguished our people.

COLUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY.

The early friends of education and liberal culture in Columbia were not satisfied with the establishment of Columbia College, designed exclusively for the education of their sons, but contemporaneously with their noble and self-sacrificing efforts to found this institution were measures to organize an Academy of a high order for those times, for the education of their daughters.

Accordingly, on the 24th of August, 1833, a citizens' meeting was held in the Court House to take the subject into consideration, whereupon Gen. Richard Gentry was called to the chair, and Robert S. Thomas was made secretary. After suggestions by various gentlemen and warm commendation of the purposes of the meeting, resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, approving "a system of instruction calculated to bestow on the female sex a liberal education; that we will patronize a Female Academy located in Columbia, upon a plan commensurate with the wants of our population, and we recommend to our fellow-citizens a cordial union and support with us."

To effect this object it was resolved that William Jewell, William Provines, William S. Burch, James Richardson, Joseph B. Howard, Stephen R. Bedford, William Shields, James H. Bennett, Samuel Wall, Roger N. Todd, Austin A. King, Moses U. Payne and Minor Neal be requested to associate together and constitute a "Board of Trustees of the Columbia Female Academy, and that they contract for the purchase, lease or rent of property; the employment of teachers and the purchase of all necessary apparatus for the Academy within the means placed under their control, and that they make laws for the government of the Academy, its tutors and students, and exercise every needful power until an act of incorporation can be obtained by law." The Trustees were also requested by the meeting to secure the services of Miss Lucy Ann Wales as preceptress of the institution.

The Academy was opened without delay in the Presbyterian Church, a new brick building which was erected in 1833,¹ and at once commended itself to the liberal patronage of the public.

The second session of six months opened on the first Monday in May, 1834, Joseph B. Howard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announcing that the number of pupils would be limited to twenty-five,

¹ This church was erected on the north side of Walnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and north of the present Episcopal Church on Broadway.

“and that a young lady can acquire as thorough an education here as at any academy west of the mountains.” Terms of tuition, ten dollars per session. In 1836 means were raised by private subscription for the erection of an academy building and for the purchase of an eligible site. After due consideration the Trustees, on February 26, 1837, purchased of Wm. Cornelius, for \$175, a lot, (No. 100) on the south side of Cherry Street, on the corner of Tenth (immediately west and opposite the present residence of Dr. G. W. Riggins) on which they erected a one-story brick, about forty feet front, twenty-five feet deep, in which the academy was conducted for a number of years with marked success, under Miss Wales. N. W. Wilson and Thomas Selby were the building committee to superintend the work.

She resigned her position in 1840, and, returning to New York city, was married to Mr. John S. Thayer, and now resides at Chattanooga, Tennessee. She was succeeded by Miss Lavinia Moore, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and John D. Perryman, after which the academy was conducted in the order named by Eleazer Root, Tyre C. Harris (who died at Lexington, Missouri, October 9, 1854,) Oliver Cunningham and J. L. Sloan. Baptist (now Stephens) College being established in 1856, and taking the place of Columbia Female Academy, the academy passed out of existence and the building and grounds were publicly sold June 20, 1865, by Moss Prewitt, Commissioner, under special act of the Legislature, approved February 15, 1865, to Dr. S. B. Victor, for \$1,415, who now owns the property and rents it as a residence.

During the presidency of Mr. Harris, who died in 1854, large additions, consisting of a second story and an ell, were made to the building—the needed funds, about \$1,800, being raised by private subscription. After the sale of the property to Dr. Victor the sum of \$1,415, which was paid for it, was distributed *pro rata* among those who contributed means for the erection of the additions.

The academy was chartered by the Legislature, February 3, 1837, and its course of study was very liberal considering the times and circumstances under which it was conducted. It embraced reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, English grammar, botany, outlines of geology, chemistry, natural history, natural philosophy, astronomy, logic, rhetoric, intellectual and moral philosophy, drawing, painting, music, ornamental needlework and frequent exercises in composition.

During the existence of the academy, the following ladies of educa-

tion and approved competency were assistant teachers: Miss Eliza Ann Gentry, Miss Catherine Lynch (now Mrs. Catherine Clapp), Mrs. Amanda B. Woodson, Mrs. Thos. P. Giles, and Mrs. Margaret Phillips, the latter as teacher of music.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION, MARCH, 1841.

As a sample of the public literary exercises of the academy we give the following programme. It is copied from an article communicated by "W. F. S." to the *Columbia Patriot*, of April 3, 1841:

The students have learned PRINCIPLES as well as FACTS, studied the PHILOSOPHY of the SCIENCES more than the LANGUAGE of AUTHORS,—and withal have enabled themselves to bring their knowledge into practical operation. Below will be found the names of those who have read compositions, and the subjects upon which they were written.

- Miss Frances A. Provines. — The Passions.
- Miss Davidella Todd. — Perception of the Beautiful.
- Miss Arethusa J. Hardin. — Happiness the Result of Integrity.
- Miss Caroline F. Todd. — Our Institutions.
- Miss Julia Price. — Habits of Observation.
- Miss Mary Harrison. — Home.
- Miss Mary Ewing. — Gratitude.
- Miss Ann Vanhorn. — No man can Learn all Things.
- Miss Mary C. Beattie. — Love of Gold.
- Miss Lucretia Caswell. — The Grave.
- Miss Mary Neale. — How Blessings Brighten as They take Their Flight.
- Miss Mary Gentry and Miss Sallie Goode. — Letters passed between a Swede who had previously visited France, and a French Refugee in England during the Revolution.
- Miss Eliza Seeley. — Patience Removes Mountains.
- Miss Elizabeth S. Broadwell. — Spring.
- Miss Elizabeth V. Provines. — Pleasure of Meeting Long Absent Friends.
- Miss Susan Howard. — Wind.
- Miss Mary E. Barr. — Address to the Ocean.
- Miss Fannie Law. — The Schoolroom.
- Miss Susan Kuykendall. — Night.
- Miss Mary Prewitt. — Stability of Character.
- Miss Martha M. Goode. — Eloquence of Nature.
- Dialogue.* — Miss D. E. Todd, World of Mind; Miss C. F. Todd, World of Matter;
- Miss A. J. Hardin, Laws which Govern Them.
- Dialogue.* — Miss M. Harrison, Greece; Miss J. Price, Egypt; Miss M. Ewing, Chinese Empire; Miss A. Vanhorn, America.
- Dialogue.* — Miss Fannie Law, Frost; Miss M. M. Goode, Fire; Miss S. Howard, Water.
- The delivery of an appropriate and well-written address by Rev. J. L. Yantis, closed the exercises of the evening.

It is impossible to describe or estimate the beneficent and elevating influences of this early institution of learning on the women of Colum-

bia and Boone County, and through them on the people at large. It did much not only to educate in science and art and in the accomplishments of cultivated society, the young ladies who attended it, but in elevating and strengthening the moral tone of the people, and in preparing them for the higher achievements in educational enterprises which have since that period so distinguished our county.

But for Bonne Femme and Columbia Colleges we probably never would have had the State University and Agricultural College, and but for Columbia Female Academy, Stephens and Christian Colleges would have been above the ambition and beyond the grasp of our people.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

From 1818 to its Dedication, July 4, 1843 — Acts of Congress of 1818, 1820 and 1827 in regard to the Seminary Lands — Provisions of the State Constitution — Donation of ten acres by the Commissioners to locate the town of Columbia in 1821 for a University site — Beneficent influence of Columbia College and Columbia Female Academy — Rev. E. P. Lovejoy's observations on Columbia in 1834 — Legislation by the General Assembly from 1828 to 1843 — Austin A. King's resolutions in the Legislature, November 21, 1836 — List of Seminary lands selected and where situated — The Legislature of 1838-39 provides for the location of the University in Cole, Cooper, Saline, Howard, Boone, or Callaway counties — Commissioners Appointed — The contest in Boone and other counties to secure the location — Law of Congress of 1831 authorizing the sale of the Seminary lands — In 1838 the Auditor makes report of their sale — A Combination in Jackson County prevents their sale at their value — The first Board of Curators — Boone County subscription — Complete list of subscribers — Boone County secures the University, June 24, 1839 — The first meeting of the first Board of Curators, October 7, 1839 — The site of the University edifice selected — Contracts made for its erection, and the corner-stone laid July, 4, 1840 — The Ceremonies — Rev. John C. Young, D. D. elected president October 28, 1839 — Dr. Young, declining, John H. Lathrop was elected October 29, 1840 — His letter of acceptance — He delivers a public address in the Union Church, and enters on the duties of his office March 1, 1841, in Columbia College Building.

CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following comprises a full and complete list of the names of all the curators from the first board in 1839, to the last in 1882, and the year of their appointment. Some of them have been reappointed a number of times and have had long years of service, but this list only shows the year in which they were first appointed: —

1839. — Thomas M. Allen, Eli E. Bass, M. M. Marmaduke, Gabriel Tutt, John T. A. Henderson, Wm. Scott, George C. Hart, John J. Lowry, Robert W. Wells, Rowland Hughes, Irvin O. Hockaday, Thomas West, Wm. Lientz, Priestly H. McBride.

1840. — Thomas D. Grant, William Shields, Dr. George Penn, Warren Woodson, Anthony W. Rollins, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan.

1841. — R. S. Thomas, Dr. Gustavus M. Bower, James W. Morrow, John Slack, George W. Huston, B. B. Brown, Caleb S. Stone.

1842. — John Ellis.

1843. — William A. Robards, Joseph Carpenter, Wm. G. Minor.

1844. — Peter Wright.

1845. — Alexander Persinger, Moss Prewitt, John H. Lathrop, *ex officio*.

1846. — Gov. John C. Edwards, F. K. Martin, Secretary of State; P. G. Glover, Treasurer; J. R. McDearman, Auditor, *ex officio*; Alexander H. Robinson, Allen B. Orear.

1847. — James L. Matthews, James S. Rollins.

1849. — Addison M. Lewis, F. R. Palmer, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, H. C. Dunn, Dr. W. J. McElhaney, J. A. Brown, Alton Long, Robert Brown, C. J. Hughes, John Corby, W. D. McCracken, James A. Clark, James Ellison, William Claude Jones.

1850. — Lewis W. Robinson.

1851. — Henry Fulbright, Daniel Patten, James L. Minor, Henry F. Garey, Nelson C. Orear.

1853. — George W. Hough, Dr. Joseph Chew, W. G. Eliot, John B. Clark, Sr., of Howard, R. G. Roberts, Henry Slack.

1854. — C. A. Hayden.

1856. — George L. Pollard, Dr. Henry W. Cross, Major Horner, Charles P. Bullock, Wm. C. Price, Charles L. Rogers, Calvin F. Burns, Wm. E. Brady.

1857. — Peter S. Wilkes, George H. Hall, Wm. A. Seay.

1858. — Michael Bright, Wm. B. Starke, Samuel A. Richardson. John A. Snell, John D. S. Dryden.

1859. — John W. Harris, A. S. Walker, James T. Campbell, Hiram Blacklege.

1860. — Ira Divoll, Wm. H. Allen, A. W. Flournoy, P. R. Smith, Robert A. Hatcher, I. W. Boulware, Willard P. Hall, F. M. Cockrell, J. D. Hill, Robert L. Todd, J. W. Tucker, J. H. Halley, A. W. Doniphan, Joseph J. Brady, David H. Hickman, Samuel Treat, who resigning, Hugh Campbell was appointed in his place, but declined to

qualify, not having resided in the State two years as required by law.

1862. — Dr. M. R. Arnold, James H. Birch, Odon Guitar, P. B. Locke, Mordecai Oliver, Sample Orr, Francis T. Russell, Thomas B. Read, George O. Yeiser, John F. Philips, W. S. Mosely.

1863. — W. A. Gibson, Ferd. Overstolz, Wm. Carter, James H. Moss, John B. Clark, Sr., of Dade county.

1864. — S. M. Breckenridge, Rev. Henry A. Nelson, Elijah Perry, Bernard Pœpping, A. A. Matthews, James McWilliams, John R. Weaver, Rev. George W. Longan, Thompson J. Kelly, Dr. Franklin Cooley, Lemuel Dunn, Leonidas M. Lawson, Bennett Pike, Dr. George L. Hewitt, Alexander McMurtree, James H. Robinson, Michael M. Robinson, Hiram Philips.

1865. — Enos Clark, John W. Sutherland, Francis Kellerman, James Lindsay, E. F. Esteb, Gustave Bruiere, Charles E. Leonard, John P. Clark, Edward L. King, Rev. L. M. Vernon. T. A. Sherwood, Rev. D. A. McReady, Alex. F. Denny.

1866. — Joseph D. Keebeaugh, James Love.

1867. — John W. Matthias, J. M. Woods, Andrew J. Shepard, James H. Baker, George R. Smith, Theo. S. Case, A. J. Barr, Philemon Bliss, Benjamin Northcott, Eugene Williams, Paul Hubbard, A. J. Conant, James M. Martine.

1868. — Edward Wyman, W. C. Mattison, G. A. Moser, C. P. Townsley.

1869. — Orville S. Read, Wm. H. McLane, Wm. W. Orrick, James H. Kerr, James S. Rollins.

1870. — Henry T. Mudd, George W. Kinney, James Moore, George Husmann, Barnabas Smith.

1871. — J. W. Barrett, Norman J. Colman, Dr. Wm. S. Dyer, Wm. T. Essex, Rev. John D. Vincil, J. F. Wielandy, Samuel G. Williams, John E. Worth, W. F. Switzler.

1872. — Henry Smith.

1873. — Alex. M. Dockery, John F. Bush, Jerry C. Cravens, C. P. Jones, Joshua LaDue, Walter T. Lenoir, Wm. Starke, Edwin W. Stephens.

1874. — H. Clay Ewing, Squire Turner, Martin L. Clardy, George M. Jones.

1875. — John S. Clarkson, John Hinton, Dr. William Glenn, Dr. Samuel H. Headlee, John E. Hutton, John A. Flood, Robert F. Lakenan, Luther T. Collier.

- 1876 — John A. Hockaday, A. W. Lamb.
 1877 — Dr. H. H. Middelcamp, John D. Perry.
 1878 — Joseph K. Rogers, Wm. H. Lackland.
 1879 — Charles C. Bland, John Walker.
 1880 — A. M. Millard.
 1882 — John R. Estill, James E. Lincoln.

Entered.	PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD.	Retired.
1839	William Scott, deceased	1840
1840	Thomas M. Allen, deceased	1843
1843	John Slack, deceased	1843
1843	Warren Woodson, deceased	1848
1848	Caleb S. Stone, deceased	1850
1850	F. R. Palmer, deceased	1853
1853	Caleb S. Stone, deceased	1856
1856	P. H. McBride, deceased	1860
1860	Wm. H. Allen	1864
1864	Thomas M. Allen, deceased	1865
1865	Moss Prewitt, deceased	1869
1870	James S. Rollins, LL. D., still in office.	

The University of the State of Missouri, called in the acts of Congress of February 17, 1818, March 6, 1820, January 24, 1827, and March 2, 1827, a "Seminary of Learning," possesses a legislative or legal history which is not only in itself very interesting, but quite essential to a proper understanding of its relations to the Federal and State governments, and of the obligations imposed upon the General Assembly of Missouri to foster and encourage it. It therefore has a history which antedates its location and establishment in the town of Columbia.

It is quite well known and generally understood that the University was founded by a grant of public land made by the United States, in the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government. The sixth section of said act offered to the convention of the Territory of Missouri, for its free acceptance or rejection, five distinct propositions, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States. Among these was the following: —

Fifth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a Seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such Seminary by the said Legislature.

This enactment, made by Congress before the admission of Missouri into the Union, was in accordance with the policy of the General Government to aid the States in the work of education by liberal grants of the public domain.

This policy was not only adopted in aid of the higher education, so-called, but also — and by the act of Congress providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union — for the maintenance of township free public schools.

In the private consideration as well as public discussions of this act, a complication often presented itself, originating in the fact that the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, donated to Missouri only thirty-six sections, or one entire township, whereas the State received, for the use of a "Seminary of Learning," seventy-two sections, or two entire townships. Whence originated this discrepancy, and by what act of Congress, if any, the problem was solved, is not generally known. Nor did our public men and legislators seem to understand, with any distinctness, the phrase, "together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose." What these lands were, what their amount in acres, where situated, and by what act of Congress reserved, seems to have had no distinct or satisfactory solution in the public mind.

Believing it to be our duty thoroughly to explore the field of difficulty, and, if possible, clearly to trace the legislative history of the grant, we entered into correspondence, through the courtesy of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, U. S. Senator from Missouri, with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. This correspondence disclosed the fact, theretofore unknown to the writer, that our Seminary lands, although donated to the State for the purpose mentioned in the act of March 6, 1820, were not selected and confirmed to the State by that act, but by an act of Congress approved January 24, 1827, as follows (see Chap. V., Second Session Nineteenth Congress; see fourth vol. Stats. U. S. at Large, page 200):

ACT OF JANUARY 24, 1827.

"An Act concerning the selection of certain lands, heretofore granted by compact, to the State of Missouri, for seminaries of learning.

"Be it enacted, etc.,

"That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as may be, to cause to be selected, from any of the public lands of the United States in Missouri, the sale of which is authorized by law, and in quantities not less than a section, according to the divisional lines of the public surveys, the several townships of land heretofore secured by compact to the State of Missouri, for the purposes of a seminary or

seminaries of learning in that State, and to cause one descriptive list of such selections to be filed with the Governor of Missouri, in the office of the Secretary of that State, and another like list to be filed in the General Land Office of the United States; and the lands so selected shall, immediately thereupon, vest in the State of Missouri, according to, and in satisfaction of, the above mentioned compact with the United States.

"Approved January 24th, 1827."

The terms of this act, to wit: "The several townships of land heretofore secured by compact to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of a seminary or seminaries of learning in that State," seemed farther to complicate the difficulty, and therefore farther correspondence with the General Land Office became necessary.

Availing ourself again of the courtesy of Senator Cockrell, we propounded, through him, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office certain questions, the purpose of which was to elicit an explanation of the difficulty we encountered in understanding not only the act of March 6, 1820, but that of January 24, 1827. This correspondence brought to view another new and important fact, new, at least to us, and certainly one which has not attained any prominence, or even recognition in the public discussions of this subject in Missouri, namely, that three years anterior to the admission of Missouri into the Union, and by the third section of the act of Congress of February 17, 1818, *two* townships were directed to be located and reserved for the support of a seminary of learning in this State, and that one of these townships was authorized to be located on the waters of the Missouri, and the other on the waters of the Arkansas River. Also, that by an act passed March 2, 1827, a transfer of one township was made from the waters of the Arkansas to the Territory of Arkansas, leaving one township reserved for the Missouri Territory, which added to the one township granted by the act of March 6, 1820, made the *two* townships donated to this State, which the President, by the act of January 24, 1827, was directed to select for the use of a seminary of learning in the State of Missouri. For a clearer understanding of the subject, we append the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated July 15, 1882, as follows:—

LETTER OF HON. N. C. M'FARLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1882. }

Hon. F. M. Cockrell, U. S. Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting a letter from Wm. F. Switzler, dated at Columbia, Mo., July 10, 1882, in

which, after referring to the Act of March 6, 1820, and January 24, 1827, granting lands to the State of Missouri, he asks the following questions, viz.:

1st. "How did we get two townships, and only two, when neither of the above cited acts provide for two in terms?"

2d. "What are 'the other lands heretofore received for that purpose'?"

In reply, I would state, that under the provision of the third section of the Act of Congress, approved February 17, 1818, entitled, "An Act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the Territory of Missouri," *two* townships were directed to be located and reserved for the support of a seminary of learning, provided that one of said townships shall be located on the waters of the Missouri and the other on the waters of the Arkansas.

By the fifth subdivision of the sixth section of the Act of March 6, 1820, one entire township, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, was reserved for the use of a seminary of learning.

By the Act of March 2, 1827, entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart two townships for the use and support of a seminary of learning, it is provided that one of said townships so set apart shall be "in lieu of an entire township of land directed to be located on the waters of the Arkansas River, in said Territory, for the use of a seminary of learning therein, by an act of Congress entitled, 'An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the Territory of Missouri,'" approved February the seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

It will be seen from the above cited act, that one of the townships reserved for seminary purposes in the Territory of Missouri, and to be located on the waters of the Arkansas, was transferred to the Territory of Arkansas, leaving one township reserved for the former Territory, which, together with the additional township granted by the Act of March 6, 1820, made *two* townships which the President of the United States was directed to cause to be selected, under the Act of January 24, 1827, for the purpose of a seminary or seminaries of learning in the State of Missouri.

The letter of Mr. Switzler is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McFARLAND,
Commissioner.

The policy of the General Government to aid the States in the work of education also found expression in the land grants made by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to the different States for the purpose of founding therein colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The liberal school policy of the General Government, by land grants, was established by the ordinance of 1787, in the following language, to wit:—

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected, etc., etc.

It is hereby enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, (i. e., of the United States in Congress assembled), that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people in the said Territory (northwest of the river Ohio), and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

* * * * *

ARTICLE 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

In the act of Congress of 1812, organizing the Territory of Missouri, this article of the ordinance of 1787 was carried across the Mississippi, and somewhat amplified, as the following extract from that act shows :

Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in said Territory, in such manner as Congress may deem expedient.

When the State of Missouri was organized out of this Territory, Congress deemed it expedient, as above stated, to devote two townships of land to a "seminary of learning or university," and one thirty-sixth of the entire public domain, together with saline and swamp lands, to "township (now district) schools."

The higher education was thus identified with the lower, as coördinate and constituent parts of the public school work of Missouri, upon the original organization of the State.

It is the traditional and established policy of this State, however imperfectly realized hitherto, to support the University as the crown and glory of the public school system. This is an indisputable fact ; not by inference, but by the following explicit utterances, in the first and second sections of the sixth article of the first Constitution of the State, adopted in St. Louis, July 19, 1820, viz :

Schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in this State. * * One school or more shall be established in each township. The General Assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands, etc., to support "A UNIVERSITY for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means * * * for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institutions.

It is thus seen that the "Seminary of Learning" of the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820 and 1827 is the "University" of the first Constitution of the State, formed under the authority of the first act named.

Substantially the same idea as presented in the Constitution of 1820, is embodied in the State Constitution of 1865, as follows :—

4. The General Assembly shall also establish and maintain a State university, with departments for instructions in teaching in agriculture, and in natural science, as soon as the public school fund will permit.

The eleventh article of the Constitution of 1875 is still more liberal in its terms, and in more than one section recognizes the obligation of

the General Assembly to maintain the State University and to regard its endowment, and the proceeds of the sales of the seminary lands, legally inviolable.

From the earliest history of Boone County and of its county seat, even while preliminary steps were taken in the spring of 1821 to establish the town of Columbia, the location of the State University in said town was entertained as a desirable consummation, and found expression in the report made to the Circuit Court by Lawrence Bass,¹ John Gray, David Jackson, Absalom Hicks and Jefferson Fulcher, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature to locate the permanent seat of justice in said county. (For this report in full see pp. 161-2.) Quick to comprehend intelligently the provisions made in the enabling and other acts of Congress, as well as the provision in the Constitution adopted the year previous to the passage of the enabling act, the commissioners, among other donations of land for public purposes, made by the trustees of the Smithton Company, on the condition of the location of the county seat on the present site of Columbia was "ten acres conditional if the State University be established therein," said ten acre lot being just across the road, and south of the present residence of Jefferson Garth—the same now occupied and owned by Mrs. Stephen Bedford, and embracing perhaps the northern portion of the new cemetery.

From this period to the final accomplishment of the purpose in the location of the University at Columbia in 1839, the thoughtful and leading citizens of Boone County pursued their object with unfaltering steps. As we have already seen this is evidenced by the establishment of Columbia College, an enterprise which was largely inspired by the hope of making it the rallying point in the struggle and an inducement to locate the University or "State College" in Columbia. That this was one of the ulterior purposes to be accomplished through this agency is plainly disclosed by the preliminary steps as well as the more advanced measures and counsels connected with the college. The sequel demonstrated the far-seeing wisdom of the prudent and self-sacrificing men who originated and accomplished the establishment of this institution. Without Columbia College and the education which it afforded not only its pupils proper, but the public mind of the county, the State University would never have been located in Columbia. That college, and the

¹ Died in Boone County, April 27, 1856, aged seventy-six years.

Columbia Female Academy, which was its handmaid in the cause of liberal education and liberal public thought, inspired the leading minds of the county with the darling purpose when the final struggle came, to outstrip all of her sister counties in the race of liberality and thus secure the inestimable boon of the State University. With Columbia College and the lessons of culture and public spirit with which it leavened the popular mind, the University was a possible achievement. Without them it was impossible.

What Columbia and the county of Boone were in 1834 may be plainly seen by the testimony of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy¹ the editor of the *St. Louis Observer*, a disinterested witness, who, during the summer of that year travelled through the central counties, and for a short time stopped in Columbia. Mr. Lovejoy's sketch bears testimony to the interest which was then felt in the question by our people as well as to the feeling of general rivalry thus early existing between Boone and Howard on the subject of the University.

The following is his sketch : —

Columbia is the county seat of Boone County, and is a pretty, thriving village of about 700 inhabitants. It has nine stores, two taverns, four grog-shops, and but one meeting-house. Thus you see Bacchus has four temples — and I know not how many domestic altars — and God but one, in Columbia. The meeting-house belongs to the Presbyterians, is of brick, but is not finished. The Baptists and Unitarians are about to commence building another in union. An odd mixture this, and one which can produce no good. The Presbyterian Church consists of about eighty members. This church was principally gathered under the ministrations of brother Cochran, who is still affectionately remembered by them. Brother Gray succeeds him, both in labors and in the confidence and esteem of the people. In Columbia they have erected a brick college, sixty feet by twenty-six, two stories high, and having six apartments. In this a male academy is taught — Mr. Robert S. Thomas, Principal, and Mr. S. Hart, Assistant. There is also a female academy taught in this place by Miss Lucy Ann Wales, assisted, at present, by a daughter of Gen. Gentry. This lady had acquired a high reputation as a teacher in Callaway, and she fully maintains it here.

In the two departments are 120 or 130 scholars. Besides these, there is another female school, taught by one of the ladies, who came on last fall as a missionary to the Indians, but whose health failed her, and she was left at this place. I understood, also, that still another was expected to be opened in a week or two.

On the subject of the State University, there is much conversation and considerable rivalry of feeling in the two counties of Boone and Howard. And in reference to this subject, they are bringing out some of their strongest men in the two counties for the next Legislature, as it is supposed that that body will act definitely on the subject. Between the rival claims of the two counties I shall not undertake to decide; but I can say what I most fully believe, that but little benefit will be derived to either, or to the State, from all the funds appropriated for a State University. And this opinion I

¹ Mr. Lovejoy was shot and killed by a mob at Alton, Ill., on November 7, 1837.

freely expressed to some of the prominent men in both the counties. I have no idea that any Legislature that we are likely soon to have will establish a University on any principles that will insure, or even permit, its prosperity. They will yoke it to the car of State, and then it will be pulled forward, or pushed backward, according as this or that political party shall prevail. And in the turmoil and confusion attending such a state of things learning and science will be frightened from its halls. Be assured that the muses will never endure the presence of a political stump-speech maker. Besides, our good legislators will be especially careful to exclude all sectarianism from the University; and I doubt not they will contrive to make that term embrace every tenet of Christianity. Such, at least, are my fears; and I shall be agreeably disappointed, indeed, if they are not realized. The history of the Virginia University might, but will not, be read for instruction on this subject.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the fears of Mr. Lovejoy, that in the exclusion of sectarianism from the University Christianity itself would be excluded, were groundless.

SALE OF SEMINARY LANDS.

On January 23, 1829, (see Session Acts 1828-9), an act was approved which provided for the prosecution, fine, and imprisonment of trespassers on the seminary lands.

By an act approved December 31, 1830,¹ provision was made for the sale of the seminary lands. It was made the duty of the Governor of the State, or his successor in office for the time being, after giving six months previous notice thereof, in the several newspapers published in this State, to cause the lands granted to the State for seminary purposes, to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder; upon this condition, however, that the same shall not be sold for a less price than two dollars per acre, and the sales of the said lands shall be conducted in every other respect, under the same regulations as the public lands of the United States.

By the same act John B. Swearengen was made register and Samuel C. Owens receiver for the purpose of superintending the lands in the United States Western district; James Jamison, register, and Henry Lane, receiver, in the Salt river district, and William Garner, register, and Robert F. Brown, receiver, in the Cape Girardeau district, each of whom was required to give bond.

The sales of land in the Western district, were held in Independence, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1831; in the Salt river district in Palmyra on the second Monday in November,

¹ See Session Acts 1830-1, p. 86.

1831; and in the Cape Girardeau district in Benton, Scott county, on the first Monday in November of the same year.

On January 17, 1831,¹ an act was approved which provided for annexing to the town of Independence, laying off into lots, and making sale of eighty acres of seminary lands adjoining said town. Said sale commencing on the first Monday in December, 1832, openly to the highest bidder, under the superintendence of a commissioner appointed by the Governor, said act providing that no lot of one acre or less should be sold for less than \$10, nor any lot of more than one acre for less than \$5 per acre.

ACT OF DECEMBER 31, 1830, REVIVED.

January 29, 1833,² an act was approved reviving the act to provide for the sale of the seminary lands, approved December 31, 1830, and it authorized public sales of the lands at Independence, Palmyra, and Benton in the months October, November and December, 1833. Abraham McClellan was appointed commissioner of the sales at Independence, Henry Wilcox at Palmyra, and John Moore at Benton. All lands not thus sold at public sale were thereafter subject to private entry or purchase.

The commissioner of the Western district was directed at the close of the public sales to offer to the highest bidder the town lots remaining unsold in the annexed portion of the town of Independence, pursuant to the act approved January 17, 1831.

On the 17th March, 1835,³ an act of the Legislature was approved to take effect the first day of May thereafter, providing for the sale, at private entry, of the seminary lands, in the same manner, at the same price, and under the same regulations as the United States lands were then disposed of, at private sales.

By the terms of the act, John Moore, of Scott county, for the Cape Girardeau land district; Henry Wilcox of the Salt River district and Smallwood Nolan of Jackson county for the Western district were made commissioners to superintend the sale of these lands, each giving bonds of not less than \$5,000. Moneys received by them from said sales to be paid into the State treasury every twelve months, the

¹ See Session Acts 1830-1, p. 91.

² See Session Acts 1832-3, p. 116.

³ See Revised Statutes 1835, p. 576.

treasurer to keep the same "as a distinct fund for the purposes for which said lands were accepted" by the State.

During the session of the eighth Legislature, which convened in Jefferson City November 17, 1834—John Jamison, of Callaway, Speaker of the House; James B. Bowlin, of St. Louis, Chief Clerk, and Joseph W. Hickam, of Boone (who is still alive and a citizen of Boone), Engrossing Clerk—the question of the location of the University received much attention. The *Intelligencer*, of December 6, 1834, says: "We are much gratified to learn from Jefferson that Columbia stands high with the Legislature as the most suitable location for the State College." Nevertheless, owing to the rivalries which existed between various counties, a majority in neither house was able to agree upon a location, and the Legislature adjourned without making one.

SEMINARY LANDS.

The first session of the ninth General Assembly met November 21, 1836—John Jamison again Speaker of the House; Thomas C. Burch, Chief Clerk; Richard B. Jackson, Doorkeeper, and Joseph W. Hickam, of Boone, Engrossing Clerk, without opposition. Again the University was one of the topics for discussion, and with increased prominence.

On November 25th, Austin A. King, one of the members from Boone, introduced the following resolutions in regard to the seminary fund:—

[From the House Journal, November 25, 1836, page 59.]

1. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the seminary fund ought to be appropriated to rearing up a seminary of learning in this State, in conformity with the compact with the United States and the Constitution of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That such an institution as is contemplated by the compact and by the State Constitution, where the young men of the State could receive a competent education to qualify them for teachers of common schools, would aid and promote a sound system of common school education.

3. *Resolved*, Under the compact and Constitution of the State, the present youth of the country are justly entitled to participate in the benefits of the seminary fund, and that the proceeds thereof ought to be vested in some productive stock yielding an interest for the building up and endowing said institution at as early a day as practicable.

4. *Resolved, therefore*, That the foregoing proposition be referred to the Committee on Education, and that said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Adam B. Chambers, of Pike, afterwards well known in Missouri

as one of the proprietors and chief editors of the *St. Louis Republican*, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion was rejected, and the resolutions were passed.

During the same session of the Legislature, and on January 5, 1837, Mr. Abraham Hunter, of Scott (page 249) introduced a resolution, which passed, requesting the Governor to inform the House "if any, and what number of acres of seminary land is due this State from the United States, showing the quantity of acres selected and reserved for seminary purposes, and the quantity yet to be selected." On January 16, 1837, the Governor (Lilburn W. Boggs) responded (page 302) that there had been selected and reserved $45,411\frac{99}{100}$ acres, and that there remained to be selected $618\frac{1}{200}$ acres to complete the quantity of 72 sections of land acquired by this State from the United States for a seminary of learning.

THE LANDS SELECTED — WHERE SITUATED — AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF JANUARY 24, 1827,

On January 24, 1837 (page 343), Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to incorporate the University, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, also reported that they had considered the petitions of the President and Directors of "Howard College," Fayette, and that from the provisions of the above bill, providing for the erection of a State University, it would be inexpedient to act on said petition. Report concurred in and committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Three days afterward (page 375), on motion of Mr. Redman, of Howard, the bill to incorporate the State University was recommitted to the Committee on Education, without instructions. This is the last that was heard of it during the session, which closed February 6th.

The last session of the General Assembly having failed to locate the State University, the subject again came up during the Tenth Session, which met in Jefferson City on November 19th, 1838: Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor; Franklin Cannon, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate; James L. Minor, Secretary; William Woods, doorkeeper; Thomas H. Harvey, Speaker of the House; Micajah V. Harrison, Clerk; Joseph W. Hickam, of Boone, Engrossing Clerk, Senators from Boone — Thomas C. Maupin and A. W. Turner. Rep-

representatives—David M. Hickman, James S. Rollins, Alexander Persinger, Tyre Harris and John B. Gordon.

The subject of the State University occupied a prominent place in the deliberations of this session. Among the proceedings of interest it may be mentioned that on December 7th, 1838, David R. Atchison, of Clay county (afterwards United States Senator), offered a resolution in the House that "it is expedient to locate a State Seminary at this session." John Miller, of Cooper, moved to amend by placing the prefix "in" before the word "expedient," whereupon a debate ensued, which was not concluded till the next day. Benjamin Young, of Callaway, offered the following amendment: "That such Seminary be located at such place, and under such circumstances, as will admit of the introduction of the manual labor system," which was rejected. What became of Mr. Miller's amendment the journal does not show. The original resolution passed—ayes, 62; nays, 29, the members from Boone voting aye. (See pages 90 and 91.) On motion of Mr. Atchison, the bill to establish a State University, introduced by John P. Morris, of Howard, together with the resolutions on the same subject, be referred to the Committee on Education (Benjamin Emmons, of St. Charles, chairman), with instructions to report a bill organizing and endowing a State University. (Page 93.)

On January 10th, 1839, Mr. Emmons reported from the committee a bill entitled "An act to select a site for the State University,"¹ which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House. (Page 201.) After several sittings of the committee, on February 2, 1839, Jesse B. Thompson, of Clinton, chairman, reported the bill back to the House, with sundry amendments. On Monday, February 4, 1839, on motion of James Jackson, of Audrain, the House took up the report of the committee of the whole, whereupon, among other proceedings, A. M. Elston, of Cole, moved to strike out Section 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following (page 363):—

SEC. 5. The Commissioners, in selecting a site on which to locate the State University, shall examine the public grounds in the neighborhood of Jefferson City and

¹ This bill was drafted and introduced by J. S. Rollins, of Boone, and Col. Wm. F. Switzler has in his possession the original bill in Mr. Rollins' handwriting, and also a copy in his handwriting of that admirable and eloquent speech made by him in favor of the passage of the bill, the first set speech ever made by him in a legislative body. There being no reporters at that early day of the legislative proceedings, this speech was never printed.

estimate the value of the most suitable site thereon, containing forty acres, which, together with such sum as may be subscribed by the people of Cole county, shall be considered in connection with the interest of the State generally in such location.

Which was decided in the negative, after which Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, moved to amend by inserting after section 15, four additional sections, 16, 17, 18 and 19, which was agreed to; and these sections appear in the bill as finally passed.

Among the commissioners named in the first section of the bill was the name of John Thornton, a citizen of Clay, which Mr. Morris, of Howard, moved to strike out. Agreed to. Jesse Morin, of Clay, moved to fill the blank thus created with the name of Peter H. Burnett, of Clay; Mr. Young, of Callaway, with the name of Andrew Robinson, and Mr. Chiles, of Jackson, with the name of Samuel White, of Jackson. Burnett's name was adopted. Joshua W. Redman, of Howard, moved as an amendment that which appears as the twenty-second section of the law, and it was agreed to; after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day. The first item of business noted in the journal of the next morning (Tuesday, February 5, 1839), is that James S. Rollins, of Boone, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported the bill truly engrossed.

On the following day the bill was taken up in the House and read a third time, when Mr. Rollins moved to amend, by way of a rider, an additional section, section 24 of the law, which was adopted. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Morin called for the ayes and nays, which were ordered, and the bill passed as follows (page 385):—

AYES — Messrs. R. E. Acock, of Polk; Charles H. Ashby, of Livingston; David R. Atchison, of Clay; William Biggs, of Pike; Joseph Bogy, of St. Francois; George F. Bollinger, of Cape Girardeau; James W. Booth, of Pike; F. Bradshaw, of Stoddard; William Brown, of Franklin; Wilson Brown, of Scott; John A. Burt, of Callaway; George Burckhardt, of Randolph; J. D. Caldwell, of Ralls; William Carson, of Marion; Charles Carstarphen, of Ralls; Thomas Caulk, of St. Louis; F. R. Chiles, of Franklin; Merriwether Lewis Clark, of St. Louis; John D. Coalter, of St. Charles; John Correll, of Caldwell; Richard D. Cowan, of Wayne; Isaac Curd, of Callaway; John H. Curd, of Marion; ——— Emerson, of ———; Benjamin Emmons, of St. Charles; John B. Fisher, of Morgan; Simeon Frost, of Crawford; James W. Fulkerson, of Johnson; Rufus Fullerton, of Warren; Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis; Jonathan Gore, of Monroe; S. Hall, of Cooper; John W. Hancock, of ———; Tyre Harris, of Boone; David M. Hickman, of Boone; B. F. Hickox, of Cooper; ——— Holliman, of ———; George W. Huston, of Lincoln; James Jackson, of Audrain; Thomas Jarrell, of St. Louis; Myres F. Jones, of Washington; M. Kelley, of Pike; Elias Kincheloe, of Shelby; F. Manning, of Washington; Littlebury Mason, of Barry; Charles McLean, of Randolph; John

Miller, of Cooper; Thomas Minnis, of Carroll; Joseph Montgomery, of Bollinger; Robert Montgomery, of Pulaski; C. R. Morehead, of Ray; George R. Netherton, of New Madrid; William N. Penn, of Monroe; Alexander Persinger, of Boone; John Polk, of Madison; Wilson Primm, of St. Louis; William Richie, of Marion; J. Russell, of Cape Girardeau; John Sappington, of St. Louis; Jonathan Smith, of Jefferson; Thomas Watson, of Chariton; Isaac Williams, of Cape Girardeau; James Williams, of Van Buren, (now Henry); Benjamin Young, of Callaway; James Young, of Lafayette, and Mr. Speaker (Harvey, of Saline) — 67.

NAYS — Messrs. Charles Canole, of Howard; Chesley Cannefax, of Greene; J. A. Clark, of Linn; A. M. Elston, of Cole; James Enlee, of Cole; John D. Harrison, of Gasconade; Thos. Jackson, of Howard; Wm. R. Kemp, of Pettis; Jesse Morin, of Clay; J. B. Morris, of Howard; J. W. Redman, of Howard; Jesse B. Thompson, of Clinton, and Edward Wilks, of Miller — 11.

ABSENT, SICK — Messrs. Hudspeeth, of Washington; Samuel D. South, of Clark, and Johnson Bright, of Macon — 3.

ABSENT — William M. Bowering, of Lafayette; J. A. Chiles, of Jackson; John B. Gordon, of Boone; — Holman, of —; Bernard Pratt, of St. Louis; Addison Reese, of Clark, and George B. Woodson, of Rives (now Cass) — 7.

Owing to some singular mistake or omission by the Chief Clerk or other person, the following members are not reported as voting either aye or nay, or as being either sick or absent: James S. Rollins, of Boone; James M. Hughes, of Clay; Thomas Jeffries, of Jackson; Benj. Hunt, of Jefferson; M. M. Maughs, of Montgomery; Joab W. Burgee, of Perry, and Alfred Deatherage, of Ripley — 7. The Clerk of the House unquestionably committed an error in omitting to record in the Journal the votes of the last named members.

The bill, having thus passed the House (February 6), was on the next day reported to the Senate, where Abraham Hunter, of Scott, moved to strike out the words "Cooper, Howard and Callaway," which was rejected. (See page 306.) J. T. V. Thompson, of Clay, moved to strike out "Callaway," which was also rejected. Mr. Thompson then moved to amend the bill as follows:

Each and every county named in this act shall pay, or bind themselves to pay, said institution, before they are allowed to bid, the sum of \$1,000, for the privilege granted by this act.

John Miller, of Cooper, offered to amend as follows:

The commissioners appointed by this act shall when considering the location of the State University, take into consideration the probable increased value of the public property at the seat of Government, and also how far they consider the faith of the State, by implication or otherwise, is pledged for its location at the seat of Government.

Which was rejected on the first reading.

Wm. Monroe, of Morgan, offered to amend the bill by way of rider :

The said commissioners shall not locate said institution at any point, but shall make a report to the next General Assembly setting forth the different proposals, with their opinion of the advantages and disadvantages likely to redound to the interest of the State in acceptance of the different propositions.

Which was rejected as follows : —

AYES.—Messrs. Daniel Ashby, of Chariton; Wm. M. Campbell, of St. Charles; John Conger, of ———; J. F. Danforth, of ———; John F. Darby, of St. Louis; Francis Deguire, of ———; Joshua Gentry, of ———; Cornelius Gilliam, of Platte; Thomas J. Gorham, of Randolph; ——— Glasscock, of ———; Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis; Frederick Hyatt, of St. Louis; David Jones, of Cooper; James Jones, of Pike; Thomas C. Maupin, of Boone; Wm. McDaniel, of Marion; Jessie H. McIlvain, of Washington; Josiah Morin, of ———; Smallwood V. Nolan, of Jackson; George Penn, of Saline; Peter R. Pratt, of Ste. Genevieve; Charles R. Scott, of Howard; David Sterigere, of ———; A. W. Turner, of Boone; J. T. V. Thompson, of Clay; Henry Watts, of ———; — 26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Johnson H. Alford, of ———; Abraham Bird, of ———; Abraham Hunter, of Scott; George W. Miller, of Cole; William Monro, of Morgan; Joseph Montgomery, of ———, and Owen Rawlins, of Howard — 7.

Mr. Penn offered to amend, by way of rider, add Saline after Callaway in second section, which was read three several times. The question, Shall the bill, together with the rider, pass? was decided affirmatively, as follows : —

AYES—Messrs. Wm. M. Campbell, of St. Charles; John F. Darby, of St. Louis; J. F. Danforth, of ———; Francis Deguire, of ———; Joshua Gentry, of Marion; Cornelius Gilliam, of Platte; ——— Glasscock, of ———; Thomas J. Gorham, of Randolph; Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis; Frederick Hyatt, of St. Louis; David Jones, of Cooper; James Jones, of Pike; Thomas C. Maupin, of Boone; Wm. McDaniel, of Marion; Jesse H. McIlvain, of Washington; Josiah Morin, of ———; Smallwood V. Nolan, of Jackson; George Penn, of Saline; Peter R. Pratt, of ———; A. W. Turner, of Boone; J. T. V. Thompson, of Clay, and Henry Watts, of ———. Total—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Johnson H. Alford, of ———; Abraham Byrd, of ———; John Conger, of ———; Abraham Hunter, of Scott; G. W. Miller, of Cole; Wm. Monroe, of Morgan; Joseph Montgomery, of ———; Owens Rawlins, of Howard; Charles P. Scott, of Howard, and David Sterigere, of ———. Total—11.

So the bill from the House passed the Senate with a single amendment, namely, adding Saline after Callaway, and went to the House for its concurrence, where it was taken up immediately and concurred in. (See page 396.)

THE LAW TO SELECT A SITE FOR THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

(See session acts 1838, pp. 184, 185, 186, 187.)

On January 11, 1839, Mr. Geyer, of St. Louis, from the House Committee on Education, to whom was referred the subject of a State University and for the government of colleges and academies, reported a bill to provide for the care and management of the seminary fund, and for the organization of the State University, definition of its powers, etc. (see page 210), which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and which, after due consideration and debate, was passed — ayes, 44; nays, 31. (See page 397.) This bill was taken up in the Senate on February 9, and passed without calling the ayes and nays (see page 327), and can be found in the session acts of 1838, page 174. This act, drafted by Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, a distinguished lawyer and afterwards United States Senator, was very elaborate, consisting of five articles, and provided for colleges and academies in different parts of the State, to be connected with the State University, and to be under the visitorial power of its curators.

This idea of a State University, with branches and subordinate institutions scattered over the State, was a favorite one with many distinguished men in the earlier history of the country, and was placed upon the statute book of several of the States; but the plan was found cumbrous, and too unwieldy to be carried into practice, and was abandoned wherever projected.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES THE SALE OF THE SEMINARY LANDS, AND ON
DECEMBER 20, 1838, THE AUDITOR REPORTS THEIR SALE.

The eighth section of “an act to create the office of surveyor of public lands for the State of Louisiana,” passed by Congress and approved March 3, 1831, authorizes the Legislature of Missouri to sell the seminary lands “and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied by the Legislature of said State, solely to the use of such seminary, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever,” as follows: —

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislature of the State of Missouri be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey in fee simple all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of the Seminary of learning in said State, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied by the Legislature of said State, solely to the use of such Seminary, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

SALE OF SEMINARY LANDS.

During the session of the Legislature of 1838-39, the Senate passed a resolution calling on Hiram H. Baber, Auditor, for a tabular statement showing the number of acres of seminary lands sold at the several land districts in each year, since the commencement of the sales of said lands, and also the number of acres remaining unsold in each district, to which on December 20, 1838, he replied as follows:—

(See Senate Journal, page 135.)

Number of acres selected for the Western District, 34,252.14. Amount sold in Western District:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1831.....	80.00	1834.....	3,121.03
1832.....	16,882.66	1835.....	3,583.22
1833.....	9,645.01	1837.....	720.00
Total number of acres sold.....			34,031.92
“ “ “ unsold.....			220.49

Number of acres selected for the Salt River District, 2,922.73. Amount sold in Salt River District:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1831.....	1,402.57	From December, 1833, to Jan-	
1833.....	655.46	uary, 1837.....	627.34
Total number acres sold.....			2,685.37
“ “ “ unsold.....			107.36

Number of acres selected for the Cape Girardeau District, 8,376.80. Amount sold in Cape Girardeau District:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1833.....	906.14	1836.....	535.03
1834.....	1,249.88	1837.....	1,428.99
1835.....	986.93	1838.....	238.53
Total number acres sold.....			5,345.50
“ “ “ unsold.....			3,031.30

Thus making the whole number of acres selected in the three districts 45,421.67, of which 39,484.51 had been sold, leaving unsold 5,937.16.

About 25,000 acres of these lands, more than half of the whole number, were located in Jackson County, and were among the most fertile and valuable lands in the State. Previous to the land sales at which they were offered combinations among the settlers were made, not only to prevent non-residents or speculators from purchasing them, but to prevent them from bringing anything above the Government price; and these combinations, by threats and by force, effected their object, and in doing so deprived the seminary fund of at least \$50,000. The lands were, at the time of the sales, worth, and would have brought, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per acre, and are now worth at least \$20, but the combinations threatened with violence any man who would bid more than the Government price for them. A gentleman from Virginia by the name of West attended the sales with a large sum of money to invest in the lands, learning which, the home land ring forcibly put him in jail or other place of confinement, threatening his life if he bid at the sales, but informing him that if he desired a few pieces of land and would give them their numbers, and none of the settlers wanted them, they would bid them in for him. Mr. West sought redress of John F. Ryland, Judge of the Circuit Court, and he was disposed to grant it to the extent of his authority, but the land mob threatened to confine him with West if he attempted to do anything in the premises. The combination thus overawed all outside bidders and the civil authorities, and procured titles to the richest land in the State at thousands and tens of thousands of dollars less than their value.

THE SEMINARY LANDS SELECTED.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. N. C. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 15, 1882, and the kind offices of Hon. F. M. Cockerell, United States Senator from Missouri, for the following list of lands selected by the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Missouri for the purpose of selecting seventy-two sections, under the act of Congress of the 24th of January, 1827, entitled "An Act concerning the selection of certain lands heretofore granted by compact to the State of Missouri

for seminaries of learning," which said selection is made at the request of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States : —

Description of Tracts.	Section.	Town, N.	Range, W.	Area of Tracts.	COUNTY.
All of.....	28	51	30	640	Ray.
All of.....	33	51	30	640	Ray.
All of.....	32	51	30	640	Ray.
All of.....	31	51	30	640	Ray.
All of.....	6	50	30	629.56	Ray.
All of.....	3	50	30	621.34	Ray.
All of.....	12	50	31	640	Ray.
All of.....	13	50	31	640	Lafayette.
All of.....	21	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	19	50	31	642.88	Lafayette.
All of.....	20	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	29	50	31	640	Lafayette.
All of.....	30	50	31	640.01	Jackson.
All of.....	17	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	33	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	32	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	27	50	31	640	Jackson.
All of.....	35	50	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	34	50	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	36	50	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	25	50	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	26	50	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	35	50	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	34	50	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	13	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	24	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	10	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	15	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	21	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	20	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	14	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	11	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	28	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	3	49	32	655.19	Jackson.
East half and n. w. quarter	2	49	32	493.48	Jackson.
All of.....	1	49	32	648.47	Jackson.
All of.....	4	49	32	656.72	Jackson.
All of.....	17	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	9	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	8	49	32	640	Jackson.
All of.....	11	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	2	49	33	648.89	Jackson.
All of.....	3	49	33	648.02	Jackson.
All of.....	10	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	15	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	21	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	22	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	17	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	20	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	4	49	33	647.01	Jackson.
All of.....	9	49	33	640	Jackson.
All of.....	19	49	33	572.62	Jackson.
All of.....	25	50	29	640	Lafayette.
All of.....	23	50	29	543.55	Lafayette.

LIST OF SEMINARY LANDS — *Continued.*

All of.....	12	34	11 E.	640	Perry.
All of.....	3	34	11 "	630.67	Perry.
All of.....	18	34	12 "	630.67	Perry.
All of.....	24	27	13 "	634.85	Scott.
All of.....	25	27	13 "	624.61	Scott.
All of.....	36	27	13 "	619.71	Scott.
All of	1	26	13 "	603.64	Scott.
All of.....	12	26	13 "	717.04	Scott.
All of.....	13	26	13 "	708.85	Scott.
All of.....	21	29	14 "	640	Scott.
All of.....	30	25	14 "	476.85	New Madrid.
All of.....	31	25	14 "	640.85	New Madrid.
All of.....	27	24	14 "	640	New Madrid.
All of.....	5	61	6 W.	590.14	Lewis.
All of.....	15	56	5 "	640	Ralls.
Fractional.....	1	52	1 "	308.41	Pike.
Fractional.....	2	52	1 "	559.48	Pike.
N. W. fractional quarter..	31	61	5 "	96.15	Lewis.
N. E. quarter.....	36	61	6 "	160	Lewis.
S. E. fractional quarter...	25	61	6 "	125.49	Lewis.
S. W. quarter of.....	25	61	6 "	160	Lewis.
N. W. quarter of.....	36	61	6 "	160	Lewis.
All of.....	1	29	14 E.	.....	Scott.

Total number of acres..... 45,299.15

NOTE.— By reference to the above it will be seen that by selecting fractional sections (adjoining other lands selected, however), the quantity selected exceeds the aggregate of seventy-two full sections by about seventy-five acres. If this excess shall be deemed material, it is wished that it may be taken off the west half of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 61, range 6 (Lewis county).

CERTIFICATE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 25, 1828. }

I, John Miller, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above list is correct, representing the several tracts of land selected under the above recited act of Congress and according to the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the 21st August, 1827. This is a full report of the lands selected, including those comprehended in the report of the 28th January, 1828, then made to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MILLER.

To the Hon. Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The selections above reported are approved, with the exception of section 1, township 29, range 14.

Approved, with the exception of section 1, township 29, range 14.

R. RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1828.

THE FIRST BOARD OF CURATORS.

Among other things, the bill provided that the number of curators should be fifteen, who should be chosen by joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, and should hold their

offices for two years, and until their successors were duly elected and qualified.

On Saturday, February 9, 1839, Mr. Coalter, of St. Charles, introduced a concurrent resolution in the House, providing that the two Houses will meet in the hall of the House on Monday next ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a superintendent of public schools and fifteen curators of the University, which passed. (See page 430.) The Senate concurring, the two Houses met pursuant to the resolution, and after the election of Peter G. Glover, of Cole County, superintendent of common schools, proceeded to the election of curators.

Mr. Young, of Lafayette, (page 443) nominated Messrs. T. M. Allen and Eli E. Bass, of Boone County, I. O. Hockaday and John A. Henderson, of Callaway, John J. Lowry and Roland Hughes, of Howard County; Thomas A. Smith and M. M. Marmaduke, of Saline; George C. Hart and Gabriel Tutt, of Cooper; Wm. Scott and R. W. Wells, of Cole County; Josiah Spaulding, of St. Louis; Thomas Allen, of Ray; David Weir, of St. Clair County, for the office of curators of the State University.

Mr. Penn, of the Senate, moved to strike out the name of Roland Hughes and insert in lieu thereof that of Abiel Leonard, which was rejected, and there being no other nominees, they were selected by yeas and nays — yeas 91, nays 1 — Mr. Redman of Howard.

THE CONTEST FOR THE UNIVERSITY IN 1839.

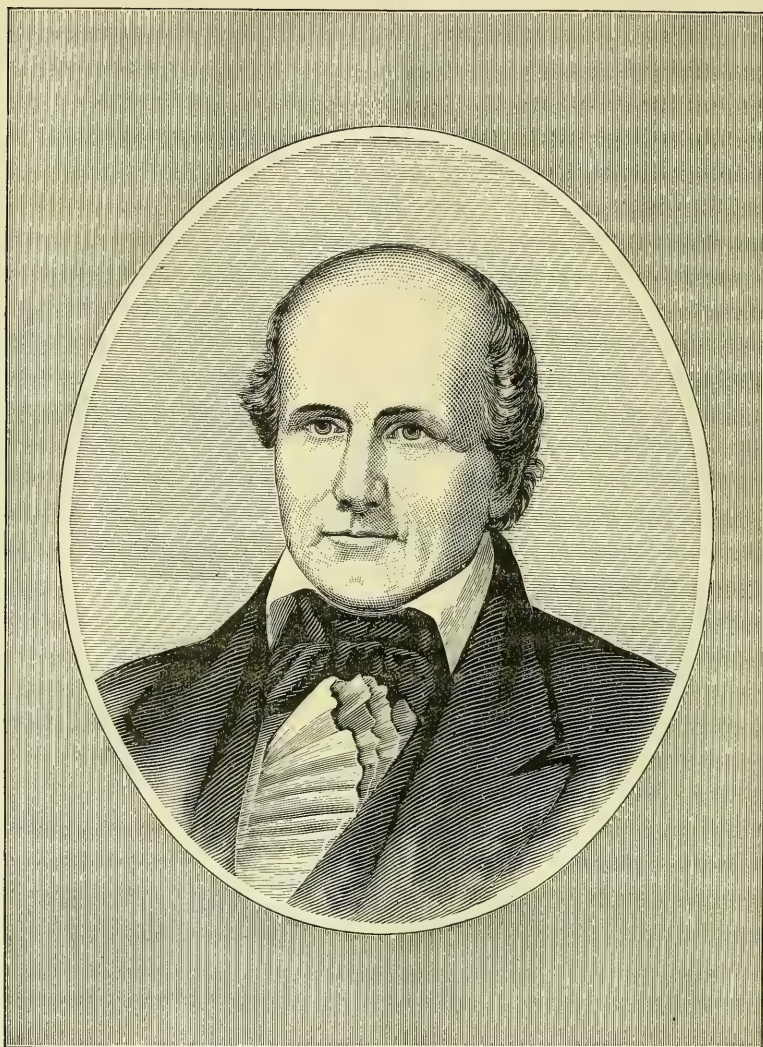
The question of the location of the University being remitted by the act of the General Assembly, heretofore quoted, to the people of the several counties named in said act, the subject at once awakened the liveliest interest in several of them — notably in Boone, Callaway and Howard. A most remarkable contest ensued to secure the proffered boon by newspaper articles, public meetings and public speeches, and the importunities and personal solicitations of numerous canvassing committees, the liberality and county pride of the people were stirred to their profoundest depths.

The history of no new or sparsely settled State in the Union affords a parallel to the general enthusiasm and public spirit which were awakened on the subject of education during this contest.

In Boone County, which then had a population of less than 14,000, and doubtless the same remark is true of the other counties where an earnest effort was made to secure the location, all business for the

time was measurably suspended. Canvassing committees made personal visits, in many instances oft-repeated, to every citizen, taking subscriptions of money ranging in amounts from one dollar to three thousand dollars.

And it is also worthy of special mention, as a remarkable instance of liberality in a new State, that one of the two three thousand dollar subscriptions, which were the largest given, was made by Edward Camplin, a man who could neither read nor write. The County of Boone, in addition to the action of individual citizens above referred to, was thoroughly canvassed by a number of the best speakers and most ardent friends of education residing in the county. The Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, being the author of the bill providing for the location of the institution, and the most eloquent and earnest champion for its passage by the General Assembly, led the way, and with the powerful aid of the Hon. John B. Gordon, one of the strongest speakers in the State; Sinclair Kirtley, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of Columbia; Warren Woodson, Clerk of the County Court; James M. Gordon, a young attorney of the Columbia bar; William Cornelius, a good speaker and prominent merchant of Columbia, and others equally zealous, attended and addressed a great number of meetings held in every part of the county, from the Grand Prairie on the north (then almost wholly unsettled), to the Missouri River and to the mouth of Cedar Creek on the south and east, appealing to the people by every possible argument that could influence them to do all in their power, and not permit the opportunity to escape of securing the great prize of the location of a university in their midst. No such important question was ever before or has since been presented to the voters of the county. Here was an institution intended to last forever, and if properly maintained, as provided for in the Constitution by the General Assembly of the State, its *influence* and teachings upon the social, moral and intellectual culture and elevation of the people and their posterity, not only of the county, but of the entire State, will last as long as the Government itself. With an appreciative people this was a prize worth contending for. Under the bill above referred to the contest was to be short, sharp and decisive. It was most ably conducted, and the inhabitants of the county, although then sparse and generally in moderate circumstances, responded to the appeals made to them in the most liberal and enlightened manner. They set an example for their posterity worthy of imitation throughout all the ages that are to follow.



A. M. Poeling

In this contest there were a number of noted instances of effort and liberality worthy of mention. Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, having no property interest at the county seat, residing on his farm in the extreme western part of the county, midway between Columbia and Fayette, on the Howard County line, took charge of the entire county west of the Perche Creek, to the mouth of the Moniteau, embracing Missouri and Perche Townships. He was the largest subscriber in that district for the location of the university in Boone County, and by his assiduity, energy and vigilance, he obtained, with the aid of others, a large subscription from that part of the county, and long afterwards evinced great interest in the cause of popular and higher education, by making liberal provision out of his not large estate, for the benefit of meritorious and indigent youths, male and female, who might have the desire as well as the talent, energy and ambition to obtain a college education.

The contest closed by the people of Boone County voluntarily subscribing in money and in lands the large sum of \$117,900, for the location of the institution, which was a gift to the people of the State, and to their honor let it be said and forever remembered, that not one dollar of this sum was ever repudiated, but the whole collected and appropriated for the benefit of the Public School Fund of the State as provided in the Constitution of the State.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

The following is a copy, alphabetically arranged, of all subscriptions made in Boone County above \$100 to secure the location of the University, the publishers being compelled, for lack of space, to omit the complete list:—

We, the undersigned, whose names are hereto subscribed, agree and bind ourselves to pay to the State of Missouri the sum opposite our names; one-half in one and the balance in two years from the first day of June, 1839, for the use and benefit of the State University, provided that it is located in Boone County.

A.		B.	
NAMES.	SUMS SUBSCRIBED.	NAMES.	SUMS SUBSCRIBED.
Anderson, H. A.....	\$100 00	Bass, Eli E.....	\$3,000 00
Allen, Thomas M.....	600 00	Bonnett, J. H.....	1,500 00
Arnold, T. T.....	200 00	Bradford, Austin.....	400 00
Arnold James.....	100 00	Berry, Benjamin.....	100 00
Armstrong, Abner E.....	100 00	Beasly, James.....	100 00
Arnold, M. R.....	250 00	Branham, R. C.....	500 00

SUMS		E.	
NAMES.	SUBSCRIBED.	NAMES.	SUBSCRIBED.
Bryan, Littleton.....	\$350 00	Estes, Berkley.....	\$200 00
Branham, C. C.....	100 00	Estes, Joseph.....	200 00
Beattie, Mary.....	100 00	Ellis, John.....	100 00
Bondurant, Caleb.....	100 00	Evans, Stephen G.....	150 00
Batterton, John.....	100 00	Easly, Edward.....	100 00
Buckley, Thomas.....	200 00		
Barnes, James.....	100 00	F.	
Baker, John H.....	100 00	Fenton, Caleb.....	100 00
Barnes, Benjamin.....	100 00	Ferguson, James.....	200 00
Barr, Robert S.....	1,077 00	Finley, Filander.....	100 00
Bass, Lawrence.....	300 00	Ferguson, John.....	250 00
Baker, Moses.....	100 00	Fowler, Joseph.....	100 00
Barns, Philip.....	100 00	Field, John H.....	600 00
Brown, Joseph.....	150 00		
Brown, James R.....	200 00	G.	
Black, Reuben D.....	200 00	Gordon, George W.....	200 00
Bryan, J. H. & Co.....	1,000 00	Gordon, David.....	500 00
		Gordon, James M.....	150 00
C.		Gentry, R. H.....	250 00
Curtis, Fielding.....	100 00	Guitar, John.....	1,000 00
Campkin, Edward.....	3,000 00	George, William N.....	150 00
Conway, Francis F.....	100 00	Gentry, O. P.....	250 00
Crumbaugh, Henry.....	200 00	Grant, Thomas D.....	300 00
Curtis, Nelson.....	300 00	Glenn, Alexander.....	100 00
Cromwell, Richard.....	200 00	Griffy, Edward B.....	100 00
Cotton, John J.....	200 00	Graham, R. M.....	100 00
Chandler, James.....	100 00	Grapt, Daniel.....	150 00
Cowan, Andrew.....	150 00	Gosline, William.....	100 00
Crockett, Samuel.....	100 00	Gordon, John B.....	300 00
Clark, Richard.....	100 00		
Cunningham, James L.....	100 00	H.	
Cave, William S.....	150 00	Hickman, D. N.....	200 00
Cunningham, John.....	200 00	Hapden, Richard.....	100 00
Cochran, Robert.....	100 00	Henderson, John.....	100 00
Cochran, William.....	100 00	Hill, John T.....	200 00
Copeland, John, Sr.....	100 00	Haden, J. H.....	100 00
Curtis, Nelson.....	350 00	Hicks, Young E.....	500 00
Carter, Nelson.....	300 00	Hickman, William T.....	100 00
Cornelius, Milton.....	100 00	Harris, James.....	100 00
Cornelius, William.....	1,000 00	Hockaday, P. B.....	200 00
Conley, Benjamin.....	200 00	Hopper James.....	100 00
Cave, E. H.....	100 00	Hickman, Joseph W.....	100 00
		Howard, Joseph B.....	1,750 00
D.		Huston, William B.....	150 00
Daniel, Turner R.....	200 00	Harris, John W.....	100 00
Davis, John.....	200 00	Hamilton, F. A.....	300 00
Dunn, Jas.....	150 00	Harris, Caleb R.....	400 00
Dale, Jesse.....	150 00	Hitt, William Y.....	800 00
Douglass, W.....	100 00	Hickman, R.....	100 00
Davenport, Abraham.....	125 00	Hannah, Andrew.....	150 00
Donnally, J. W.....	100 00	Henry, J. T.....	200 00
Duncan, William H.....	350 00	Hannah, Samuel.....	150 00

NAMES.	SUMS SUBSCRIBED.
Hudson, Samuel.....	\$150 00
Hickam, George L.....	100 00
Hume, George.....	100 00
Hunt, L. B.....	100 00
Hardin, Hannah.....	500 00
Harris, Overton.....	100 00
Hudels, Samuel.....	100 00

J.

Johnson, Elijah.....	200 00
Johnston, Noah S.....	100 00
Johnston, John T. M.....	100 00
Joel, George.....	200 00
Jewell, William.....	1,800 00
Johnston, Jacob S.....	100 00
Jewell, J. Boyle.....	100 00
Johnson, J. E.....	150 00

K.

Kirtley, Sinclair.....	800 00
Kuykendall, Jacob.....	100 00
Kimbrough, George W.....	100 00
King, James.....	100 00
Kennan, Samuel.....	100 00
Keene, John G.....	100 00
Keene, James S.....	100 00
Kelly, James.....	100 00
Kidd, Allen H.....	100 00
Keene, Richard L.....	100 00
Kirkbride, Jonathan.....	500 00
Keene, Henry.....	125 00
Kernan, John A.....	150 00
Kieth, John.....	200 00

L.

Lenoir, William B.....	100 00
Lampton, John.....	100 00
Lemon, Robert.....	100 00
Lampton, Joshua.....	200 00
Lientz, Mont. P.....	125 00
Lenoir, W. R.....	100 00
Lowery, James S.....	100 00
Lynch, John H.....	500 00
Lampton, William.....	350 00
Lamme, D. S.....	1,200 00
Lamme, D. S., L. P. L., & D. S. L.	2,000 00

M.

Matthews, James L.....	100 00
Martin, John.....	250 00
McClintock, John.....	150 00
Miller, Thomas.....	200 00
Maupin, William.....	400 00

NAMES.	SUMS SUBSCRIBED.
Maupin, T. C.....	200 00
McBaine, Turner.....	100 00
Marney, Amos.....	500 00
Murrell, Samuel.....	200 00
McAfee, R. L.....	200 00

N.

Northcutt, George.....	800 00
Nelson, J. L.....	150 00
Nelson, J. C.....	100 00
Norton, Joshua.....	100 00
Northcutt, Benjamin F.....	250 00
Nichols, Robert.....	100 00
Northcutt, T. M.....	100 00
Nelson, John T.....	100 00
Nelson, Robert.....	100 00
Northcutt, Joseph.....	100 00
Northcutt, William, Sr.....	300 00
Nichols, Isam.....	500 00
Northcutt, Eli.....	150 00

O.

O'Rear, E. C.....	150 00
O'Rear, Jeremiah.....	100 00
Osburn, John.....	300 00

P.

Parks, Levi.....	200 00
Payne, Noah.....	100 00
Park, Allen.....	100 00
Parker, Oliver.....	2,200 00
Pace, John.....	100 00
Parker, John.....	300 00
Palmer, Jas.....	100 00
Powers, Thos. E.....	200 00
Payne, Moses U.....	1,250 00
Prather, Thomas.....	200 00
Persinger, Alexander.....	200 00
Parks, Price R.....	100 00
Phillips, Hiram.....	500 00
Pockman, John B — lot 305, in Columbia.	
Prewitt, Moss.....	1,500 00
Provines, William.....	400 00
Peebels, A. L.....	150 00
Peebels, Carey — lot No. 10 in Rocheport.	

R.

Rollins, James S.....	2,000 00
Richardson, James.....	500 00
Rollins, Anthony W.....	1,500 00
Rogers, Frank.....	300 00

SUMS		SUMS	
NAMES.	SUBSCRIBED.	NAMES.	SUBSCRIBED.
Ready, Henry H.....	500 00	Turner, Jesse.....	350 00
Robnett, W. C.....	400 00	Turner, James.....	100 00
Ridgway, William	100 00	Turner, Benjamin.....	100 00
Robnett, Pleasant.....	300 00	Thomas, R. S.....	500 00
Rowland, William.....	250 00	Truitt, W. S.....	500 00
Riggs, Zadock.....	100 00	Todd, R. N. — 6 lots and.....	200 00
Riggs, Silas.....	100 00	Trigg, Joseph.....	200 00
Roberts, William M.....	100 00	Todd, W. B.....	100 00
Rogers, Washington.....	100 00	Turner, Enoch.....	200 00
Rogers, James.....	100 00		
Robinson, S. S.....	100 00	V.	
Rollins, Robert Rodes.....	150 00	Van Doren, Luther H. V.....	250 00
		Vallandingham, James.....	100 00
S.		Vandyke, Milton.....	500 00
Searcy, Lemuel B.....	100 00	Vanhorn, John.....	250 00
Shields, William — 40 acres of land.		Vallandingham, Mathenas — lot 68 in Columbia and.....	100 00
Stone, Madison D.....	100 00	Vivian, J. G.....	100 00
Samuel, G. W.....	100 00		
Stone, William W.....	100 00	W.	
Stone, Nathan.....	100 00	Woodson, Warren.....	1,250 00
Snell, Richard D.....	200 00	Wilson, James C.....	150 00
Sprinkle, Charles.....	200 00	Winn, John.....	100 00
Smith, Henry.....	200 00	Wade, Pierce.....	100 00
Sutton, Seneca.....	100 00	Wilson, J. W.....	300 00
Spence, Andrew.....	200 00	Wilson, N. W.....	500 00
Slack, John.....	150 00	Woods, J. H.....	600 00
Smith, William.....	100 00	Wilson, Mrs. C. R.....	250 00
Stone, Caleb S.....	400 00	West, William.....	100 00
Stone, Caleb, Sr.....	100 00	Ware, John.....	150 00
Selby, Thomas.....	400 00	West, James M.....	100 00
Sanford, W. T. B.....	100 00	Wall, Samuel.....	500 00
		Wilcox, Geo. B.....	100 00
T.		Wilcox, Edwin R.....	100 00
Turner, A. W.....	1,500 00	Wilcox, Joseph.....	100 00
Todd, David.....	800 00	Waters, Joseph.....	100 00
Toalson, William.....	100 00	Woods, Joseph D.....	100 00
Tuttle, John.....	500 00	Wilhite, Stephen.....	100 00
Tuttle, Gilpin S.....	200 00	Woolfolk, John.....	100 00
Turner, James.....	100 00	Wilcox, Lucy.....	300 00
Turner, J. B.....	100 00	Wingo, Thomas.....	100 00
Turner, Thomas.....	100 00		

The amount bid by Boone County, land and money, was \$117,900; Callaway, \$96,000; Howard, \$94,000; Cooper, \$40,000; Cole, \$30,000. Saline County did not enter the contest.

THE UNIVERSITY LOCATED AT COLUMBIA.

The law provided, as we have seen, that the five commissioners should meet in the City of Jefferson on the first Monday of June, 1839,

and thereafter at such times as they might appoint at the county seat of each county mentioned, to receive conveyances of land and subscriptions of money, to be void if the University was not located at the county seat of the county in which they were made. After visiting all the county seats and receiving bids the commissioners were to return to the seat of government and open the bids; "and the place presenting most advantages to be derived to said University, keeping in view the amount subscribed, and locality and general advantages, shall be entitled to its location."

It was also provided that each county was privileged to appoint an agent to represent it at the seat of government at the final meeting of the commissioners whose duty it was to open the bids and make the location. The Boone County Court honored James S. Rollins with the appointment, and most faithfully, most successfully, did he discharge its high responsibilities.¹

On the 24th of June, 1839, the commissioners, having made the circuit of all the contending counties, examined their proffered sites and received their bids, met in Jefferson City, opened the bids, and awarded the great prize of the location to Columbia, in the county of Boone. The following is a copy of the award: —

The Commissioners appointed by law to select a site for the State University have agreed unanimously in the choice of Boone County for its location.

Given under our hands at the City of Jefferson, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year 1839.

[Signed]

JOHN GANO BRYAN,
CH. DURKEE,
ARCHIBALD GAMBLE,
JOHN S. PHELPS,
PETER H. BURNETT.

It is an incident worthy of notice that the Commissioners appointed to select the site for the State University, before entering upon their duties as such, met at Jefferson City, the seat of government, and,

¹ Extract from the journal of County Court, p. 501: "Tuesday, May 28, 1839. Present — Overton Harris, Hiram Phillips, Mathew R. Arnold, Judges; Warren Woodson, Clerk; John M. Kelly, Deputy Sheriff. Ordered by the Court that Jas. S. Rollins be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner on the part of this county to meet with the Commissioners appointed to locate the State University, at the seat of government, at such time as said Commissioners shall appoint, for the purpose of being present at the opening and comparing of the bids made by the different counties authorized to bid for said University; and in the event of said Rollins being prevented from attending and acting as said Commissioner that Sinclair Kirtley be appointed to act in his stead, and that a certificate of such appointment be presented.

after taking the oath required by law, visited the counties entitled to bid in the following order, and received their sealed subscriptions, to wit: Cole, Cooper, Saline, Howard, Boone and Callaway. Whilst the Commissioners were visiting Howard County, it was deemed prudent that some one from this county should go to Fayette and ascertain, as far as he could, what progress the Commissioners were making in securing subscriptions. The Hon. Jas. S. Rollins was selected for this mission, and in a short time after arriving at Fayette he learned from Col. Joe Davis, a member of the bar, that the citizens had bought and tendered to the Commissioners a handsome farm belonging to Gov. Thos. Reynolds, and which was situated in immediate proximity to Howard College, containing 200 acres. This valuable farm was purchased conditionally upon the location of the University at Fayette, for the low sum of \$30 per acre, making \$6,000, but which the Commissioners valued, in receiving it as part of the bid of Howard County, at \$80 per acre, making a difference of \$10,000 between the amount agreed to be paid for it by the citizens and the amount at which the Commissioners received it as a part of the bid of that county, and thus adding \$10,000 to the bid of Howard County. Mr. Rollins, on his return to Columbia in advance of the Commissioners, advised the proper committee here of the above state of facts; this committee being composed of such men as Robt. S. Barr, Wm. Cornelius, Oliver Parker, Sinclair Kirtley, Warren Woodson, and others, when they determined promptly to pursue a similar policy, and purchase a farm equally as large and contiguous to the proposed site of the University here. Such a tract of land was difficult to be had, when an appeal was made to Mr. J. S. Rollins to sell to them his farm, upon which he was then living and where he now resides, who finally agreed to dispose of one-half of his farm, amounting to 220 acres, including the beautiful grounds owned at present by the Boone County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and also the handsome grounds on which was subsequently erected the Hudson mansion, running as far east and southeast as to include the present residence of the Hon. Boyle Gordon, being the southwest fractional quarter of section 18, township 48, range 12, and which he consented to sell at whatever sum the committee might place upon it. The committee fixed the price at \$25 per acre, conditioned upon the location of the University in the County of Boone, and which for the 220 acres amounted to the sum of \$5,500.

The Commissioners, after arriving in Columbia, and examining the

land above described, valued it at \$75 per acre, and thus added \$11,000 to the subscription of Boone County, being the difference agreed to be paid to Mr. Rollins, to-wit, the sum of \$5,500, and the value placed upon it by the Commissioners, to wit, \$16,500, and thus fairly in fact making his voluntary subscription \$13,000, including the \$2,000 which he had already subscribed and which he subsequently paid in cash.

The organization of the State University, and the erection of the main edifice followed close upon this act of location. It is still a matter of some importance, to notice that, in pursuance of the purpose of the land grant of 1820, the location of the University was accomplished by the authority of the State, in the most formal, open and public manner, after a free and extensive competition.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF CURATORS

Was held at the site selected for the University on Monday, October 7, 1839. Present: Thomas M. Allen, Eli E. Bass, M. M. Marmaduke, Gabriel Tutt, John T. A. Henderson and William Scott, who severally took the oath of office. There being no quorum the board adjourned from day to day until Thursday, October 10, when George C. Hart appeared, making a quorum, whereupon the board, assembled on the site selected for the building, proceeded to organize by the election of William Scott, President; Thomas M. Allen, Vice-President and William Cornelius, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Marmaduke, the president appointed a committee of five to obtain from architects suitable plans for the principal edifice of the University, and ascertain from competent persons the probable cost of the building if erected according to such plan, and report to the next meeting. Committee: George C. Hart, T. M. Allen, J. T. A. Henderson, Dr. John J. Lowry and Robert W. Wells, to which the president (William Scott) was added. On motion of Mr. Henderson, the secretary was instructed to take charge of Columbia College building, which, together with the grounds, had been donated to the State in consideration of the location of the University at Columbia, and of the University grounds, until a president shall be elected.

Adjourned to meet on Monday, October 28, 1839, in the Columbia Female Academy, then a one-story brick building, now owned by Dr. S. B. Victor, and situated west of the residence of Dr. G. W. Riggs on Tenth Street. There was no quorum at this meeting, but a quorum appearing next day, namely, Thomas M. Allen, Eli E. Bass,

John J. Lowry, Roland Hughes, Irvin O. Hockaday, George C. Hart, P. H. McBride, Thomas West and William Lientz, the board proceeded to the University grounds and examined them. Returning to the academy the board proceeded to an examination of the plans and estimates for the University edifice, whereupon A. S. Hills and William M. Winters submitted plans, the first of which (Hill's) was adopted, and \$75,000 appropriated for the erection and completion of the building—the building committee of three members T. M. Allen, E. E. Bass and William Lientz was appointed to receive bids for the completion of the building according to the plan and specifications adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lowry the presidential term was fixed at six years, and his salary at \$3,000 per annum.

Mr. Lowry submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the principal edifice of the University be erected on the eminence south of Columbia, opposite Tenth street.

Which was rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Hart, Hockaday, Lowry and McBride—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Bass, Hughes, Lientz, West and the Vice President (Allen)—5.

Mr. Hughes submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the principal edifice of the University of the State of Missouri be erected at or near the centre of the four eleven-acre lots, and fronting Seventh street.

Which was rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS—Bass, Hockaday and Hughes—3.

NAYS—Hart, Lientz, Lowry, McBride and West—5.

Mr. West submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the principal edifice of the University be erected upon the eminence fronting the south end of Eighth street, and as near as practicable to the line running east and west through the four eleven-acre lots.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

At a special meeting of the Board, March 31, 1840, the report of the building committee was made and adopted. Present: T. M. Allen, M. M. Marmaduke, E. E. Bass, Wm. Lientz, Thos. D. Grant, Wm. Shields, George Penn and Warren Woodson. The report embraced a copy of the advertisement for sealed proposals which they had extensively published in the newspapers of this and other States east and south, and also that the lowest bidders were Judson Clement, Phineas Kennon, George D. Foote and Elliott P. Cunningham, who proposed to complete the building according to

the plan of A. Stephen Hills for \$74,494, with James M. Seely, Jacob Hodgens, Henry Caswell and Robert Dunlap as sureties; and that they had employed Mr. Hills as architect to superintend the erection of the building.

At the meeting on the next day, April 1, 1840, Dr. Anthony W. Rollins took his seat in the Board for the first time. Wm. Scott having resigned his membership, Thos. M. Allen was elected President, M. M. Marmaduke Vice President, and Warren Woodson Treasurer of the Board, the latter of whom was required to give a bond of \$2,000, which he gave.

At a special meeting, July 3, 1840, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan took his seat in the Board for the first time.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The building committee made a report of the arrangements for laying the corner stone of the edifice, which was adopted, as follows:—

They have fixed on the 4th day of July, instant, as the time of laying the corner-stone of the principal edifice and requested James L. Minor and Uriel Wright, Esqrs., and Rev. John L. Yantis to deliver addresses appropriate to the occasion, and also Mr. Yantis to officiate as chaplain. Mr. Minor has accepted the invitation and will be with us at the celebration, but Messrs. Wright and Yantis have refused to comply with the call made upon them, and we have supplied the place of chaplain, tendered Mr. Yantis, by the appointment of Rev. Robert L. McAfee.

Your committee further report that they have given a general invitation through the medium of the *Columbia Patriot*, and requested other public journals friendly to the institution and the cause of education to insert the same in their prints, to the Governor and officers of State, and to the citizens of this and adjoining counties, to honor us with their presence on that occasion.

Your committee have also agreed upon making the following deposits under the corner-stone, viz.:—

U. S. coins — 5, 10, 25 and 50-cent pieces.

A manuscript copy of the charter of the University, authenticated by the signatures of the Governor and Secretary and the great seal of the State.

The names of all the Curators of the University now in office.

A list of the donors to the institution and the amount subscribed by each.

The following sentences, written in the English, French, Latin and Greek languages: "This is to commemorate the laying of the corner-stone of the principal edifice of the University of the State of Missouri, on this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; in the sixty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of North America and fourth of the administration of Martin Van Buren, President, and Richard M. Johnson, Vice President, of said United States.

"The twentieth year of the State of Missouri, and fourth of the administration of Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor, and Franklin Cannon, Lieutenant-Governor of said State.

"Names of the present executive officers of the State: James L. Minor, Secretary of State; S. Mansfield Bay, Attorney General; Hiram H. Baber, Auditor of Public Accounts, and James McClelland, State Treasurer."

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- 1st. Governor and officers of State, and marshal of the day.
 - 2d. Board of Curators and Secretary and Trustees of Columbia College.
 - 3d. Chaplain and orators of the day.
 - 4th. Principal undertakers of the University, preceded by the architect.
 - 5th. Clergy.
 - 6th. Female teachers and young ladies under their charge.
 - 7th. Male professors and teachers and their students.
 - 8th. Ladies from abroad, town and country.
 - 9th. Invited guests and strangers.
 - 10th. Citizens of the town and county.
- All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board.

(Signed)

T. M. ALLEN,
 ELI E. BASS,
 WM. LIENTZ,
 WARREN WOODSON,
 Committee.

Hon. David Todd presided.

Prof. John Roche was invited to read the Declaration of Independence on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, and the thanks of the Board were tendered him for preparing in Greek, Latin, French and English suitable inscriptions to be deposited in the corner-stone. One thousand copies of the address of James L. Minor were ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Meeting of the Curators, July 3, 1840. — On motion of Mr. Hart the resolution of October 28, 1839, fixing the president's salary at three thousand dollars per annum was rescinded, and on motion of Mr. West it was fixed at \$2,500, he furnishing his own house.

Recommendations of various distinguished gentlemen residing in different States were then read, whereupon Dr. Duncan nominated Rev. John C. Young, D. D., of Centre College, Kentucky, who was unanimously elected, and Dr. A. W. Rollins, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan and Warren Woodson were appointed to notify him of his election.

Meeting of the Curators, October 29, 1840. — Dr. J. C. Young having declined the presidency of the University, on motion of Dr. W. H. Duncan, John H. Lathrop, of Clinton, New York, was unanimously elected president. Committee to inform him of his election: T. M. Allen, Warren Woodson and W. H. Duncan.

Meeting February 1, 1841 — Present, T. M. Allen, John Slack, E. E. Bass, W. H. Duncan, Warren Woodson, T. D. Grant and R. S. Thomas. T. M. Allen re-elected president of the Board; John Slack,

vice-president ; W. H. Duncan, treasurer (bond \$20,000), and R. S. Thomas, secretary, *vice* Wm. Cornelius, resigned.

ACCEPTANCE OF JOHN H. LATHROP.

The president submits the following communication from John H. Lathrop :

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y., November 16, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: The mail of Saturday, the 14th, brought to my hands your favor of the 29th ult., announcing my election to the Presidency of Missouri University. After the correspondence I have had with Prof. W. W. Hudson, of the substance of which you are doubtless aware, it would be affectation in me to ask time to make up my mind on the question presented to me in your note.

I accept, gentlemen, the place offered me by the Board of Curators, whom you represent, with a mind open to the greatness of the trust I thereby assume, and with the full determination to pursue with zeal, fidelity, and the ability which God has given me, the high and valuable end for the accomplishment of which the appointment has been made.

I notice the ample provision which has been made for the support of the office, as well as the limitation of the same to the term of six years. These conditions meet with my entire approbation.

It is my purpose to resign my post here on the first day of December, and if it be the pleasure of your board, I will regard my connection with the *University* as commencing on that day.

My arrival at Columbia must not be looked for earlier than the 12th or 13th of January, which, I trust, will be before the adjournment of the Legislature, whom I shall be pleased to see while in session, agreeably to your suggestion. I fully appreciate the importance of enlisting the leading minds in the State in the cause of the University and the cause of education generally.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves, and to convey to the body you represent, my very grateful acknowledgment for the unexpected honor they have conferred upon me.

With an unhesitating reliance on the co-operation and indulgent support of the curators, collectively and individually, I look with assured hope to the accomplishment of their just wishes.

I am, gentlemen, with very great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. LATHROP.

THOMAS M. ALLEN, Esq.,

WM. H. DUNCAN, Esq.,

WARREN WOODSON, Esq.,

Committee.

Meeting, March 1, 1841.—President Lathrop having reached Columbia on the — day of —, 1841, on motion of Dr. Duncan, a committee—Duncan and Woodson—were appointed to wait upon him and request him to deliver an address at one o'clock that day in the Union Church, which request he complied with by the delivery of a most scholarly and finished address, which made a profound impression on all who heard it.

The building in which this address was delivered, was a small brick structure on the east side of Eighth street, between Broadway and Walnut, and was among the first church buildings in Columbia. It was called Union Church because it was erected under the joint auspices of the Baptist and Methodist denominations.¹ A few years after the delivery of President Lathrop's address, these denominations, becoming more numerous, sold their interest in the building and erected larger places of worship. The gentlemen who bought the old Union Church, fitted it up for theatrical performances, to which purpose it was devoted until 1856, when it became the property of Col. W. F. Switzler, who, purchasing the Guitar mansion adjacent, tore down the front of the church and converted the east half of it into a kitchen and servant's room. It, and the residence adjoining, are now owned by Jefferson Garth.

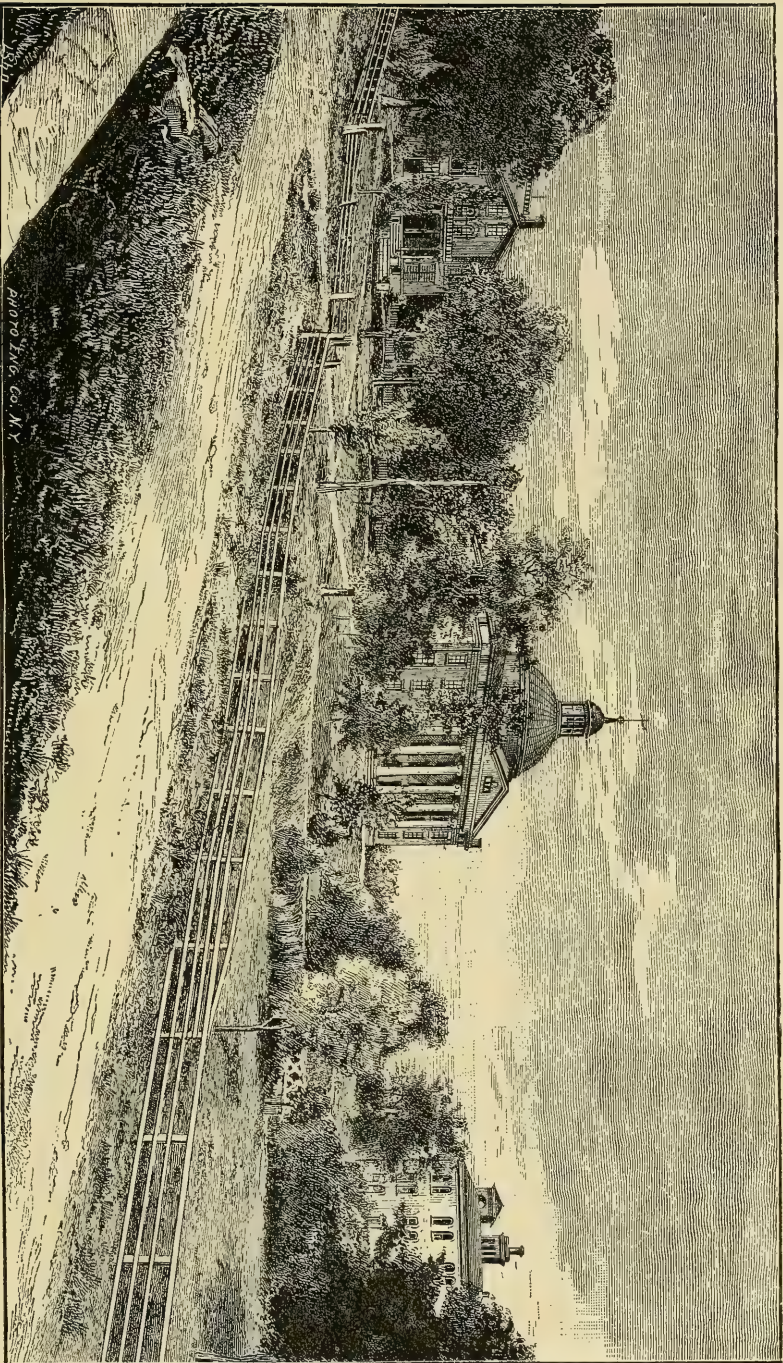
On March 20, 1841, W. H. Duncan, John Slack and R. S. Thomas, Building Committee of the Board of Curators, received proposals for the erection of "a family house," on University ground, meaning thereby a residence for the President and his family. This building was destroyed by fire in November, 1865.

The first report made by Dr. Duncan, as treasurer of the Board, was at a meeting held at his office, on November 29, 1841, and it showed — receipts, \$21,301.85; disbursements, \$21,281.85, leaving in his hands a balance of \$20. How strangely these small sums contrast with the much larger ones at later periods in the history of the institution.

Even at this early time the subject of dormitories for the accommodation of students was in the mind of the Board, for at the meeting of November 29, 1841, the president's report was taken up, and in compliance with a suggestion therein, the Building Committee was instructed to take into consideration the propriety of so changing the plan of the principal edifice as that dormitories may be secured in the upper stories. The plan, however, was deemed impracticable, and therefore was not adopted; but the idea was not abandoned, for in other reports of the president and in subsequent proceedings of the Board, the subject of providing cheap accommodations and cheap boarding for students was frequently discussed.

President Lathrop entered upon the duties of his office on March 1,

¹ Dr. Wm. Jewell, a Baptist, and Rev. Moses U. Payne, a Methodist, contributed nearly all the means to erect the building.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

UNIVERSITY.

SCIENTIFIC BUILDING.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS. (VIEW FROM THE NORTHEAST.)

1841; and, in accordance with his views, the curators deemed it expedient that courses of instruction should be opened in the old Columbia College building, in order to the preparation of students for the regular University classes, when the new edifice should be completed and a Faculty of Arts fully organized. In accordance with this view, courses of instruction were opened on Wednesday, April 14, 1841, in the College building, with John H. Lathrop as president, and Wm. W. Hudson, George Hadley and Wm. Van Doran, professors. In a report made to the Board by President Lathrop, September 30, 1842, he informed them that the whole number of students to whom instruction had been rendered up to that time was seventy-four. Of this number, two — Robert Levi and Robert Barr Todd, the former now cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia and secretary of the Board of Curators; the latter, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana — had been prepared for the Senior Class; four for the Junior, eight for the Sophomore and eighteen for the Freshman Class.

FIRST UNIVERSITY ORATORICAL EXERCISES IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The first examination of the classes of the Collegiate and Primary Departments of the University occurred in the chapel of Columbia College, during the last week in April, 1842, concluding with a public exhibition in the old Christian Church. The three days devoted to the examinations were characterized by the *Patriot* at the time as “auspicious days,” and that none “brighter ever dawned upon the literary destinies of old Boone.” The following is a copy of the programme of the public exhibition, which possesses peculiar interest, among other reasons because it is the first University oratorical exercise in the history of the institution: —

Orations. — Isaac McCoy, Aspects of the Material Universe; Luther T. Collier, Literature of the West; William White, Reputation; Thomas C. Ready, Early Years of Washington; Alonzo Richardson, Political Morality; William H. Robinson, American Revolution; Thomas J. Hardin, Patriotism; Odon Guitar, Fame — an incentive to Virtue; Absalom Hicks, Mental Progress.

Disputation. — William H. Allen and John C. Scott, Was the Confinement of Bonaparte in St. Helena justifiable?

Orations. — Thomas M. Richardson, Instability of Greatness; John Wilson, Moral Power; Richard E. Turner, State of the Union; Lewis Dameron, Biography.

Disputation. — James H. Parker and William W. Todd, Comparative Merits of Columbus and Washington.

Orations. — James H. Moss, History; Robert B. Todd, Diversities of Taste and Sentiment; Stephen Bedford, Political Education of American Youth.

Eulogy. — Robert A. Grant, Lafayette.

Orations. — William P. Thomas, Mental Power; Robert L. Todd, Literary Renown.

Colloquy. — Sleep (anonymous actors), James H. Moss and Robert B. Todd.

The report made by the board of curators to Hon. James L. Minor, Secretary of State, among many other things, stated that the contributions of the citizens of Boone to the State of Missouri in consideration of the location of the University at Columbia amounted to \$82,300 in cash and \$36,000 in lands. Also that the proceeds arising from the sale of seminary lands is a trust held and administered by the State for the benefit of the University, that in the conversion of this trust into money a policy was pursued by the State extremely liberal to the settler, and that the lands were sold at minimum prices, and in the aggregate at a rate very greatly below their real value. The proceeds of these sales amounted to a fraction less than \$78,000. This sum was invested by the State in stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and, as ordered by law, it there remained until the investment by dividends reached \$100,000. The dividends in 1838 amounted to \$4,302.38; 1839, \$9,945.40; 1840, \$6,051.53; in 1841, nothing; in 1842, \$3,421.91.

These four dividends, added to principal, amounted to \$101,662.30, or 1,662.30 over and above the maximum of \$100,000 and therefore a sum available for the use of the University.

As the University relied solely for support on the tuition paid by students and the small and precarious dividends of the bank, the Board of Curators experienced great difficulty in continuing the institution. Fully understanding the embarrassments which on every hand confronted the board, and deeply sympathizing with them in the troubles by which they were environed, on January 28, 1843, President Lathrop, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and commendable liberality, voluntarily proposed that, from and after the first of July ensuing, the emoluments of the President of the University be only \$1,250, together with the use of the President's house, and \$5 per scholar per annum, which proposition, on motion of Dr. Duncan, was unanimously adopted.

AMENDING THE GEYER ACT OF 1839.

On the twenty-fourth of February, 1843,¹ an act was approved amendatory of certain provisions of the act of February 11, 1839.

¹ See Session Acts 1843, p. 148.

Under this amendatory act so much of the last named law as provided for colleges and academies in different parts of the State, under the visitorial power of the curators, was repealed, and the power was conferred on the Board of Curators to appoint the necessary professors and tutors of the University, and to fix their compensation. No one of the professors or tutors was allowed to exercise the functions of a bishop, priest, clergyman or teacher of any religious persuasion, denomination, society or sect, whatsoever, during his continuance in office.

The act also provided that the compensation of the president, professors and tutors shall be fixed annually, and any of them may be removed at the pleasure of the curators. Also, that so much of the act as requires a curator to be thirty years of age was repealed, and that each curator shall be not less than twenty-five years of age.

The curators were authorized to sell all the lands conveyed to the State for the benefit of the University, with the exception of twenty acres for a university site, on such terms as the curators shall deem best for the interest of the institution, and to convey the same to purchasers by deed under their common seal.

The proceeds of the sale of said lands to be applied to the payment of the debts contracted by the curators; and if there should be any surplus remaining after the payment of said debts, the same to be applied in the manner deemed best for the benefit of said University.

An act was also approved February 28, 1843,¹ providing for semi-annual meetings of the Board of Curators in April and October, fixing the number to constitute a quorum, and making it the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to report to each meeting the increase of the seminary fund.

¹ See Session Acts 1843, p. 149.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY — CONTINUED.

University building dedicated July 4, 1843 — Organization of the Institution — Establishment of the several professorships — Medical Department established in St. Louis — Act of 1848-49 — President's salary fixed — Resignation of President Lathrop — Election of James Shannon as his successor in September 1849 — Resolution of the Curators in regard to President Lathrop — Discussion and excitement over the McCracken amendment — Public dinner to President Lathrop — President Shannon — Tribute to him by the students of Bacon College — Prof. Hudson made President *ad interim* — Inauguration of President Shannon, July 4, 1850 — Portrait of President Lathrop — Proceedings of the Curators in regard to it — Affray between Tutor R. A. Grant and Student George P. Clarkson — Proposals to erect for the President a family house — President Shannon declines a re-election and Prof. W. W. Hudson was elected President for six years — Death of President Hudson — Dr. A. T. Bledsoe elected President, and he declines — The University reconstructed, with Prof. Matthews as Chairman of the Faculty.

DEDICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, JULY 4, 1843.

At a meeting of the Board of Curators, held on May 15, 1843, and in accordance with a suggestion of President Lathrop, arrangements were made for the formal dedication of the University building to the purposes for which it had been erected, and according to the following programme: —

1. A procession from the court-house to the Chapel of the University.
2. Music.
3. Prayer by Rev. T. M. Allen.
4. Music.
5. Address to the President by Wm. G. Minor, of Jefferson City, Missouri, and the delivery of the key of the building by him, in the name of the Board.
6. Address by President Lathrop.
7. Music.
8. Benediction.

The following account of the dedicatory ceremonies is from the *Columbia Statesman* of July 5, 1843: —

DEDICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The 4th of July, 1843, will long be remembered by the citizens of Boone County, and the immense concourse of visitors and strangers who assembled here on that day to perform a high and patriotic duty. The occasion was the dedication of the University of the State to its appropriate uses. * * *

Singularly auspicious to the occasion, the morning was ushered in by as bright a sun as ever shed radiance from a cloudless sky. * * *

Early in the day, and up to the hour of ten, every road leading to our town poured in a continual accession of human beings — thus attesting that the people of the county, unexampled heretofore in the liberality of their donations to the University, were now equally munificent in a feeling of interest for its contemplated dedication to the cause of Mind.

About half past nine the doors of the edifice were thrown open for the admission of the ladies, and in a short time the beautiful and capacious gallery which girts the semi-circular wall of the Chapel was filled for the first time, and that to overflowing, with the “beauty and fashion” of the land.

At ten o'clock, under the control and direction of the Grand Marshal of the day, Nathaniel W. Wilson, Esq., a procession was formed in front of the court-house, which, composed of the Boards of Instruction and Curators, students of the University and District School, and of strangers and citizens generally, marched majestically to the strains of a band of music, and reached the University building about the hour of eleven.

The exercises of the day were opened by a solemn and impressive invocation to the Throne of Grace by Elder T. M. Allen. Whereupon, William G. Minor, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Curators, delivered the key of the University to the President — accompanying the duty with a short, eloquent and appropriate address. Mr. Minor having concluded, the President of the University, John H. Lathrop, arose and enchaind the attention of the vast auditory for upwards of an hour, in the delivery of a most able and eloquent inaugural.

The address of the President was concluded about half-past one o'clock, and the audience, after a benediction by Elder T. M. Allen, dispersed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Board, May 16, 1843, the committee appointed to consider that portion of President Lathrop's communication which related to the complete organization of the University, namely, Warren Woodson, W. H. Duncan, Joseph Carpenter and John Slack, reported that five professorships were essential to give the institution a respectable standing, and that therefore they recommend the establishment of the following chairs: —

- 1st. Of Ethics, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy.
- 2d. Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.
- 3d. Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature.
- 4th. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
- 5th. Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Natural History and Physiology.

At a meeting held on September 6, 1843, Robert S. Thomas was elected to chair second; George C. Pratt, to chair third; W. W. Hudson, to chair fourth, and Edward H. Leffingwell, to chair fifth — the president filling the first chair.

At a special meeting of the Board held January 21, 1845, it was ordered that their annual report to the Secretary of State, of October, 1844, be recorded. This report was due in October, 1843, but was

not made, for the reason that a quorum sufficient to transact business at an annual meeting could not be had. This is a very long and interesting paper, and is to be found on the 137th and subsequent pages of the Board's Journal. We make these extracts from it:—

The curators have the satisfaction now to state that the commodious and splendid edifice—the erection of which was committed to their charge—has been completed, and which for permanency, symmetry, style and finish will compare well with any building of the same cost in the United States. It has been upwards of four years since the foundation, including the basement story, was laid, and two years since the whole weight of the superstructure has rested thereon; yet there is no appearance of the least defect in the walls or foundation.

* * * * *

The salary of the president is now fixed, and has been since the 1st day of July, 1843, at \$1,250, with \$100 additional for the hire of a servant to keep the house in order, etc., and one-sixth of the accruing tuition fees. Prior to the above date this salary was \$2,500 per annum without perquisites.

The salary of each professor, at \$500 and one-sixth part of said fees. The remaining one-sixth the Board has been under the necessity of appropriating to the fitting up of certain rooms in the University building. So hard has the Board been pressed to carry on the institution, that they have been forced to take from the faculty a portion of the tuition fees, which is at present their only support. The tuition fees, at \$30 per year, or \$10 per session, amounting in all to something like \$1,800 per annum thus far.

Among the items reported as disbursed or paid is the following: \$70,281.08 paid contractors for building University edifice. Amount stipulated to be paid contractors for original contract, \$74,494. Amount allowed them for extra work on account of the enlargement of the building, the substitution of copper instead of zinc for roofing, finish of octagon and space within the same, etc., \$4,600. Balance due contractors, without interest, \$8,812.12.

SEMINARY LANDS AND BANK DIVIDENDS.

Session of the Legislature, 1846–7: From an act directing the Register of Lands to procure from the Commissioner of the General Land Office copies of documents relating to the seminary lands and file the same in his office; also making it his duty to make out a complete list of said lands, specifying range, township and county, marking such as had been sold, the time when sold, to whom, what remaining unsold, and to file a copy of said paper with the Secretary of the Board of Curators. See Session Acts of 1846–7, pp. 131–2.

Two acts passed during the same session in regard to bank dividends—requiring the Bank of Missouri to report the amount of

dividends accruing on stock held in trust for the University to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, and to pay over to him or place to his credit the same. See Session Acts 1846-7, pp. 136-7.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

At a meeting of the Board January 26, 1846, President Lathrop, at that time being under the law *ex-officio* a member of the Board, offered an ordinance to establish the medical department of the University, the faculty of which was authorized to hold their sessions and deliver their course of instruction in the city of St. Louis. A vote being taken on the first clause, which established the medical faculty and named the professors thereof, it resulted:—

YEAS—T. M. Allen, W. H. Duncan, T. B. Grant, J. H. Lathrop, Moss Prewitt, Alex. Persinger, John Slack and Warren Woodson—8.

NAYS—Joseph Carpenter and W. A. Robards—2.

EXCUSED from voting—Eli E. Bass and Caleb S. Stone.

The vote on the sixth clause, which authorized the medical faculty to hold their sessions and deliver their courses of instruction in St. Louis, was as follows:—

YEAS—Allen, Bass, Duncan, Grant, Lathrop, Prewitt, Persinger, Slack, Stone and Woodson—10.

NAYS—Carpenter and Robards—2.

After the adoption of an additional clause to the effect that this connection with the St. Louis Medical College is made upon the express condition that it may at any time be dissolved by a vote of the Board at an annual meeting, the Board elected the following professors of the medical department:—

Joseph N. McDowell, M. D., professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Thomas Barbour, M. D., Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. B. Johnson, M. D., Pathology and Chemical Medicine.

Edward H. Leffingwell, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Richard F. Barrett, M. D., Materia Medica and Physiology.

John S. Moore, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The president of the University was made *ex-officio* president of the medical faculty, and the professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the faculty of medicine *ex-officio* professor of Chemistry, Natural History, etc., in the Faculty of Arts. The preparatory department in the University was instituted, and the tutor's salary fixed at \$250, in addition to a contingent sum equal to one twelfth of the tuition fees.

The committee on lands was instructed to sell the old College

building and grounds for \$1,500, and 80 acres of land on Perche Creek for \$50. This land now belongs to ————. The College and grounds attached (about seven acres), were sold to Robert S. Thomas for the sum mentioned on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.

Two nominations were made for tutor in the preparatory department, viz.: Robert L. Todd, and Thomas H. Bradford; vote: Todd, 5; Bradford, 4. Todd declared elected. Mr. Todd declining to accept, at a meeting held April 27, 1846, Robert A. Grant was elected tutor.

Meeting July 29, 1846.—John C. Edwards, Governor of the State, took his seat as a Curator. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was granted to Wm. Henry Allen, Thompson Burnham, John Scott Clarkson, Luther Todd Collier, Lewis Taylor Dameron and John Henley Moore, and the president was empowered to confer the same by diploma at commencement on the 30th inst.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT LATHROP.

Meeting of September 21, 1846.—John H. Lathrop re-elected president of the University.

Meeting of February 24, 1847.—James S. Rollins appeared as a member of the Board for the first time. Salary of the tutor in the preparatory department fixed at \$300, and one-twelfth of the tuition fees, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Wm. H. Duncan, M. D., of Columbia, Missouri.

Meeting July 28, 1847.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on Wm. Jewell, M. D., of Columbia, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Thomas Hart Benton.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1848-9.

For an act increasing the number of Curators to eighteen—one from each judicial circuit and four from the county of Boone—fixing their terms of office, times of meeting, and compensation, said compensation to be paid out of the seminary fund; prescribing the manner of filling vacancies, and the number necessary to constitute a quorum, etc., see Session Acts of 1848-9, pp. 129-30.

For an act providing for a Normal Professorship in the University, prescribing the duties of county courts in the selection of students for free education in the same, etc., see same acts, pp. 130-1.

For an act authorizing the curators to appropriate the remainder of the subscription fund to the improvement of walks leading to and from the University, outside of the campus ; also authorizing the Curators to audit and allow any debt justly due by the trustees of Columbia College at the time of the location of the University, and to pay the same out of any money belonging to the subscription fund, or which may be collected from it, provided said debts do not amount to more than \$300 ; also an act requiring the State Auditor to certify to the treasurer of the Curators the balance of the subscription fund, uncollected, and authorizing the Board to employ some person to collect the same, see same acts, pp. 131-2,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURATORS RESUMED.

Meeting January 29, 1849. — Dr. Abram Litton, of St. Louis, elected to the vacant chair of Physical Science at a salary of \$600 per annum and \$2.50 per session on each student. On motion of Mr. Rollins a committee of three — Rollins, Lathrop, and Robards — was appointed to call the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity and propriety of making an appropriation out of the common school fund of the State for the purpose of establishing a professorship in the University to be devoted to the theory and practice of teaching.

President Lathrop having been called to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and it being deemed probable he would resign, Thomas D. Grant offered a resolution, as an inducement for him to continue his connection with our University that his salary be fixed at \$1,650, per annum (it was then only \$1,250) with use of the president's house and grounds, and \$2.50 per session on each student over 80 ; also \$100, as heretofore, for servants' hire and that the present term of service of the President be extended four years after the expiration of the term for which he was last elected. Passed unanimously, and a committee — T. M. Allen, J. L. Mathews, and Moss Prewitt — were appointed to request his acceptance of the above proposal.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT LATHROP.

Meeting May 14, 1849. — A communication was received from President Lathrop stating that it was his intention to send in his resignation at the next July meeting of the board, to take effect at a

day he will then designate ; and that he gave this early notice in order that in the interval such measures may be adopted for filling the vacancy as may be judged expedient ; whereupon a committee was appointed to obtain and report to the Board at its next meeting such information as in their opinion may aid the board in making a proper selection of a successor. Committee : Eli E. Bass, Addison M. Lewis, William D. McCracken, Robert Brown and Turner R. H. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Brown it was resolved, after much discussion and various amendments that, after the first Monday of April, 1850, the president's permanent salary shall be \$2,000 per annum with the use of the president's house and grounds, and \$2.50 per session on each scholar above eighty, with \$100 for servants' hire as heretofore.

Meeting of September 3, 1849 — Present — C. S. Stone, president of the board ; J. L. Matthews, W. H. Duncan, F. R. Palmer, W. D. McCracken, William Claude Jones, Alton Long, H. C. Dunn, A. M. Lewis and T. R. H. Smith. President Lathrop tendered his resignation to take effect September 22d. In his report to the board, after giving a detailed account of the condition and wants of the institution, President Lathrop concludes as follows : —

During my first term of office, in consideration of the depressed condition of the finances of the institution, I remitted a considerable portion of my salary for a series of years. The sum total of these benefactions ranges between \$2,500 and \$3,000. This sum which is now in the treasury, has been abstracted from the patrimony of my children. It is *just to them*, that this fund should be set apart, and appropriated to some valuable university interest, which shall stand as a perpetual memorial of their father's bounty. Should the board agree with me in the principle of this suggestion, there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the amount of the fund, nor in settling on some valuable interest, to which it may be appropriated.

ELECTION OF JAMES SHANNON AS PRESIDENT.

On the next day the board proceeded to the election of a president. Mr. Lewis nominated James Shannon, president of Bacon College, Kentucky, and Mr. Jones nominated Dr. Hiram P. Goodrich, of St. Louis. The vote stood : Shannon, 9 ; Goodrich, 1 ; whereupon Mr. Shannon was declared duly elected. Professor Hudson was authorized to act as President until the President-elect entered upon his office.

The next day Mr. Long asked permission to change his vote from Mr. Shannon to Dr. Goodrich, which was granted.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT FOR PRESIDENT LATHROP.

The following resolution was introduced by Wm. Claude Jones :—

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the learning, talents, integrity and upright moral character of President John H. Lathrop, and *while we deeply regret the loss of his valuable services to our State University*, we cordially recommend him to the confidence of that community wherever his lot may be cast.

W. D. McCracken offered the following amendment to the above resolution :—

Amend by striking out all after word “and” in the third line down to the word “we” in the fourth line; that is, the words printed in italics.

The vote being first taken upon the amendment, the ayes and noes were called, and stood as follows :—

AYES—Stone, Duncan, McCracken, Palmer, Lewis and Smith—6.

NOES—Matthews, Long and Jones—3.

Thus the amendment passed.

The vote then came up upon the resolution as amended, and the ayes and noes being called, were as follows :—

AYES—Matthews, Long, McCracken, Palmer, Jones and Smith—6.

NOES—Stone, Duncan and Lewis—3.

Which was adopted.

The following is the resolution as amended :—

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the learning, talents, integrity and upright moral character of President John H. Lathrop, and we cordially recommend him to the confidence of that community wherever his lot may be cast.

C. S. Stone asked permission to have his protest to the foregoing resolution spread upon the journal. The Board, after hearing it read, granted the request. The following is

THE PROTEST :

C. S. Stone protests against the foregoing resolution. He believes Mr. Lathrop to be a good scholar and a man calculated to do good. He does not entertain the highest confidence in the learning, talents, integrity and upright moral character of John H. Lathrop, there being other men for whom he entertains higher confidence in all these particulars.

W. C. Jones introduced the following resolution, which passed :—

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to take into consideration so much of the communication of President J. H. Lathrop to the present Board as relates to the amount of funds which he claims to have donated to the University, and that said committee report at the next meeting of the Board of Curators.

Committee—Duncan, Matthews and Smith.

PUBLIC DINNER TO PRESIDENT LATHROP.

The resignation of President Lathrop, as many of his friends believed it to have been partly inspired by political influences adverse to his administration, caused the deepest solicitude among many of the oldest and most steadfast friends of the University. Public and private discussions of the causes which it was believed, in part, brought about his retirement from the institution, together with the proceedings of the Board of Curators, especially its raising the President's salary immediately after his resignation, and the adoption of the McCracken amendment, produced the greatest excitement and widespread dissatisfaction in the community. Angry discussions followed in the newspapers, embracing the wide range of all the topics having any relation to the subject. We have not room in this volume either to reproduce the sharp and disagreeable issues which were made and discussed, or the discussions themselves; suffice it to say that the proceedings of the Board caused the friends of President Lathrop, very largely without distinction of party, and wholly without distinction of sect, to tender him the compliment of a public dinner on Saturday, September 29, 1849, previous to his departure for Wisconsin, which he accepted.

At a public meeting held in the court-house on Friday evening, September 14 — Warren Woodson, Chairman, Jesse Kennard, Secretary — a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of thirty-two citizens, with Dr. Wm. Jewell as Chairman, was appointed, to see that the dinner was furnished on September 29, and arrange the programme. The meeting also appointed a committee of twenty on resolutions, as follows:

James S. Rollins, Chairman; Thomas M. Allen, Dr. J. F. Buster, Lemuel Noble, Robt. L. Todd, Philip Crow, Alex. Douglass, John Slack, Thomas Wingo, Ishmael Vanhorn, Samuel A. Young, F. Wm. Hackman, Rollin Lyman, Dr. A. H. Robinson, Wm. F. Switzler, Dr. J. C. Page, Thomas C. Maupin, Robert Lemon, D. M. Hickman, and Wm. S. Mosley.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The Committee of Arrangements made and published the following: —

1. Maj. John Slack, President, and Messrs. John H. Field and Dr. Wm. McClure, Vice Presidents.
2. Music by the Band.
3. Address, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Robert L. Todd, Esq., on behalf of the Alumni of the University.

4. Music by the Band.
5. Address by President Lathrop.
6. Music by the Band.
7. Resolutions read, and an address on behalf of the citizens, by Maj. J. S. Rollins.
8. Vote on the resolutions by the citizens.
9. Music by the Band.
10. Dinner at 2 o'clock, Saturday, September 29th. President Lathrop, speakers and officers, together with the ladies, occupying the first table.
11. Chief Marshal of the day, David M. Hickman.

As ample provision will be made for all who may attend, the Committee of Arrangements hereby cordially invite not only the ladies and gentlemen of our county, but the citizens of the whole State.

W. JEWELL,

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

The dinner was served in magnificent style, pursuant to programme, Thomas Selby, Superintendent, and in a sugar-tree grove adjoining and north of the residence of Hon. J. S. Rollins. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, occasioned by repeated showers of rain, between two and three thousand people, male and female, assembled to do honor to their distinguished guest.

The *Columbia Statesman*, of October 5, 1849, thus notices the dinner, addresses, resolutions, etc. : —

Maj. John Slack, assisted by John H. Field, Esq., and Dr. W. McClure, Vice Presidents, presided on the occasion — Wm. F. Switzler acting as Secretary. The assembly being seated at the stand and called to order, the programme of exercises was announced — after which Robt. L. Todd, Esq., on behalf of the Alumni of the University, delivered a very chaste and beautiful address, full of pleasant memories of the past, high esteem for the honored head of his *alma mater*, and fervent wishes for his usefulness and prosperity in the new field to which he is called.

After music by the band came the cardinal point of interest, the speech of President Lathrop. And what shall we, what can we, say of such a speech without doing it injustice? In elegance of diction, scope, and power of thought, and caustic rebuke, we never expect to hear its like again. Feeling that those who are "clothed with a little brief authority," had attempted an everlasting libel upon his fame — had, in voting the "McCracken proviso," done great violence to his reputation — he proved himself equal to the crisis, and by a sarcasm that scathed and blasted like the sirocco carried everything before him. His speech was frequently interrupted by rapturous applause, while smiles of approval and evidences of regard marked the "sea of upturned faces" before him. It was perfectly evident during the delivery of his speech, and before the vote was taken, that the people, believing it a high moral duty to protect the reputation of literary men, were prepared to "repudiate, condemn, and reverse, with one voice and with emphasis," the judgment of the Board of Curators, and nobly did they do it!

President Lathrop having concluded, the Secretary reported from the committee appointed at a previous meeting the following resolutions : —

1. *Resolved*, That the resolution introduced at the meeting of the Board of Curators on the 5th inst. by W. C. Jones, Esq., and which was mutilated by a majority of said Board by striking out a material part of it, be adopted by this meeting without alteration, amendment or erasure, in the exact words it was originally introduced, as follows : "*Resolved*, That we have the highest confidence in the learning, talents, integrity and upright moral

character of President John H. Lathrop, and while we deeply regret the loss of his valuable services to our State University, we cordially recommend him to the confidence of that community wherever his lot may be cast."

2. *Resolved*, That this community, *en masse*, without distinction of party, sect, or condition, having had ample means of forming a correct judgment of President Lathrop as a scholar, officer, and citizen, cannot consent, either directly or indirectly, to indorse the proceedings of a majority of the Board of Curators on the 5th inst., in striking from the above resolution the expression of regret at the loss of his valuable services to our State University, but on the contrary we hereby repudiate, condemn, and reverse, with one voice and with emphasis, this proceeding of a majority of said board, as an act of injustice to President Lathrop, believing it calculated, where the facts are unknown, to injure the character and standing of a highly meritorious gentleman and eminent scholar.

After the reading of the resolutions, and another air by the band, Judge Woodson delivered an address expressive of the views and feelings of the citizens, and in favor of the resolutions. This address embraced much of the written and unwritten history of the University, from its organization to this time, and was a powerful vindication of President Lathrop's administration. It brought out facts new and old, and placed men and things in their proper light before the public. To a few men it was perfectly overwhelming, for it traced their inconsistencies, measures of mischief in the Legislature and elsewhere, and their petty personal prejudices with a master hand. This address, too, was received with repeated demonstrations of applause.

Next in the order of exercises was read an admirable letter from Elder Thomas M. Allen. This letter was greeted with marks of satisfaction and approval by the audience. It breathed a spirit highly creditable to its honored and much esteemed author, and expressed in felicitous style and language not only our own sentiments but the sentiments of this community in regard both to President Lathrop and his successor. As for ourself we indorse every word of it.

The vote upon the resolutions being about to be taken, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, one of the curators who had voted for the "McCracken proviso," asked if the resolutions were debatable. It was then moved and carried by acclamation that leave be granted any one to speak who wished to do so. Dr. Smith then took the stand and made a brief explanation, personal to himself, in regard to his vote as a curator, protesting that his motives were pure in what he had done; after which Wm. F. Switzler made a few remarks upon the resolutions themselves, contending for their adoption. The President then stated the question and put the vote, and there arose from the vast concourse almost one unanimous aye! but three to five persons voting in the negative—just enough to save President Lathrop from the Scripture malediction: "Cursed are ye when all men speak well of you."

Dinner was then announced, and the assembly retired in perfect order to the sumptuous tables. By universal concession, the dinner was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the country.

After dinner the crowd reassembled at the stand, and listened with high satisfaction to a speech from Col. Samuel A. Young. It was one of the Colonel's happiest efforts, and called forth repeated rounds of applause.

The newly elected President, James Shannon, reached Columbia, to determine whether he would accept or decline the office, on Monday, October 8, 1849, and President Lathrop and family left for Madison, Wisconsin, on the following day.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SHANNON.

On June 12, 1850, the students of Bacon College, Harrodsburg,

Ky., met in Newton Hall, W. J. Miles, Chairman, and D. R. A. C. Hundley, Secretary, and passed the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That we deeply regret to part with our talented and highly esteemed President, whose gentlemanly demeanor and Christian conduct, whose unflinching adherence to just principles and fearless advocacy of truth have endeared him to us all, and gained for him an extended, lasting and enviable reputation.

2. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Kentucky, and especially the friends and students of Bacon College, have lost in him a successful teacher, a clear, faithful and uncompromising expounder of the Word of Life, and one of the brightest and purest ornaments of the age in which he lives.

3. *Resolved*, That we most heartily congratulate the students of Missouri University on the selection of such a man to preside over their institution, in whom they will ever find a faithful instructor and a feeling friend.

4. *Resolved*, That he carries with him our most ardent prayers for his future success and happiness.

Curators' Meeting, November 9, 1849:—A letter from James Shannon, dated Paris, Mo., October 23, 1849, was presented and spread upon the record, accepting the presidency on certain conditions. His appointment was for six years. He desired it during good behavior, and that there should be no objection to his "continuing as heretofore to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ." Continuing, he said: "If the Curators deem it advisable to change the tenure of office so as to make it during good behavior, they may regard this as my acceptance of the presidency."

Mr. Long introduced the following:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Board be required to inform President Shannon that he is requested to enter upon his duties as President of the University of the State of Missouri, subject to the restrictions of the Laws of the State regulating said University.

2. *Resolved*, That the resolution passed at the September meeting of the Board of Curators, fixing the term of office of President at six years, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Dr. Smith moved to amend the first resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting the following:—

That the tenure of office of the President of the University of Missouri be during good behavior.

Mr. Long moved to amend the amendment as follows:—

Strike out all after the word "during," and insert "the pleasure of the Board."

The vote being taken the amendment to the amendment was rejected, as follows:—

AYES—Corby, Matthews and Long—3.

NAYS—Stone, Lewis, McElhaney, Duncan, Smith, Brown and Dunn—7.

Mr. Long then introduced another amendment to the amendment, as follows : —

Strike out all after the word "be," and insert "the same as that of the Professors of the University."

Vote the same as before : *lost*, whereupon the question being upon Dr. Smith's amendment, it was adopted, as follows : —

AYES — Stone, Lewis, McElhanev, Duncan, Smith, Brown and Dunn — 7.

NAYS — Corby, Matthews and Long — 3.

The second resolution offered by Mr. Long was then withdrawn. Mr. Corby introduced the following :

Resolved, That in the election of President Shannon to the office of President of the University of the State of Missouri, the Board of Curators hereby neither affirm nor deny the right of President Shannon to exercise his functions as a clergyman during his continuance in said office, subjecting the same to the operation of the laws governing said University.

Dr. McElhany moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried — Messrs. Corby and Long voting against the motion and the balance for it.

The Board having complied with all his conditions, President Shannon was therefore President of the University.

An important resolution was adopted (on motion of Dr. Smith), concerning the education of poor young men in the State, substantially as follows : —

Resolved, That indigent young men in the State of Missouri, possessing good moral character and respectable talents, and not under fourteen years of age, be permitted to attend the University of Missouri by paying the contingent fee of one dollar a year, and the Treasurer of the Board is authorized to furnish certificates to all who may present satisfactory evidence from the Curator or Curators, approved by the Judge of the Circuit Court of his or their Judicial Circuit, from whence recommendations must come as to the worthiness of the applicants desirous to avail themselves of the benefits of this ordinance.

Meeting March 18, 1850. — George C. Pratt tendered his resignation as Professor of Languages and the thanks of the board were tendered him for the able, faithful and successful manner in which he had discharged his duty. The president *ad interim*, Prof. W. W. Hudson, — President Shannon not having entered upon his duties until the beginning of the next session, — was requested to make such division of the duties of the Professor of Languages among the faculty and tutors as may be least onerous to any individual member until the chair could be permanently filled. Dr. T. R. H. Smith, expecting to be absent from the State, resigned the secretaryship of the board, and

Elder D. P. Henderson was elected Secretary *pro tem*. C. S. Stone resigned the presidency of the board, and at the July session Elder F. R. Palmer was elected in his place. George H. Matthews, of Bacon College, of Harrodsburg, Ky., notified the board of his acceptance of the chair of Ancient Languages at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, with the perquisite of \$5 per student over 80.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT SHANNON.

[From the Columbia Statesman, July 5, 1850.]

In addition to the ordinary exercises of the occasion, the interesting ceremony of the inauguration of President Shannon took place. The assembly in attendance was immense. A very large number of strangers honored the day by their presence. The following is the

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES:

Prayer.

Music.

Salutatory Address in Latin, by Charles B. Allen.

Oration on the Progress of Science, by James D. Head.

Music.

Oration on International Copyright, by William S. Hyde.

Oration on Difference of Opinion, by Henry Slack.

Music.

Oration on Fanaticism, Political and Religious, by Calvin F. Burnes.

Master Oration, by Thomas B. Read.

Music.

Degrees Conferred.

Valedictory Address, by Lawson G. Drury.

Music.

Address on Behalf of Curators, by Rev. Addison M. Lewis.

Inaugural Address, by President James Shannon.

Music.

Benediction.

We regret the lateness of the hour at which the exercises closed yesterday evening precludes the possibility of comments upon the address of President Shannon. Suffice it to say it breathed the right spirit, enforced in the main the right doctrine, and was well received.

The inaugural address of President Shannon, together with the one delivered by Rev. Mr. Lewis, was requested for publication and 3,000 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of James Ellison, it was resolved that it would conduce to the interest of the University for the president to visit the various sections of the State and lecture on the subject of education, and that he be requested to do so.

After an ineffectual effort to secure the attendance of a quorum at the December meeting, the Board adjourned to meet in Jefferson City on January 8, 1851.

PRESIDENT LATHROP'S PORTRAIT.

The following communication from the ladies of Columbia and vicinity was read to the Board : —

SATURDAY, December 21, 1850.

To the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. George C. Bingham, Missouri's gifted artist, prior to the departure of President Lathrop to Wisconsin, painted a most excellent and accurate portrait of that gentlemen and kindly presented it to the ladies of Columbia.

Associated as is the name of Dr. Lathrop with the University, as its first President, indebted as this community feels to him for having laid broad and deep the foundation of that institution, and identified as is his name with the cause of education in Missouri, we deem it most appropriate that his portrait should find a permanent and conspicuous place within the walls of the University.

We, the undersigned, therefore, a committee appointed on behalf of the ladies of this place, respectfully request that it be hung in the Chapel immediately on the left of the President's desk, not only for its excellence and preservation as a work of art, but that the young men here educated may study his character, imitate his example, and thereby elevate and enlighten their minds.

A. B. Woodson, Camilla Price, Mary Jane Switzler, Hannah Hardin, E. A. Bast, C. A. Lynch, S. A. Daniels, E. E. Branham, S. C. Powers, E. B. Selby, D. E. Todd, M. Gentry, M. Guitar, M. A. Wilson, E. V. Provines, C. E. Child, L. A. Matthews, P. W. Royall, M. E. Rollins, C. F. Todd, M. L. Parker, S. F. Prewitt, E. Richardson, M. A. Garth, M. Clarkson.

M. PHILLIPS, President.

F. A. FIELD, Secretary.

W. H. Duncan introduced the following preamble and resolutions : —

WHEREAS, Ex-President John H. Lathrop, after his resignation of the Presidency of the University, and upon the eve of his departure, as we are informed, did, in a public address to the citizens of Boone County, indulge in a tirade of abuse and vituperation against six of the Curators, for giving a conscientious vote, by impugning their motives, and denouncing them in most unmeasured terms; and whereas, in his valedictory address upon leaving the University, he made the most ungenerous reflections upon the Board of Curators and the Legislature of the State, therefore,

Resolved. That the thanks of the Board of Curators be presented to the ladies of Columbia, and that the portrait executed by Mr. Bingham be received and suspended in the rotunda of the University, that being the apartment originally designed for the reception of works connected with the fine arts.

Resolved, That in adopting the above resolution, the Board is actuated solely by motives of respect for the ladies of Columbia, and for the distinguished artist of Missouri; that the portrait is received precisely as any other fine specimen of the art of painting would be received, without any reference whatever to the nature of the subject delineated on the canvass.

Resolved, That ——— be appointed a committee to receive the painting, and to locate it agreeably to the first of these resolutions.

These resolutions were laid over until the next day, when Mr. Long, of St. Louis, introduced one providing that the portrait be received and disposed of, as the ladies request, and that a committee be

appointed to carry out that request; whereupon Dr. Duncan reintroduced his whereas and resolutions as a substitute for Mr. Long's. Dr. Smith then offered the following as an amendment to the substitute of Dr. Duncan:

Amend by striking out all after the word "Whereas" in the substitute, and insert the following:

"Ex-President Lathrop, after his resignation of the Presidency of the University, and upon the eve of his departure, did, in a public address to the citizens of Boone County, indulge in a tirade of abuse and vituperation against six of the Curators for giving a conscientious vote, by impugning their motives and denouncing them in most unmeasured terms, and

"Whereas, in his valedictory address upon leaving the University, he made the most ungenerous reflections upon the Board of Curators and the Legislature of the State; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That, if we were governed by the dictates of human nature, we would unhesitatingly reject the application to give his portrait a place in the University, but being disposed to act upon the Christian principle of overcoming evil with good, and in token of respect for the distinguished artist who executed the painting, and the ladies of Columbia who have so politely made the request, it is hereby granted.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to receive the portrait and carry out the object of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Long moved that the substitute and amendment be rejected, and upon this motion the ayes and noes were called, and stood as follows:—

AYES—Matthews and Long—2.

NOES—McElhaney, Ellison, Duncan, Robinson and Smith—5.

James Ellison offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Amend preamble by inserting after the word "Whereas," in the first line, the words, "we are credibly informed," and strike out all that portion relating to his valedictory address.

Upon this amendment the ayes and noes were called, and were as follows:—

AYES—Ellison, Duncan, McElhaney and Smith—4.

NOES—Matthews, Long and Robinson—3.

The question was then taken upon the amendment as amended, and upon this the ayes and noes were called and stood as follows:—

AYES—McElhaney, Ellison, Duncan, Robinson and Smith—5.

NAYS—Matthews and Long—2.

Passed, whereupon Mr. Ellison introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the letter of the ladies of Columbia be entered upon the Journal as a paper laid before the Board by its President, and that the preamble and resolutions of acceptance be entered immediately under it.

Which was adopted.

The presentation of the portrait of President Lathrop, together with the letter which accompanied it from the ladies, and the action of the Board of Curators thereon, were topics of the liveliest interest in the community, and their discussion was attended by no little ill-feeling and excitement. Indeed, this discussion finally assumed such proportions and character as to seek the newspapers as the medium of its utterance.

Meeting of April 14, 1851.—Present—J. L. Matthews, Addison M. Lewis, Alton Long, W. D. McCracken, Henry Fullbright, Daniel Patten, W. H. Duncan, T. R. H. Smith, James L. Minor, N. C. Orear and Henry F. Garey.

On the 4th of March preceding the date of this meeting an unfortunate personal street encounter occurred in Columbia between Robert A. Grant, one of the tutors in the University, and George P. Clarkson, a student, in which Clarkson was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, dying nine days thereafter.

There were several resolutions offered on the subject and considerable debate, the Board finally concluding that it would be best for the institution, under the circumstances, for them to declare the office of tutor vacant, which they did.

Meeting August 11, 1851.—Resignation of Prof. Leffingwell, of the chair of chemistry and natural history received and accepted. Bolivar S. Head elected tutor of mathematics and Dr. Abram Litton, of St. Louis, professor of chemistry.

Meeting March 31, 1852.—Present—Duncan, Lewis, Matthews, McCracken, Minor, Stone and Garey. George C. Swallow was elected professor of chemistry and natural history and Wm. C. Shields adjunct professor of ancient languages.

Measures adopted for the reconstruction of the President's "family house," or for building a new one.

Members of the Board who, from inability or disinclination to attend the meeting, requested to resign.

At the meeting of July 1, 1852, Sterling Price, Jr., was elected a tutor.

At the meeting, June 30, 1853, R. S. Thomas, professor of English literature, and G. C. Swallow, professor of chemistry, geology, etc., tendered their resignations—the former to assume the duties of President of Wm. Jewell College, the latter to enter upon the geological survey of the State.

At the October meeting, 1853, after nine ballots, John Locke, Jr., of Cincinnati, was elected professor of natural science, and J. J. Jacob, of Romney, Virginia (since Governor of West Virginia), professor of English literature.

On June 30, 1854, Sterling Price was made adjunct professor of English literature. A communication was received from John W. Henry, superintendent of common schools (now one of the judges of the Supreme Court) calling attention to the law in regard to the establishment in the University of a professorship to be devoted to the theory and practice of teaching, to be called the normal professorship.

On July 4, 1855, W. H. Duncan resigned the Treasurership of the Board, and Walter T. Lenoir was elected to fill the vacancy.

PRESIDENT SHANNON DECLINES RE-ELECTION.

The Legislature, by an act approved December 4, 1855, having declared vacant, on July 4, 1856, all the offices held by the President, professors, and tutors, James Shannon was unanimously re-elected to that position for six years, terminating on 4th of July, 1862, an honor which he declined to accept. Resolutions highly complimentary to President Shannon were passed, and the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him.¹

ELECTION OF PROF. HUDSON.

Calvin F. Burns moved to declare Prof. W. W. Hudson President for six years, when N. C. Orear moved that he be President *pro tem.* for one session, commencing October 1. The motion of Mr. Burns and the amendment were laid on the table, 6 to 5, after which Mr. Hudson was unanimously elected President; G. H. Matthews, Professor of Ancient Languages; John J. Jacob, Professor of English Literature; Wm. C. Shields, Associate Professor of Latin; Bolivar S. Head, Professor of Mathematics, and Sterling Price, Normal Professor and Instructor in Greek; John Locke, Jr., Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, and Anatomy. A Primary

¹ President Shannon was called to the Presidency of Christian University, Canton, Mo., which he accepted, and administered the trust very ably and satisfactorily for several years. He was born in Monaghan County, Ireland, April 23, 1799, and died in Canton, Mo., February 25, 1859. His remains were interred in the Columbia Cemetery, and a beautiful monument marks the place of their repose.

Department in the University was established, and the resident Curators, on nomination of the Faculty of Arts, empowered to appoint teachers and fix their salaries.

The Board deemed it improper to elect Professors in the Medical Department, situated in St. Louis, which was equivalent to a dissolution between the University and that department.

At the July meeting, 1857, President Hudson reported to the Board that the Faculty had, at the beginning of the last session, appointed Wm. Alexander, Teacher of Drawing, and Carlo De Haro, Teacher of Modern Languages. Mr. Alexander accepted, but "Mr. De Haro returned a petulant rejection, partly because he was not honored with the title of Professor, and partly because he considered the salary contemptible." The position was then tendered Ignace Hainer, of Iowa, a Hungarian exile, who accepted it. Jasper J. Searcy, Principal, and Wm. A. Buckner, Assistant, had had charge of the Primary Department. On motion of George H. Hall, the Secretary was instructed to notify Prof. Locke, in writing, to appear before the Board on the last Tuesday of September, to answer charges of willful neglect of duty. Prof. Locke failing to appear at this meeting, the Curators proceeded to examine the testimony in relation to the charges, found them true, and removed him from office.

At the August meeting, 1858, George C. Swallow was elected Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, etc., for four years from July 1, 1858, which he accepted, retaining, however, his position in the Geological survey of the State.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HUDSON.

Meeting July 1, 1859.—The death of President Hudson, which occurred June 14, 1859, was announced, and a committee—C. S. Stone, Jno. W. Harris, Michael Bright and P. H. McBride—were appointed to correspond, with a view of filling the vacancy. Prof. Matthews was elected President of the University *pro tem*.

. ELECTION OF DR. A. T. BLEDSOE, PRESIDENT.

Meeting August 22, 1859.—On motion of Mr. Stone, Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, was elected President for six years from July 4, 1859. Salary \$3,000 per annum, with use of President's house and grounds, and \$5 per scholar on all who may enter each year over the number of

eighty, beneficiaries excepted. Prof. Swallow was requested to deliver during the next session, a course of lectures on "Scientific Agriculture."

Prof. Bledsoe declining to accept the presidency, a meeting of the Board was held on October 10, 1859. Present—McBride, Horner, Snell, Blacklege, Pollard, Brady, Stark, Cross, Orear, Harris, Stone and Seay—12. After voting down a proposition made by Mr. Seay to proceed immediately to the election of a President, the Board resolved to take up and consider a memorial from the Faculty, in which they proposed to reconstruct the University on a new plan, each of the professors pledging himself to vacate his position in the institution, in order that the curators might be entirely free to fill the various chairs under said plan. Among its leading features were the following:—

The studies to be divided into appropriate departments, each of which shall be independent of the others. Each professor to report to the Curators and be responsible to them alone. That instead of having a president, the Curators shall annually appoint some member of the faculty as its chairman, no one of whom shall be eligible two years in succession.

Seven departments were established: 1. Latin Language and Literature. 2. Greek Language and Literature. 3. English Language and Literature. 4. Moral Philosophy and Political Science. 5. Mathematics. 6. Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. 7. Natural Sciences and Scientific Agriculture. Also "Special Courses in Study," each school independent of and separate from the other: 1. School of Scientific Agriculture and Mechanics. 2. School of Civil Engineering. 3. Normal School. In each of these instruction to be given by professors of the "Departments."

This substantially was the system which prevailed in the University of Virginia. After much discussion, in which it was maintained by the opponents of the new plan that it violated the organic law of the institution, it was adopted, 6 to 5, as follows:—

AYES—McBride, Harris, Horner, Snell, Cross, Blacklege—6.

NAYS—Pollard, Seay, Orear, Brady and Stone—5.

ABSENT—Stark, who was sick in his room at the hotel.

The salary of each professor was fixed at \$1,500 per annum, and the Chairman of the Faculty, in addition, the use of the President's house and grounds.

Mr. Stone entered his protest on the Journal against the plan.

After the adoption of the plan the Curators proceeded to fill the seven departments by the election of the following professors, Pollard and Stone voting against each of them : —

1. William C. Shields. 2. George H. Matthews. 3. Sterling Price, Jr. 4. John J. Jacob. 5. Bolivar S. Head. 6. To be filled by the resident Curators. 7. George C. Swallow. Prof. Matthews was elected Chairman of the Faculty.

Meeting March 15, 1860. — Dr. Duncan nominated William H. Allen for President of the board, who was elected, and Gen. Doniphan nominated R. L. Todd for Secretary, who was also elected. On motion of Mr. Hickman it was resolved that the University should be reorganized with a faculty of five regular professors: 1. English Language and Literature. 2. Mathematics. 3. Natural Sciences and Natural Philosophy. 4. Latin and Greek Languages. 5. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Science, one of whom shall be elected by the board President of the University. Also that there shall be a Primary Department. Also that a committee—Minor, Duncan and Todd—be appointed to correspond with the view of filling the professorships, and report to the next meeting. Adopted unanimously, thus upsetting the plan of organization adopted at the October meeting.

Meeting May 15, 1860. — It was resolved that Prof. Matthews shall be *ex-officio* President of the University, at a salary of \$2,500, with use of President's house, etc., and that the salary of the professors be \$2,000 per annum. Term of office, four years, except principal of Primary Department, whose term shall be one year; salary, \$1,000.

George H. Matthews was elected Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; A. G. Wilkinson, of Washington City, Assistant Professor and Instructor in German and French; salary, \$1,100. John H. Lathrop was elected Professor of English Language and Literature; Edward T. Fristoe, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Abram Lytton, Professor of Natural Sciences and Natural Philosophy; and Jasper J. Searcy, Principal of the Primary Department.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE — CONCLUDED.

Election of President Minor — Military oath prescribed by Maj. Gen. Halleck — The University closed — The University re-opened, with Dr. Lathrop as President of the Faculty June, 1865, the University reorganized by the election of Dr. Lathrop as President — The State Agricultural College — First movement in the Board to secure its location — Death of President Lathrop — Election of Daniel Read as President — The Stephens' Medal — Constitution of 1865 on Education — A new departure in regard to the University — \$10,000 to rebuild the President's house and one and three-quarters per cent of the State revenue, after deducting twenty-five per cent for Public Schools, appropriated to the University — The first Dollar ever Appropriated to it — Act of March 11, 1867 — Law Department established — Inauguration of President Read — Erection of Club Boarding House — Agricultural College located — A long struggle ended — Citizens' meeting — Action of the County Court — Proceedings of the Commissioners — Land Commissioner and Land Appraisers appointed — Photographic likeness of the friends of the Agricultural College hung in the Library — The School of Mines located — Laying the corner-stone of the Scientific Building — Portrait of Dr. Rollins — Honors to James S. Rollins — Portrait of Edward Bates — Presentation of portrait of Dr. Rollins — Re-election of President Read — Phelps County bonds declared illegal — Portrait of Prof. G. H. Matthews — Election and inauguration of S. S. Laws as President — Professors' chairs vacated — Death of President Read — Death of Prof. George C. Bingham — Re-election of President Laws — "The Laws Observatory and Telescope" — "The McAnally prize for English" — Sale of Agricultural College lands — The Rollins bell — The chair occupied by Prof. Swallow declared vacant — J. W. Sanborn elected to fill it — Endorsement of President Laws.

BENJAMIN D. MINOR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Meeting July 2, 1860. — Benj. B. Minor, of Richmond, Va., was elected President, to be installed October 2, 1860, and J. W. Tucker, of the commissioners, requested to deliver an address on behalf of the curators. J. G. Norwood was elected Professor of Natural Sciences and Natural Philosophy.

Meeting October 2, 1860. — The thanks of the Board were tendered J. W. Tucker and President Minor for their addresses, copies requested for publication, and 10,000 ordered to be printed.

MILITARY OATH TO BE TAKEN.

Meeting March 19, 1862. — Major General Halleck, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, having issued an order, February 3, 1862, that the president, professors, curators, and other officers of

the University take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Sixth Article of the State Ordinance of October 16, 1861, and file the same in the office of the Provost Marshal General, in St. Louis, within 30 days, in default of which they will be considered as having resigned their respective offices. On motion of Mr. Russell, the officers named be requested to state in writing by two o'clock that day whether they have or have not taken said oath. General Halleck's order also provided that "this institution having been endowed by the government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors." And that if any one of the persons named, failing to take said oath, "shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay, or perform the functions of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offence." Responses were received from President Minor and from Professors Lathrop, Matthews and Norwood, that they had taken the oath. Dr. W. T. Lenoir, Treasurer, refused to take it, submitted a statement of his accounts, and tendered his resignation. Thomas B. Gentry was elected Treasurer in his stead.

Average daily attendance of students only about forty.

Prof. Fristoe having abandoned his post for the purpose of joining Price's army, his chair was declared vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY CLOSED.

A resolution was passed declaring the offices of president, professors and tutor vacant from that day, and that the treasurer refund to the pupils the proportion of tuition fees paid by them for the unexpired part of the term, thus closing the institution on account of the prevalence of civil war, and the military occupancy of the buildings and grounds.

A warrant for \$1,200 to Prof. Lathrop was issued in liquidation of an equitable claim in his favor, for parts of salary voluntarily remitted by him in 1843.

A communication was received from President Minor, protesting against the discontinuance of his office, which was laid on the table.

UNIVERSITY REOPENED.

Meeting November 12, 1862. — The offices of professor of English language and literature (John H. Lathrop), and of ancient languages and literature (George H. Matthews), were revived and continued for the session to be opened November 24, 1862; Dr. Lathrop to be

chairman of the faculty. The troops requested to vacate the east wing of the building. A paper, in the nature of a protest, received from ex-President Minor, which was returned to him without comment.

Meeting February 17, 1863.—The Commissioners—Jno. H. Lathrop, B. McAlister and Henry Keen—appointed by the resident curators to assess damages to University buildings and grounds, by reason of military occupancy, reported the same (with items in detail) at \$3,000.

Meeting August 11, 1863.—University reorganized for the session of 1863-4, by the election of Dr. Lathrop chairman of the faculty and professor of mental and moral science, G.H. Matthews, professor of ancient languages and literature; Dr. Norwood, professor of natural sciences and natural philosophy, and J. N. C. Karnes and H. N. Ess, tutors. Dr. Lathrop, in addition to salary, to have use of President's house and grounds.

Meeting June 28, 1864.—Thos. M. Allen elected president of the Board. Professors Lathrop, Matthews and Norwood were requested to continue in the positions then held by them for the next year, which they agreed to do.

JNO. H. LATHROP ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Meeting June 27, 1865.—Moss Prewitt elected President of the Board. The civil war being at an end, and the white-winged messenger of peace having again returned to bless our country, the University was reorganized by the election of Jno. H. Lathrop President and of G. H. Matthews, J. G. Norwood and Carr W. Pritchett professors (the latter of mathematics) for one year. In addition, a normal department, on motion of Mr. Russell, was created. Among other important business transacted a resolution, offered by Mr. Bruere, of St. Charles, was passed, requiring the Executive Committee to memorialize Congress to repay to the University the damages occasioned by the occupation of Federal troops; and one, offered by Mr. Russell, appointing a committee—Messrs. Clark, Sutherland, Kellerman and Hewitt—to guard the funds of the University in the Legislature, and procure indemnity for any loss that may occur. The Legislature was also requested to remove the restriction, which prohibits, virtually, ministers of the gospel from holding office in the faculty.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Meeting July 26, 1865. — To Mr. L. M. Lawson, a graduate of the University and for some years past a well-known and successful banker in New York City, belongs the honor of making the first movement in the Board of Curators to secure, at Columbia, the location of the Agricultural College. At the July meeting, 1865, he offered the following preamble and resolution, which was supported by him in an able speech, and which we regard of sufficient importance to require its insertion at length :—

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States having made a large grant of lands to each of the States, with a view to establish and endow Agricultural Colleges therein; and whereas, the State of Missouri having the entire control of the State University, located at Columbia—the endowment of which has been derived exclusively from the bounty of the United States Government and the people of Boone County—with library, philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus, geological cabinet, etc., thus presenting very strong considerations—in view of economy, and an early success of the enterprise—why the proposed agricultural college should be connected with the University; be it therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to consider this subject, and in behalf of the Board to memorialize the General Assembly, at its next meeting, in favor of connecting the proposed Agricultural College with the State University.

This resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and Messrs. Lawson, Clark, Esteb, Robinson and Russell were appointed the committee to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject.

Meeting December 13, 1865. — During the recess of the Board, Thos. Yeatman, New Haven, Conn., a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, very generously tendered his services to the Executive Committee to discharge the duties of Professor of English Language and Literature, for the current year, without compensation; but afterwards and unexpectedly, circumstances rendered it impossible for him to do so.

The Executive Committee reported that on October 11, 1865, they appointed Joseph Ficklin Professor of Mathematics at a salary of \$800 per annum, and \$5 on each paying student. Also, that John W. Cowgill had been appointed tutor. The President's house having been destroyed by fire November 27, 1865, the two-story frame building in the northwest corner of the campus, now known as "the English building," was fitted up as a residence for President Lathrop and family.

The Legislature was requested, by resolution, to appropriate \$15,000 to rebuild the President's home, and among other reasons given in favor of the proposition, the singular fact is mentioned that up to



Engraved by J. P. Smith, New York

L. W. Vathrop

REDACTED

REDACTED

that time the State had never, directly or indirectly, contributed from the treasury a single dollar for the institution.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay a copy of the address delivered in the Chapel by Enos Clark, by invitation of the faculty, was requested for publication in the *Missouri Statesman* and *Missouri Democrat*.

Meeting June 27, 1866.—Oren Root, Jr., of New York, was elected Professor of English Languages and Literature.

Mr. Lawson introduced a resolution, which passed, looking to the appointment of a military professor, under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LATHROP.

Meeting August 29, 1866.—In view of the death of President Lathrop, who died August 6, 1866, the session of the Board was opened with prayer by Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., on whose motion a committee (Nelson, Perry and James H. Robinson) was appointed to report a suitable minute touching his death. They submitted the following, which was adopted:—

The Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, being convened in special session in consequence of the recent death of President Lathrop, desire to put on record our profound sense of personal bereavement and of public loss in that afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence. We would accept it in humble submission to the will of God, whose infallible wisdom and perfect righteousness we devoutly acknowledge. Yet, we feel it as a calamity of no ordinary magnitude. Having been the first President of this University; having labored for its establishment and advancement with extraordinary diligence, patience and self-denial; having adhered to it in days of adversity and darkness; having adorned it with his elegant scholarship, enriched it with his rare wisdom and large experience, and loved it with paternal affection, his sudden death calls its guardians and its pupils and alumni to mourning only less than his afflicted family. To them we tender the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy, of our sincere disposition to do all in our power to mitigate their calamity, and of the very high honor in which we will ever hold the memory of him whom they have lost and whom we so esteem as a man and an educator; that we can scarcely wish for more than that another such as he may be found to succeed him.

Which was adopted, and a copy thereof ordered to be furnished to the family of Dr. Lathrop, and also for publication.

On motion of Mr. Robinson:—

Resolved, That some badge of mourning, as a token of respect for Dr. Lathrop's memory, be put in the lecture-rooms of the University until the close of the next commencement exercises.

On Friday, August 3, 1866, a citizens' meeting was held in the court-house in Columbia, on the occasion of the death of President Lathrop, which was called to order by Moss Prewitt, President of the Board of Curators of the University, on whose motion Hon. Jas. S.

Rollins was called to the chair. After explanation of the purposes of the meeting, the honorable chairman proceeded to a brief and feeling review of the life and character of the illustrious deceased, which found a warm response in the hearts of all present. On motion of J. F. Baker, James L. Stephens was elected secretary, whereupon Col. W. F. Switzler offered resolutions, accompanying their presentation with remarks befitting the solemn occasion, in which proper testimony was borne to his blameless life, distinguished usefulness, and noble example, and to his eminent learning and faithful labors in the cause of education. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the chairman appointed the following pall-bearers: Moss Prewitt, Prof. Joseph Ficklin, N. W. Wilson, Warren Woodson, Dr. Paul Hubbard, James H. Waugh, and William F. Switzler — J. S. Rollins also appointed by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the funeral, namely: Joseph B. Douglass, F. T. Russell, and J. Scott Payne.

Since the last meeting the Executive Committee employed as tutor D. W. B. Kurtz.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, as a further testimonial in honor of President Lathrop, it was resolved to adopt measures to establish and endow a Lathrop Professorship of Mental and Moral Science. Committee: Sutherland, Allen, and Denny.

ELECTION OF DANIEL READ, PRESIDENT.

Daniel Read, LL. D., of Madison, Wisconsin, was elected President for four years, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, with the usual perquisites.

Prof. C. H. Crowell, of Alton, Illinois, was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Maj. Gen. Hancock, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, having detailed a board of officers of the army to assess the damage done to the University buildings and grounds by military occupancy during the war, the secretary was requested to ask him to furnish the Board a copy of the order.

On motion of Mr. Russell, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and present to the General Assembly a memorial advocating the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in connection with the University. Committee: Russell, Clark, of St. Louis; Robinson, Todd and Love.

Meeting April 9, 1867. — A letter received from James L. Stephens, donating \$500, the annual interest on which is to be expended in a gold medal, to be awarded to the student in the Senior Class who shall excel in oratory, which was accepted with thanks. Also, \$25 from Prof. Swallow, as a prize to the graduate who stands the best in the department of natural sciences. Accepted with thanks.

James H. Waugh elected treasurer of the board.

A committee of two — Enos Clark and R. L. Todd — were appointed, in connection with President Read, to prepare a plan for a Normal School.

CONSTITUTION OF 1865 — ACT OF MARCH 11, 1867 — A NEW DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The Constitution of 1865 contained the first organic definition of what the public school fund shall consist, and after doing so proceeds to declare that it “shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved” as such fund, and that the annual income thereof, “*together* with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free schools *and the University* in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.”

These provisions not only clearly defined the sources of the public school fund and made the University a part of the educational system of the State, but it placed that institution on a new financial foundation, to wit: a sharer with the public schools of the annual income of the fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary to maintain it.

In obedience, therefore, to the liberal University policy here enjoined on the General Assembly, that body, by the act of March 11, 1867, not only appropriated ten thousand dollars to rebuild the President's house, but also, in the second section of the same act, provided that:

There is also set aside and appropriated, annually, for the support of the State University of Missouri, out of the revenue of the State, after first deducting therefrom the one-fourth of the revenue for the Public School Fund, one and three-quarter per cent of such balance of the State revenue; and this is declared to belong to the University, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, as provided for by law, for the payment of other funds of the University.

The University was located in 1839, twenty-eight years previous to the passage of this act, and it is historically true that notwithstanding

ing the donation to the State by Boone County of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with which the edifice was erected and partially equipped for the purposes of its establishment, the party in power, although constantly asked to do so, had never appropriated a dollar to maintain it, the act above mentioned being the first in our history which recognized the constitutional obligation to maintain it. This act was the turning point in the policy of the State towards the University, and secured to the institution, annually, without a biennial scramble in the Legislature, an ever-increasing sum for its support, the amount of which depended on the amount of the revenue of the State.

The act remained in force, apparently as the settled policy of the State, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1875, when unfortunately, and without good reason, as many maintain, the Supreme Court of the State decided that the Constitution repealed this and all similar acts, and that henceforth appropriations for the support of the University and all others must be made by each Legislature.

Meeting of Curators, April 9, 1879, continued: — On motion of Mr. Russell, the nearest district school in Columbia was attached to and made a part of the institution, as a *model school*, and the Executive Committee, with the School Trustees, were requested to arrange the details and set the school in operation, in the frame building in the northwest corner of the Campus.

LAW DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, a Law Department was established in the University, and a committee of three was appointed, in connection with President Read, to arrange the details. Committee: Lawson, Clark and Russell.

Motion that E. P. Lampkin be appointed Principal of the Preparatory Department at a salary of \$1,400. Referred to the Committee on Normal School.

Mr. Crowell was notified that his services would not be needed in the Preparatory Department after the close of the present session.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT READ.

The following notice of the ceremonies is copied from the *Columbia Statesman*, of June 28, 1867: —

“The occasion of the formal inauguration of Daniel Read, LL. D.,

as President of the University of Missouri, was of rare interest in Columbia. The exercises occurred at 10 o'clock on Wednesday before a large audience composed of the Board of Curators, Faculty and students of the University, strangers, visitors and citizens. About ten o'clock a procession was formed at the court house under the direction of Col. J. R. Shields, marshal of the day, and headed by the Mexico Cornet Band, marched to the University.

"L. M. Vernon, Esq., of Greene County, one of the Curators, presided. After a most solemn and appropriate invocation of the Throne of Grace by the venerable Elder Thomas M. Allen, the Hon. Philemon Bliss, of St. Joseph, was introduced, who, on behalf of the Board of Curators and in their name, introduced Dr. Read as President-elect of the University, and proceeded to deliver a short, able and appropriate address which was heartily applauded at its close.

"After the close of Judge Bliss' introductory speech, Dr. Read responded in an inaugural address of about one hour's duration. The address of Dr. Read eminently befitted the great occasion — was earnest and practical, lucid in its enunciation of the true policy of the State, and in every respect very able. In short, this inaugural of the new President of the University, so replete with practical wisdom, so earnest and full of hope, delighted the friends of the institution, and cannot fail most favorably to influence the public mind in its behalf."

Meeting June 25, 1867. — John C. Conley presented \$25 as a prize to the graduate who shall excel in oratory at commencement, June 27, 1867. Received with thanks. On motion of Mr. Bliss a College of Agricultural and Natural Science was established, with Norton S. Townshend, of Ohio, principal, on condition that the Legislature sanction the act and make the needed appropriation therefor.

On motion of Mr. Baker a Normal College in the University was established, and on motion of Mr. Matthias, W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota, was elected professor at a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Baker it was resolved that the President of the University is hereby respectfully instructed to interdict from the public orations and essays of students of the University any complimentary allusion to men who have been instrumental in seeking the destruction of our government, or the advancing of any ideas indicating a spirit alien to the unity of our country. [Mr. Baker was Provost Marshal General of Missouri during the latter part of the war.]

On motion of Mr. Russell, Nathaniel Holmes, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was elected Professor of Law at a salary of \$1,000.

Meeting December 23, 1867. — The appointment by the Executive Committee of Prof. E. L. Ripley, of Michigan, as Principal of the Normal Department, and of Mrs. Caroline E. Ripley as Principal of the Model School, and of Miss Mary Brice Read — the latter a daughter of President Read — as Assistant in the Model School, were approved.

By invitation, Hon. J. S. Rollins and Prof. G. C. Swallow, addressed the board on the subject of the location of the Agricultural College in connection with the University; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Russell, a committee — Russell, Case and Todd — were appointed, in conjunction with Rollins and Swallow, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a bill locating said College in Columbia. President Read was added to the committee.

The chair of Ancient Languages and Literature (Matthews) was declared vacant after the present collegiate year.

Mr. Case offered the following, and it was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That in vacating the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature, so long and ably filled by Prof. George H. Matthews, the Board has been actuated strictly and solely by convictions of duty to the University, believing that its interests will be thereby advanced. That we regret exceedingly that Prof. Matthews' health is such as to have impaired his usefulness and render it imperative on us not longer to continue him in his chair; and that we extend to him assurances of our high appreciation of his long, arduous and faithful services, recognizing him always as identified with the success and future growth and prosperity of the University.

Mr. Nelson moved that the question of filling the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature be referred to a committee, to whom the testimonials of applicants shall be addressed, and whose report shall be made to the next meeting of the Board, which was adopted, and the following committee appointed: J. H. Baker, Booneville; A. J. Conant, St. Louis; Philemon Bliss, St. Joseph; R. L. Todd, Columbia.

Meeting April 1, 1868. — Ex-President Minor presented a bill of \$5,694.45 against the University for arrears of salary and interest, which was rejected. The Board, after various motions and much discussion, proceeded to the election of a Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, with the following result: Rev. L. M. Vernon, 7; Rev. John M. Packer, 7. The Vice President, T. M. Allen, acting as chairman — Moss Prewitt being absent — voted, to which

Mr. Baker entered his oral protest. There being a tie there was no election.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the Librarian was instructed to sell as waste paper the surplus addresses delivered in 1860 by ex-President Minor and J. W. Tucker.

D. W. B. Kurtz was declared Assistant Professor in the Normal Department, at a salary of \$1,000. Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, of Springfield, Mo., was elected Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Rev. John M. Packer of Greek Language and Literature.

The Executive Committee were authorized to make arrangement for the cheap boarding of students by supplying them with rooms at a low rate of rent, if they can be had, or by building suitable cottages.

Mr. Baker was authorized to correspond with the Secretary of War relative to the appointment of Gen. R. W. Johnson to the chair of Military Science in the University.

Meeting December 28, 1868. — L. M. Vernon declined the professorship of Latin Language and Literature.

The Executive Committee, having since the June meeting purchased ground and erected club boarding-houses thereon for the use of students, the Board approved their action.

Maj. Gen. Johnson was designated by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and assumed his duties at the beginning of the current session, and a uniform for the military cadets was adopted.

The chair of Latin Language and Literature being vacant, the Greek professor was instructed to take charge of the instruction in Latin until otherwise ordered.

Meeting in Jefferson City, January 27, 1869. — President Read, in the hall of the House, at 7 o'clock P. M., addressed the Board and a large audience, chiefly on the subject of locating the Agricultural College at Columbia. Additional boarding cottages authorized to be erected.

Meeting June 29, 1869. — J. S. Rollins elected President of the Board, and has occupied that position continuously to the present time — 1882. Gen. Johnson retired from the Professorship of Military Science, and resolutions highly complimentary to him were passed by the Board.

Daniel Read re-elected President of the University for four years.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LOCATED.

After a four years' struggle in the Legislature against the unreasonable and inveterate prejudices of many of the party in power against the county of Boone, against a remarkable lack of information on the subject and a desire to fritter away the fund by appropriating to other objects, the Agricultural College, by an act approved February 24, 1870, was finally located at Columbia, in connection with the State University. The contest was long and doubtful, and often characterized by great bitterness and much partisan feeling, and it is but justice to say that but for the persistent efforts, ability, tact and prudence of James S. Rollins, Senator from Boone district, aided and assisted by the watchful care and ceaseless energy and adroitness in debate of F. T. Russell, a member of the House from Boone — assisted by the able efforts of Dr. Read, the President of the University — the College never would have been located in Boone County. Dr. Read, by learned and able discourses, aroused the Legislature to the importance of the College and the necessity of its connection with the University, and to him no small share of credit is due for the final triumph.

The members from Boone, and especially Rollins and Russell, were constant, in season and out of season, often discouraged by implacable opposition and temporary defeats, but with an eye single to the object in view, they finally achieved a Legislative victory, which for Boone County, for the college itself, and for the State, is the greatest in the history of their public careers.

The opposition came from within and from without, from leading men on the floor of both Houses, and from different parts of the State, who came to the capital to circumvent their efforts by plausible schemes to divert the proceeds of the sales of the lands to objects not contemplated by the Act of Congress, by giving a portion of it to Lincoln Institute, by providing that colored students should be admitted both to the College and to the University, by threats to move the University from Columbia, and by numberless other amendments, too numerous to be stated here, to cripple or to defeat the proposition. The last one of the most formidable was to establish a Mining School in Southeast Missouri, in the mineral district, and to appropriate to it annually one-fourth of the proceeds of the sales of the lands; said school to be located by the curators in the county which shall donate to the State, for building and other purposes, not less than \$20,000 in

cash, nor less than twenty acres in land, on which to erect buildings, and lots of mineral land, in such quantity and kind as may be deemed necessary for said school for practical and experimental mining. Convinced that the College could not be located at all, and especially in connection with the State University, without this concession, the members from Boone and other true friends of the College, in a spirit of compromise, agreed to it, and the act was finally passed.

The location, however, was not unconditional, for so great a benefit was not to be conferred upon the people of Boone County without their paying something for it. Therefore, the act provided that, by the second Monday of May next ensuing, in consideration of the permanent location of the College in connection with the State University, they were to donate not less than \$30,000 in cash, to be used in erecting such buildings and making such improvements as may be needed for the College, and in addition, to donate for a model or experimental farm not less than 640 acres of land, located convenient to the University grounds. And Boone County promptly complied with the considerations.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

On Saturday evening, February 26, 1870, a public meeting was held in the University chapel, to take suitable action on the attainment of the great victory.

On motion of A. J. Harbison, Gen. Odon Guitar was made President of the meeting, and on motion of J. H. Waugh, C. P. Anderson and Lewis M. Switzler were made Secretaries. Gen. Guitar explained the objects of the meeting. He said that the Agricultural and Mechanical College was a great boon offered to us by the Legislature. We have now the opportunity of making our county a great educational centre. The University has passed through a severe struggle, but a glorious success for it and for us all is now within our grasp. We have cherished this institution in times of peace and war, and though at times it has had scarcely a sufficient competency to sustain itself, it has nevertheless kept on, and will now emerge from all embarrassments as one of the first institutions of the country.

Col. Russell moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft and report resolutions for adoption by the meeting; carried, and the chair appointed the following on the committee: R. L. Todd, R. H. Smith, A. J. Harbison, David Gordon, J. L. Stephens, Jeff. Garth and James I. Hickman.

The committee retired, and Maj. J. S. Rollins, being called for,

appeared, and was greeted with applause, and delivered just such a speech as under the circumstances was eminently befitting him and the occasion.

ACTION OF THE COUNTY COURT.

On Wednesday, March 16, 1870, a special session of the Boone County Court was held to take into consideration the location of the Agricultural College. All the judges were present — James Arnold, James Harris and John W. Hall. Although the day was unusually inclement, on account of the intense cold and a drifting snow, quite a respectable number of citizens were present. The court was addressed in favor of the requisite appropriations by Col. Switzler (who had just returned from Washington) and by Gen. Guitar. A meeting of the citizens was then organized, of which W. F. Switzler was chosen chairman and H. N. Cook secretary, to appoint a committee of citizens to act in conjunction with members of the Board of Curators in the selection of a farm site. The meeting was addressed by James L. Stephens in regard to the importance of the College to our county, and urging prompt and liberal action on the part of the court. He moved that Henry Keene, John Machir and Joel H. Haden be appointed the committee on the part of the citizens. Motion carried. On motion Boyle Gordon and James L. Stephens were added to the committee.

On Monday, March 21, the County Court, all the judges being present, had another meeting, and heard the suggestions of all citizens who chose to address them in reference to the selection and purchase of the agricultural farm.

R. L. Todd, one of the local Board of Curators, and J. L. Stephens, from the committee of citizens appointed at the meeting on the 16th, submitted to the court a number of facts in regard to lands and their probable cost, which might be selected for the farm. These embraced quite a number of combinations or plats of ground, each containing six hundred and forty acres, and their estimated cost, varying from \$62,000 to \$108,000.

As, under the law, the local Board of Curators, R. L. Todd, J. S. Rollins, Paul Hubbard, T. M. Allen and F. T. Russell, are authorized to receive subscriptions and purchase the lands, the court, after hearing the subject fully discussed, deemed it wisest to make no further order until this board, which has a legal existence under the act, reports to the court the lands they prefer and the lowest sum at which they can be purchased.

The court then adjourned to meet at its regular session on Monday, April 4th, on which day the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, April 11, when Maj. Rollins, on behalf of the Curators, presented to the court a report embodying several combinations of lands. Mr. J. L. Stephens presented one combination, embodying chiefly the Garth farm.

The court then unanimously made an appropriation of \$30,000 to purchase the agricultural farm, leaving the selection of the land to the local Board of Curators. This appropriation, added to the one of \$50,000 made by the court on the 16th ult., makes \$80,000 appropriated by the court. Adding the \$10,000 appropriated by the corporation of Columbia, makes the total amount \$90,000. The bonds are one-twenty years bonds and bear ten per cent interest, payable semi-annually. It was understood the owners of any land that may be purchased were to be paid in bonds for their land.

The local Board of Curators made two reports to the court, presenting in all eight combinations of land of 640 acres each, and the prices at which they could be purchased. The court finally made a selection of the tract or combination, which the Commissioners accepted, and thus closed the long contest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, a majority of the State Commissioners, namely, Edward Wyman, of St. Louis; Philemon Bliss, of St. Joseph; J. W. Matthias, of Springfield, and R. L. Todd and Paul Hubbard, of Columbia, met in Columbia to discharge the duties assigned them by law in regard to the acceptance or rejection of the lands offered by Boone County for a model or experimental farm for the Agricultural College.

The lands offered, six hundred and forty acres, consist of twelve acres bought of Prof. G. C. Swallow, twenty acres of Mr. T. J. McClellan, about one hundred and eighty-three acres of the Hudson tract, west of Hinkston Creek, and including the fine residence thereon, and the remainder, about four hundred and twenty-four acres of Major Rollins, all of which lies east of the Providence road, excluding about thirty acres around his residence, and including the vineyard and garden on the Hinkston.

The lands and titles were minutely examined, and unanimously and without hesitation accepted, thus finally consummating the work and

struggle of years, and permanently locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College in the county of Boone.

Neither Mr. H. B. Johnson, the Attorney General, nor Mr. T. A. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, were present, both being absent from Jefferson City when the notice of the meeting of the Commissioners reached there.

But the Agricultural College is located, finally and forever, and the fact goes into history.

Meeting of the Curators on May 5, 1870.—On motion of Mr. Russell, a committee of five was appointed — Conant, Northcott, Russell, Read and Orrick — to locate the School of Mines, as provided in the act of the Legislature. The President, Mr. Rollins, was added to the committee.

Judge Jas. Harris, of Boone County, and Dr. L. D. Morse, of Kirkwood, were elected by the Board to inspect and appraise the Agricultural College lands, note the character of soil, amount of stone and timber on it, etc., and see if the full amount of land to which the State is entitled under the act of Congress has been selected, and to report. Pay, \$6 per day.

A committee, consisting of Edw. Wyman, Dr. Reed, J. W. Matthias, F. T. Russell and R. L. Todd, was appointed to revise the various courses of study in the University, and the rules and regulations connected therewith, so as to adapt the same to the courses of agricultural and mechanical education.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

J. W. Sutherland was elected Land Commissioner, and resigned his place as member of the Board.

The following resolution was adopted : —

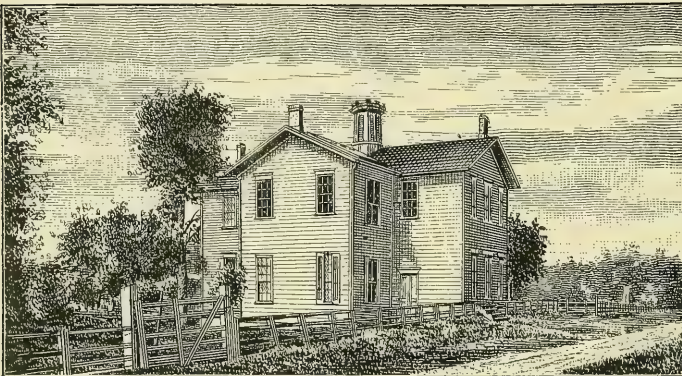
Resolved, That with a view to the entire and complete reorganization of the University, and its proper connection and adjustment with the Agricultural Department, the seats of all instructors and professors, other than the President, are held and declared vacant from and after the close of the session of the University in June, 1871.

PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT READ.

On motion of Mr. Russell, a committee of three (consisting of Messrs. Northcott, Wyman and Todd) was appointed to arrange with Mr. A. J. Conant, the St. Louis artist, for the painting of a portrait of President Read, the same to be suspended in a suitable place in the chapel of the University.



AGRICULTURAL FARM MANSION, MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.



ENGLISH AND ART SCHOOL, MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

PORTRAITS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A communication from James S. Rollins and F. T. Russell was read to the Board, tendering, on behalf of the citizens of Columbia, photographic portraits of those members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri who voted for the bill providing for the organization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and its connection with the University of the State established here; and also a photographic likeness of His Excellency, Gov. McClurg, who approved the bill, and of Lieut. Gov. Stanard, and a few other gentlemen, who aided in the passage of the bill.

These portraits are properly framed, were accepted by the Board, and now grace the walls of the library.

Meeting September 2, 1870. — The thanks of the Board were voted to Hon. M. E. Fuller, of Madison, Wisconsin, for Ward's celebrated reaper and mower, and to Messrs. Stewart & Needham, of St. Louis, for the Climax reaper and mower, both of which were generously donated by those liberal-hearted gentlemen to the Agricultural Department of the University.

Prof. E. A. Haight's resignation as Assistant Professor in the Normal Department, to take effect August 5th, was accepted, he having been elected to superintend a school in Alton, Illinois.

The offices of business agent for the University, and of farm superintendent, were created, the selection of officers to fill them being left to the Executive Committee. Dr. Paul Hubbard was elected business manager, and O. A. A. Gardner, farm superintendent. On motion of Mr. Conant, the Board resolved to build a Scientific Hall, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000, the details of the work — planning, locating, contracting, etc. — to be left to the Executive Committee.

The Chair of Agriculture was established, and Prof. George C. Swallow, of Columbia, was elected to fill it.

A farm committee, consisting of Hon. H. T. Mudd, Hon. J. S. Rollins, and Dr. P. Hubbard, was appointed to take charge of everything pertaining to the Agricultural Farm.

Meeting December 20, 1870. — President Read, from the committee appointed by the Board of Curators on the reorganization of the University, and the adaptation and harmonizing of its various courses of studies, so as to meet the requirements of the act of Congress,

July 2, 1862, submitted an elaborate and able report, embracing in its topics a complete university system of education.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, it was resolved that a committee of seven, of which the President of the University shall be chairman, be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly of this State to grant an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to erect a Woman's College Home, in connection with the University of the State of Missouri.

The following gentlemen composed the committee: —

President Read, Chairman; Judge Bliss, of Buchanan County; Judge Perry, of Phelps County; Col. McLane, of Henry County; Mr. Moore, of Franklin County; Col. Northcott, of Linn County; Henry T. Mudd, of St. Louis.

Oren Root, Jr., Professor of English Language and Literature and Instructor in French and German, resigned to enter upon his new duties at Carrollton, Mo., as principal of the public school.

LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. Conant, from the committee appointed to locate the School of Mines, reported that the only two counties making bids for the institution were Iron and Phelps, the former of which offered county bonds and lands valued at \$113,500; the latter, county bonds and lands valued at \$130,545, of which sum there were \$75,000 ten per cent bonds, and that they had unanimously agreed to locate the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, in the county of Phelps.

On motion of Mr. Matthias, of Greene, the following committee was appointed to receive plans and specifications of the building for the School of Mines, and to contract for the erecting of the same, namely: Elijah Perry, B. Smith, Dr. Daniel Read, Prof. Geo. C. Swallow, and the Professor of Mining, hereafter to be appointed.

Meeting April 26, 1871.—Jas. Harris, of Boone, and Milton Santee, of Phelps, were appointed additional appraisers of Agricultural College lands.

The Executive Committee submitted the plans prepared by Walsh, Smith & Jungensfeld, architects, St. Louis, for a scientific building to be erected and used in connection with the University. The plans were adopted, the selection of architects approved, and the Executive Committee was authorized to invite proposals to put up the building on the location selected by the Executive Committee, which is a little northwest of the University edifice.

The Board very properly acknowledged the valuable services of Mr.

Conant in devising, and Dr. Paul Hubbard, business manager, in executing the plan of the elegant library hall in the University.

On motion of Mr. Wyman, it was resolved that on account of the amount of service required by the Board of the resident Curators, the educational facilities of the University were extended to their families, without charge.

A warrant was authorized to be issued in favor of A. J. Conant for \$248.25, for a portrait of President Read, and for the frame and transportation.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCIENTIFIC BUILDING OR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The corner-stone of the Scientific Building was laid, with imposing ceremonies, on Wednesday, June 28, 1871, an account of which we copy from the *Statesman* of June 30. Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna, Terre Haute, Indiana, addressed the Athenean and Union Literary Societies on Tuesday night, and commencement exercises occurred on Wednesday forenoon, after which, the *Statesman* says:—

“An adjournment was had to the College green where a basket dinner was served. The crowd was immense. We have never seen anything to compare with it in the University Campus. Indeed it was unexpectedly large, and the basket dinner proved insufficient for the drafts upon it. To tell the truth, the gastronomic portion of the programme was to a large extent a failure, and not as creditable to Columbia as it ought to have been; and this from two causes—insufficiency, and an utter lack of a directing and a governing head. We hope neither will occur again.

“MASONIC PROCESSION.

“After dinner the Masonic Fraternity, headed by Columbia Silver Cornet Band, and under the direction of Col. John F. Williams, of Macon, Chief Marshal, on horseback, the Knights Templar in front, marched in procession from the court house to the University. Many Masons from neighboring lodges were in attendance, thus contributing to make this the largest Masonic procession we ever saw in Columbia.

“The Knights were commanded by Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Eminent Commander, and Sir Knight F. B. Young, Generalissimo, acting as Captain General.

"The long line which deployed from the point of departure on Walnut Street, the gorgeous regalia of the Knights and members of the Chapter and Royal Arch, and the brilliant banners which glittered in the sunlight, added to the inspiring music of the band, and the great crowds which thronged the sidewalks, made up a magnificent pageant.

"LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

"Arriving at the site of the new Scientific Building, the grand and impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone was entered upon in the presence of an auditory numbering from three to five thousand. The Knights Templar served as vanguard and as escort for Governor B. Gratz Brown and the officers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Surrounding the northeast corner of the building, M. W. Thomas E. Garrett, of St. Louis, called to order and said that before entering upon any great work, it was our duty to invoke the aid and approval of the Deity, whereupon Rev. E. S. Dulin, G. C., and President of Stephens College, offered a prayer. Following this, under the direction of M. W. Thos. E. Garrett, assisted by R. W. D. G. M. John D. Vincil, R. W. S. G. W. Oren Root, Jr., of Carrollton, R. W. J. G. W. John R. Walker of Bates, and James A. Adams, principal architect, the solemn and impressive ceremonies of laying the corner stone were entered upon and completed. Mr. John Campbell, superintendent of the work on the foundation, plied the mortar and assisted the principal architect in adjusting the corner stone to its place. Dr. Paul Hubbard, one of the Curators of the University, deposited the copper box, hermetically sealed, in the place provided for it.

"The contents of the box were as follows:—

"UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

"Report of the Committee on the Reorganization and Enlargement of the State University, presented to the Board of Curators, at their meeting December 20, 1870; catalogue of the State University for 1870-71; programme of annual commencement, 1871; copy of programme Fifth Case prize declamation; copy of programme Stephens Prize Medal; report of Curators to the Twenty-Fifth General Assembly, 1869.

"ST. LOUIS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

"Daily *Republican*, June 27, 1871; Daily *Democrat*, ditto; Daily *Times*, ditto; Daily *Sun*, ditto; Daily *Westliche Post*, ditto; Daily *Anzeiger des Westens*, ditto; Daily *Dispatch*, June 26; *Journal of Education* for June; *Western Educational Review* for June; *People's Journal* for June; *Ladies' Magazine* for June; *Home Journal* for June 24th; *Colman's Rural World* for June 24; *Medical and Surgical Journal* for March; *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*; *Western Celt*; *Western Watchman*, June 24; *Christian Advocate*, June

24; *Central Baptist*, June 22; *Old School Presbyterian*, June 23; *Central Christian Advocate*; *Index*; *Post Office Bulletin* for May; *The Future Great City of the World*, by R. U. Reavis; *St. Louis Blattes*, June 25.

“BOONE COUNTY PAPERS.

“*Missouri Statesman*, June 23; *Columbia Herald*, June 22; *Sturgeon Leader*, June 24; *Rocheport Enterprise*, June 23; *Centralia Guard*, June 24; *University Missourian* for June.

“MISCELLANEOUS.

“National Flag, contributed by Lewis M. Switzler; copy of check of Boone County National Bank of Columbia; two 25 and two 10 cents U. S. currency and two nickels contributed by R. B. Price; copy of check of Exchange National Bank of Columbia; \$1 note of its circulation; 50 cents U. S. currency; 25-cent gold piece; 25 cents in silver, contributed by J. H. Waugh; 1 bottle Cohosh and tar, 1 box 888 pills, 1 bottle stimulating cream and 1 box tasteless worm powders, contributed by J. S. Dorsey; names of the Building Committee and of the builders and architect.

“The corner stone being in its place, the proper officers of the Grand Lodge respectively applied the square, level and plumb, and reported the workmen had done their duty well. Then followed the ceremony, which we sincerely wish the vast concourse could have heard and witnessed, of applying the elements of consecration; the corn as an emblem of plenty, the wine as an emblem of joy and gladness, the oil as an emblem of peace.

“After the grand honors of the order and a short and most befitting address by Most Worshipful Garrett, an adjournment was had to the portico of the University to hear the

“SPEECH OF GOV. BROWN.

“This was preceded by a brief historical reference by President Read, to the occasion of laying the corner stone of the University, July 4, 1840, and to the address made by Gen. James L. Minor, then and now an honored citizen of Jefferson City.

“Gov. Brown’s speech was short. He briefly reviewed the growth and progress of the University, his consistent and unfaltering friendship for it, and the high hopes he entertained of its rapid development and great destiny. He maintained that all the interests and agencies of humanity had “new departures,” and that education itself formed no exception to the rule. Progress was the watchword of the world, and the world was becoming more practical. So was education. Hitherto science had not kept pace with the practical economy of the times and the wants of practical men. It had attempted too much to theorize and theologize for the world. It is now happily having a new departure in the recognition of the true

philosophy of life and of its own mission. The Governor commented upon the great responsibility resting upon the people of Boone county growing out of the location in their midst of the State institutions of learning and two great female colleges. Here, he said, you in large measure train the men and matrons of the State, the bloom of after-time, and great is your responsibility. After testifying his confidence that our people would bravely meet and fully discharge this responsibility, he concluded amid the applause of the great concourse."

The contract for the erection of the scientific building was made with McAlister, Adams & Co., of Columbia, at \$45,507.25, and they completed the building in 1872.

Meeting June 27, 1871.—John H. Overall was employed to collect a claim against the State for one and three-fourths per cent of seventy-five per cent of the revenue heretofore returned as delinquent, but afterwards collected.

Professors Norwood, Packer, Ficklin, Swallow and Ripley were re-elected into the respective positions now held by them, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Prof. Kurtz was elected Assistant Professor of the Preparatory Department; Mrs. Ripley Assistant Professor in the Normal School, and Miss Mary Read Principal of the Model School. The Executive Committee, consisting of the resident members of the Board, was authorized to fill the chair of English Literature.

John H. Overall was elected Professor of the Law Department of the University at a salary of \$2,000, and arrangements were made to secure distinguished legal gentlemen to deliver lectures in this department.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Meeting December 12, 1871.—Mr. Essex, from the Committee on Agricultural Lands, made a report in writing in regard to their condition, value, etc. These lands are located chiefly in the counties of Newton, Crawford, Texas, Cedar, Phelps, Ripley and Butler, many of them very valuable for their pine timber and for their iron and lead deposits. Many of the tracts were marked on the plats as "reserved" from sale or lease on account of their mineral indications, especially a tract in Phelps known as the "Lenox" tract. The finest spring in Southwest Missouri is on one tract in Newton, near the village of Richville.

A resolution was passed requesting C. P. Williams, Director of the School of Mines, and Mr. Pumpelly, State Geologist, to examine the lands presumed to be more than ordinarily valuable because of their

mineral deposits and report to the Committee on Lands. Also, that none of these lands shall be sold or leased unless so ordered by the Board of Curators.

PORTRAIT OF DR. A. W. ROLLINS.

The secretary read the following communication from Hon. J. S. Rollins : —

UNIVERSITY EDIFICE, December 14, 1871.

To the Hon. Elijah Perry, Vice-President of the Board of Curators of the State University.

DEAR SIR : I ask, through you, the privilege of presenting to the Curators of the University, an oil portrait of my venerable father, the late Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, to be permanently placed in the University building.

He was a Curator of the institution from 1840 to 1842 — was one of its earliest benefactors, always its zealous and faithful friend, as well as the friend of common school education.

Feeling himself all the inconveniences in early life, resulting from poverty, he made some provision in aid of the education of youth similarly situated, who might desire to obtain a college education.

This portrait is a most faithful and accurate likeness of my father. It was painted by George C. Bingham, Esq., the distinguished "Missouri artist," and who for many years was his warm personal friend.

Trusting that the gentlemen of the Board will regard this as not an inappropriate contribution to the University as a work of art, no less than evincing a laudable desire on my part to keep fresh in the memory of the living the services in the cause of education and the personal virtues of the "faithful dead,"

I remain, with very high regard, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. ROLLINS.

Whereupon, Mr. Switzler offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted : —

Resolved, That the portrait this day presented to the University by the Hon. James S. Rollins, President of the Board, of his father, Anthony Wayne Rollins, deceased, who was formerly a member of this Board, and during his life the steady friend and patron of the institution, is accepted, and that the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the donor for this appropriate and handsome gift.

Resolved, That the letter of Major Rollins accompanying this donation, be placed by the secretary on his records, and that the portrait, for the present, be suspended in some suitable place in the Library Hall.

The introduction of these resolutions was followed by remarks touching the life and character of Dr. Rollins, by Messrs. Switzler and Conant, Mr. Conant concluding by offering the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That Mr. Switzler be requested to prepare for publication a sketch of the life of Dr. A. W. Rollins, and that it be placed on the records of the Board.

Which was done.

Meeting May 8, 1872. — John W. Harris, of Boone, offered a gold

medal worth \$50 to any member of the senior class who would present the best essay on the best breeds of cows for dairy purposes. This premium to be perpetual and awarded every year, to be called "The Harris Gold Medal." Liberal premiums were also offered by Prof. Swallow and Mr. Geo. F. Barr, of Quincy, Ill., to students in the agricultural department.

The Executive Committee of the School of Mines, at Rolla, were authorized to lease in the public school building the necessary rooms for said school.

Maj. J. W. McMurray, professor of military tactics, recommended a uniform for the cadets, which was adopted.

On nomination of Maj. Rollins, Mr. Boyle Gordon, of this place, was unanimously elected (in addition to Mr. Jno. H. Overall) a law professor in the University.

On Wednesday night, May 8, 1872, in the chapel of the State University, and before a large and brilliant audience and the Board of Curators, an exhibition of the junior class took place. During the retirement of the committee to consider of the award of prizes, the large auditory were relieved and much interested in a proceeding not on the programme, namely, the public presentation to Hon. James S. Rollins of the thanks of the faculty and students of the University for his great services to that institution. President Read, on behalf of the faculty and Henry W. Ewing, on behalf of the students, each in very appropriate remarks, read the resolutions which had been passed, after which Maj. Rollins was called for and responded to the high compliments paid him, in most felicitous and appropriate terms, his address frequently eliciting the rapturous plaudits of the large auditory.

On the next day, May 9, 1872, the Board of Curators being in session, Prof. Edward Wyman, of St. Louis, offered a resolution and preamble, in which he lauded the labors of Maj. Rollins for what he had done on behalf of the University, and applied to him the *soubriquet* of "*Pater Universitatis Missouriensis*"—a most deserving appellation, the honors of which all are ready to accord him.

Prof. Wyman accompanied the presentation of this testimonial by a few remarks, in which he embodied a brief recital of the great and long-continued services of Maj. Rollins in behalf of the common schools of the State and of the University.

Resuming his seat, the preamble and resolutions were seconded by Rev. John D. Vincil and Col. W. F. Switzler, the latter of whom briefly addressed the Board in review of the self-sacrificing and un-

flagging labors of Maj. Rollins, embracing a period of more than thirty years, to aid in achieving for the State a high destiny.

The resolutions passed unanimously.

Meeting June 25, 1872.—Mr. John H. Overall, owing to ill health and a contemplated tour to the mountains, tendered his resignation of Law Professor, which was accepted. Boyle Gordon also resigned.

Mr. Charles Daschel, of Jefferson City, presented to the University a miniature steam engine, manufactured by himself, and a very neat and perfect machine, in good working order, on the condition that a ten-dollar prize be annually offered for excellence in physics, which was accepted, and the thanks of the Board was tendered the donor and the prize denominated the "Daschel Prize."

Prof. Kurtz, having accepted the principalship of the Montgomery City High School, tendered his resignation of assistant in the College of Normal Instruction.

The Board went into executive session, for the purpose of electing teachers and professors, to hold their offices for one year, dating from July 1, 1872, and until otherwise ordered by the Board. The election was conducted by ballot.

The following were unanimously elected on the first ballot: Jos. G. Norwood, M. D., Professor of Natural Science and Natural Philosophy; Jos. Ficklin, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; G. C. Swallow, A. M., M. D., Professor of Agriculture, Geology and Botany; E. L. Ripley, Principal of the College of Normal Instruction; Mrs. C. A. Ripley, Assistant in Department of Normal and Preparatory Instruction; J. W. Abert, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Civil Engineering in School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla.

On motion of Mr. Matthias it was resolved: That the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature be divided as follows: 1st. Professor of Greek Language and Literature; 2d. Professor of Latin Language and Literature; and that the said professors shall have full control of, and be responsible for, the instruction in the respective languages in all departments of the University. The salaries of said Professors was fixed at \$2,000 per year, each. The salary of Mrs. C. A. Ripley was fixed at \$1,250 per annum.

The Board adjourned, to meet at Rolla on the Fourth Tuesday in August.

A full length portrait of the late Edward Bates, of St. Louis, was presented to the board by James B. Eads and Charles Gibson.

Meeting of the Board at Rolla, August 27, 1872.—The following professors were chosen to the vacant professorships in the University: Paul Schweitzer, Ph. D., of Columbia College School of Mines, N. Y., to the chair of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Edward H. Twining, late of the University of Minnesota, to the chair of Latin.

James K. Hosmer, a Harvard graduate, now a professor in Antioch College, Ohio, a well-known writer and accomplished *litterateur*, to the chair of English Literature and Rhetoric.

John M. Leonard, Ph. D., of Carlisle, Pa., an experienced teacher, who has just returned from a residence of seven years in Continental universities, to the chair of Greek.

The Board also elected Judge Philemon Bliss, of St. Joseph, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Boyle Gordon, of Columbia, as professors in the Law Department, which is to open on the first Monday of October, Judge Bliss to act as Dean of the Law Faculty.

Meeting December 10, 1872.—Messrs. Vincil, Hubbard and Todd made a report in regard to the proposed Medical Department, in which they embodied the valuable suggestion and liberal proposition of Drs. A. W. McAlester and T. Allen Arnold, and strongly recommending the inauguration of that department at the opening of the next semester, which was agreed to, with a full corps of instructors, as follows:—

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery and Materia Medica, A. W. McAlester, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Practice, Thomas Allen Arnold, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence and Institutes of Medicine, J. G. Norwood, M. D.

Professor of Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology, George C. Swallow, M. D.

Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology, Paul Schweitzer, M. D.

The Executive Committee were authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000, in the erection of club houses, and Switzler and Hubbard were appointed a committee to carry out the order. Under this order the two frame club houses were erected on the street leading to the Fair Grounds.

Meeting June 24, 1873.—An account for \$400, in favor of Gen. O. Guitar, was presented, for legal services in the case of ex-President Minor, who had brought suit against the University for arrears of salary.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to the Medical Department,

to be expended under the direction of Dr. A. W. McAlester, who was then in Europe.

Scott Hayes was elected Assistant Professor in the Agricultural College.

The chair of Modern Languages was established, and Miss Mary B. Read, who was then in Europe, was elected teacher of Modern Languages, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, to commence when she enters upon the duties of the position.

R. B. Price was elected Treasurer of the Board. Vote: R. B. Price, 10; J. H. Waugh, 9.

THE J. S. ROLLINS PORTRAIT.

A communication was presented from R. B. Price, J. T. McBaine, J. W. Harris, John Machir, W. F. Switzler, James L. Stephens, James Harris, J. K. Rogers Joel H. Hayden, David Guitar and J. Th. Fyfer, committee, tendering the Board a life-sized portrait of Hon. J. S. Rollins, by Geo. C. Bingham, to be placed in some proper place in the building.

On motion of Mr. Conant, of St. Louis, the communication was referred to a special committee, who was charged with the duty of preparing suitable resolutions. Committee: A. J. Conant, of St. Louis, J. F. Weilandy, of Jefferson City, and J. W. Barrett, of Canton.

At two o'clock a large number of citizens and strangers, among them many ladies, met the Board in the Library Hall, where the formal presentation took place.

The Board being called to order by the vice-president, Judge Perry, the communication of the citizens' committee and the resolutions of the Board were read by Mr. Todd, the secretary. The *St. Louis Democrat's* report says: "Col. Switzler then made formal presentation of the elegant portrait of Major Rollins, and in an eloquent and feeling manner referred to the faithful, earnest and efficient services of Major Rollins for thirty-five years past in the cause of the University and of popular education. This necessarily caused reference to the history of the University, the struggles and trials attending its location, erection and organization, and the sacrifices, labors and contributions of those who aided in founding this institution.

"In responding on behalf of the Board, Mr. Conant referred to the distinguished services of Maj. Rollins, to the extended influence which his labors would have on the thousands who go from this institution

into the various walks of life throughout our land ; who, in the intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship, should through all time continue the movements of the wisdom in design and the success attending the efforts of Major Rollins and his co-laborers, in their efforts to promote the cause of general education.

“ Major Rollins, being called, responded eloquently, acknowledging a very high sense of the honor conferred on him in the kind partiality of those friends who had inaugurated this presentation, and the favorable mention made of his efforts in the cause of education, on this occasion. In a somewhat extended address, he referred to the educational institutions of the land — public, private, and denominational — and in most eloquent terms pleaded that closer union, warm sympathy, and friendly co-operation should exist between them, and that all should have the generous support and aid of the State and of the people everywhere.”

These proceedings and the addresses delivered were afterwards published in pamphlet form.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

On motion of Col. Switzler, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to prepare and record in alphabetical order, in an appendix to the journal of the Board, the names of the citizens of Boone County who, in 1839, subscribed sums of money and other property to secure the location of the State University at Columbia, together with the amounts thus subscribed.

Meeting December 9, 1873: — Mr. Rollins reported from the Executive Committee that the claims of O. Guitar and B. and W. Gordon, for legal services, had been adjusted and paid.

The subject of the election of a successor to President Read, whose term of office expired June 30, 1874, was postponed till the next session, which was held at Rolla on Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

Meeting at Rolla, March 31, 1874. — President Read was re-elected President of the University for one year from the 30th of June, 1874 — 15 to 5, as follows : —

YEAS — J. W. Barrett, J. C. Cravens, A. J. Conant, W. T. Essex, John W. Harris, P. Hubbard, W. T. Lenoir, Josh LaDue, Henry T. Mudd, Elijah Perry, Henry Smith, W. F. Switzler, Edward Wyman, Samuel G. Williams, J. W. Wielandy — 15

NAYS — A. M. Dockery, H. Clay Ewing, C. P. Jones, E. W. Stephens, Squire Turner. — 5.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Wyman, Rollins and Jones, to open correspondence with the view of securing a proper

person to succeed Dr. Read, after the termination of his office on June 30, 1875.

Meeting June 23, 1874. — Prof. J. K. Hosmer tendered his resignation of the chair of English and history, whereupon S. S. Hamill, then professor of elocution and English literature in the State Normal School, at Kirksville, was elected his successor.

The Hudson Mansion was set apart as a Woman's College Home and the Executive Committee instructed to make the needed repairs and rent the property to such party as will carry out the purpose.

Meeting December 8, 1874. — Mr. LaDue presented the testimonials of Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., of St. Louis, a candidate for the Presidency of the University, which were referred to the special committee — Wyman, Rollins and Jones. Mr. Switzler, from the special committee on repairs of the Hudson Mansion and the preparation and furnishing the ladies' parlor of the University, made a report as to what had been done and the cost of the same.

PHELPS COUNTY BONDS ILLEGAL.

The status of the School of Mines, under the decision of the Supreme Court, deciding the \$75,000 of Phelps County bonds to be illegal and void, was largely discussed and a variety of opinions given as to the best means of advancing the prosperity of that department of the University. The prevailing opinion of the lawyers on the Board seemed to be that the adverse decision of the Supreme Court did not unsettle the location of the school at Rolla, some of them maintaining that its location at that place had received repeated Legislative recognition, and that the Board of Curators or the State had recourse against the County of Phelps for the \$75,000 which the county had promised to pay, but which it never has paid.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution instructing the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to confer with the public school authorities at Rolla, and if it can be done on acceptable terms, to purchase the school building for the School of Mines; that the treasurer deliver to said committee such number of the State bonds under the act of March 29, 1872, as may be necessary to make the first payment. Resolution passed.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT READ.

Mr. Rollins, from the committee appointed at the Rolla session to

seek and ascertain by correspondence and otherwise, a suitable person to fill the office of President, to succeed the present incumbent in June, 1875, reported that they had, with this view, attended last August, at Detroit, a session of the National Association for the promotion of science and held extensive correspondence with the educators of the country, but had been unable to find a person more suitable for the position than Dr. Read; therefore, they recommended his reelection from July 1, 1875, to July 4, 1876.

Mr. Smith moved that the President's salary, after July, 1875, be fixed at \$3,000 per annum, with the use of the President's Mansion and grounds thereto belonging free of charge. Mr. Conant moved to amend by making the salary \$3,600, which was seconded by Mr. Coleman. Mr. LaDue moved to amend the amendment by making it \$4,000, which was lost. Mr. Conant's amendment was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wielandy the Board proceeded to elect, by ballot, a President for one year, ending July 4, 1876. Mr. Switzler nominated Dr. Daniel Read and Mr. Turner the Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., of St. Louis. Ballot—Read, 12; Leftwich, 7. On motion of Mr. Conant, the election was declared unanimous.

While this election was pending on Wednesday night—the Board at the time holding its session in Library Hall—a shower of stones was precipitated with a crash through one of the windows near which the members of the Board were seated. Therefore Mr. Switzler introduced a resolution requesting the trustees and marshal of Columbia and the Faculty of the University to take such steps as they may deem best to discover, arrest, and bring to trial and punishment the perpetrators of the outrage. Passed.

Meeting April 13, 1875.—The Board proceeded to divide themselves into three classes, as required by act March 23, 1875, with the following result:—

To go out of office April 1, 1877—Cravens, Hutton, Headlee, and Lakenan.

To go out April 1, 1879—Colman, Ewing, Flood, and Glenn.

To go out April 1, 1881—Clarkson, Collier, Hinton, LaDue and Rollins.

Mr. Rollins was re-elected President, Mr. Todd, Secretary, and Mr. Price, Treasurer of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Constitutional Convention, which was to meet in Jefferson City May 5, with the view of securing such provisions in the amended Con-

stitution as will place the institution on a more permanent basis, and require for it suitable support; that this committee appear in person before the proper committee of the convention, in aid of the interests of the University as a part of the educational policy of the State. Committee: Colman, LaDue and Rollins.

On motion of Mr. Colman, a committee of three were appointed — the President of the Board, Mr. Rollins, to be one of them — to correspond with the view of securing a President for the University to succeed Dr. Read. Committee: Rollins, Colman, and Lakenan.

Mr. Glenn offered a resolution ratifying the purchase, at \$35,000, of the Rolla school building, which had been made by a committee under the authority of the Board.

Dr. W. T. Maupin's proposition to rent the Hudson mansion for five years, for a female infirmary, and the lands attached, was declined.

Mr. LaDue, from the committee on the purchase of the Rolla school building, introduced the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Rolla School of Mines be, and it is hereby authorized to make the first payment of \$6,000, by delivering five hundred of the Missouri six per cent bonds now in the hands of A. Dumuth, Treasurer, on the purchase of the public school building at Rolla; and the President of the Board be, and is hereby authorized to make, execute, and deliver the necessary notes and trust-deeds on said buildings, and lands connected therewith, to the Board of Education of the city of Rolla, to secure the remaining payments for said building.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted: —

AYES — Colman, Clarkson, Collier, Glenn, Headlee, Hinton, Lakenan and LaDue — 8.

NAYS — Flood, Hutton, and Rollins — 3.

Meeting June 22, 1875. — A Professorship of Geology was established in the School of Mines.

PORTRAIT OF PROF. G. H. MATTHEWS.

Mr. Rogers, on behalf of alumni of the University, presented the Board with an oil portrait of the late Prof. George H. Matthews, by Miss Forbes, a member of the faculty of Christian College, which was accepted in appropriate remarks by Mr. Rollins, the President.

Meeting October 27, 1875. — The resignation of Miss Mary B. Read, teacher of German and French, was tendered, to take effect on December 14 next. Prof. B. S. Newland, of Paris, Mo., was chosen to fill out the remainder of the collegiate year.

ELECTION OF S. S. LAWS AS PRESIDENT.

The names of quite a number of eminent educators and scholars were before the board, who, after mature deliberation, unanimously concurred in electing, for four years from July 4, 1876, Dr. S. S. Laws, of New York City, and for many years before the war President of Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri.

The executive committee were instructed to adopt the necessary measures to have the University, Agricultural College and School of Mines properly presented at the Centennial. Some important steps had already been taken in this direction. Prof. Ripley, who seemed alive to the importance of the work, had already nearly completed a large and most beautiful pictorial painting in oil of the University buildings and grounds, presented in five ovals on a canvas some six by twelve feet in size — one oval, the central, representing the main edifice and campus, and scientific building; one the Normal School building; President's house; one the Hudson Mansion, and one the new club houses. This is a beautiful work of art, in a neat gilt frame.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LAWS.

Meeting June 30, 1876.—Samuel S. Hamill, A. M., Professor of English History and Elocution, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and resolutions passed bearing testimony to his ability and fidelity.

A letter was received from Dr. Laws, which was spread upon the journal, accepting the Presidency upon certain reservations and conditions, to which the Board assented.

The *Statesman* of July 7, 1876, gave a full account of the inauguration of President Laws, and did space allow, the article would be quoted entire. The inauguration took place on Wednesday, July 5, 1876, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, the University chapel was filled by a large and brilliant audience.

Dr. Daniel Read, the retiring President, spoke appropriately for about fifty minutes, after the opening religious exercises, and was followed in a short address by Prof. Ficklin, on the part of the faculty, expressing a kind farewell to the retiring and a warm welcome to the incoming President. Mr. R. L. Todd, on part of the alumni, followed in a twenty-five minutes' address, paying a merited tribute to Dr. Lathrop, and reciting a summary of Dr. Read's administration.

Speeches were made by a number of other gentlemen, including Gov. Hardin, Norman J. Colman and Major Rollins, the latter of whom gave a brief history of the University, closing by tendering a hearty welcome to Dr. Laws. The exercises of the occasion were closed by the inaugural address of the new President, who fully and wisely set forth his views concerning the government and conduct of the University.

The Bunceton Brass Band furnished excellent music for the occasion.

Meeting at Jefferson City, July 18, 1876. — B. S. Newland was elected to the chair of Modern Languages for one year from July 1, 1876. The salary of William S. Pratt, Assistant Professor, increased to \$800 per annum. A. R. Runyan elected business agent.

Meeting December 12, 1876. — Mr. Collier, from the Nominating Committee, reported that since the last meeting W. H. Cole had been chosen Professor of English and History until June 30, 1877. Also, that Alexander Meyrowitz had been chosen as Professor of the Hebrew Language and Shemitic Literature, both of which the board confirmed.

A communication was received from Miss M. Lou Gillette, Assistant in the Normal Department, tendering her resignation on account of ill-health.

At a meeting of the Board held in Jefferson City, January 19, 1877, S. M. Tracy was appointed Assistant Professor of Agriculture, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, with the use of the McClellan cottage.

Meeting June 5, 1877. — A School of Art was established, of which George C. Bingham, of Kansas City, was elected professor.

Charles P. Williams, Director of the School of Mines of Rolla, tendered his resignation.

CHAIRS VACATED.

The chairs occupied by Edward H. Twining, Professor of Latin Language and Literature; B. S. Newland, Professor of Greek and French; William H. Cole, Professor of English History and Elocution; William S. Pratt and Lizzie K. Bedford, Instructors in Preparatory studies; also the place of Proctor, were declared vacant.

Meeting June 4, 1878. — Letters were presented from M. M. Fisher, accepting the Professorship of Latin; from Thomas J. Lowry, accepting the Professorship of Civil Engineering, and from D. R. McAnally, Jr., accepting the Professorship of English.

Prof. Waite was elected Director of the School of Mines, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Meeting August 13, 1878. — A quorum not being in attendance, those present were not legally competent to consider and decide several questions which were properly before the board. The resignation of E. L. Ripley, Professor of Pedagogics and Dean of the Normal Faculty, to take effect on October 1, was tendered and accepted, Prof. Ripley having been elected President of Shelbina College. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Ripley was filled by the election of Miss Grace C. Bibb, of St. Louis, who, for a number of years, had had charge of the Normal Department of the St. Louis public schools, and who is a lady of large and successful experience and acknowledged scholarship and qualifications.

The resignation of Dr. T. A. Arnold, Professor of Anatomy and of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Faculty of the University, was tendered and accepted.

Dr. John H. Duncan was chosen to fill the chairs of Physiology, Materia Medica and the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Woodson Moss was elected Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator.

Drs. Duncan and Moss had hitherto occupied positions in the Medical Faculty, and, therefore, were well-known.

Meeting December 10, 1878. — Mrs. J. P. Fuller was elected to the chair of Modern Languages, as Assistant in the English branches.

Prof. Meyrowitz resigned the Professorship of Hebrew and Ancient History. The chair of Greek and Comparative Philology, occupied by Dr. Leonard, was declared to be vacant after June 30, 1879.

James Shannon Blackwell, of Ghent, Ky., was elected Professor of Shemitic Languages and Ancient History, and Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, and A. F. Fleet, of Lexington, Mo., was elected Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT READ.

The sudden death of ex-President Daniel Read, in Keokuk, Iowa, October 3, 1878, was announced, and Mr. Cravens offered and the Board unanimously passed resolutions very appropriate to the occasion, copies of which were ordered to be sent to his daughters. Befitting tributes to his memory were also passed by the Faculty and students of the University, and ordered to be published. A citizens' meeting was likewise held in Garth Hall on the evening of October 5,



PRESIDENT DANIEL READ, LL. D.

1878, which was presided over by Hon. J. S. Rollins, James W. Ripley acting as Secretary, to which a committee of nine — R. L. Todd, John Hinton, F. T. Russell, Wm. F. Switzler, J. K. Rogers, R. B. Price, John S. Clarkson, R. T. Prewitt and S. C. Douglass — reported through Mr. Todd, chairman, a very appropriate notice of his death and public services, in which there was presented a beautifully written resume of his long and successful labors in the cause of education. Col. Switzler, in a brief speech, moved its adoption, which motion unanimously prevailed. Maj. Rollins also, in a short address, gave a brief sketch of the life and services of the deceased in the cause of education, and particularly in connection with the State University of Missouri. He alluded feelingly to his personal relations with, and strong friendship for, Dr. Read, and closed with a few reminiscences showing the faithful devotion of the deceased to the interests of the University.

The proceedings of this meeting, together with the speech of Maj. Rollins, were afterwards published in pamphlet form.

Meeting June 3, 1879. — J. W. Sutherland, Agricultural Lands Commissioner, has resigned, and the officers of the Board of Curators will elect his successor.

Mrs. J. P. Fuller, Professor of French and German, has also resigned and her duties will be discharged by members of the present faculty.

It was ordered that the title of S. M. Tracy shall be Professor of Entomology and Economic Botany and Superintendent of Gardens, and that the title of George Hussmann shall be Professor and Superintendent of Pomology and Forestry.

Meeting January 13, 1880. — At 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, a meeting of the Curators, Faculty, students and visitors was held in the chapel for the purpose of hearing the inaugural addresses of A. F. Fleet, Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology, and of James S. Blackwell, Professor of Hebrew and of Shemitic Literature.

On Wednesday morning a large audience again assembled in the chapel to hear the inaugural addresses of Conrad Diehl, Professor of Art, and of Frank P. Blair, Professor of Military Science. The address of Prof. Blair was well delivered and received with marked applause. His subject was the Military and War Powers of the United States Government, which he treated under three heads: 1. The inception and conduct of war. 2. The land and naval forces. 3. The State Militia. Short addresses were then made^a by John Walker, of

Howard, one of the Curators, and Cols. E. C. More and W. F. Switzler.

Following this was the deeply interesting ceremony of presenting the portrait of Judge David Todd, for many years an eminent citizen of Columbia, and distinguished jurist of Missouri—the portrait being the first painted by the late George C. Bingham, more than forty years ago. It was a present to the University from Mr. George W. Samuel, of St. Joseph. Also short addresses by Maj. Rollins and Dr. Laws.

The thanks of the Board, on motion of Mr. Dockery, were tendered to President Laws for his munificent donation of \$500, by means of which the Curators were enabled, in exchange for the old telescope, to possess the very superior and well known telescope of the Shelby Graded School, of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

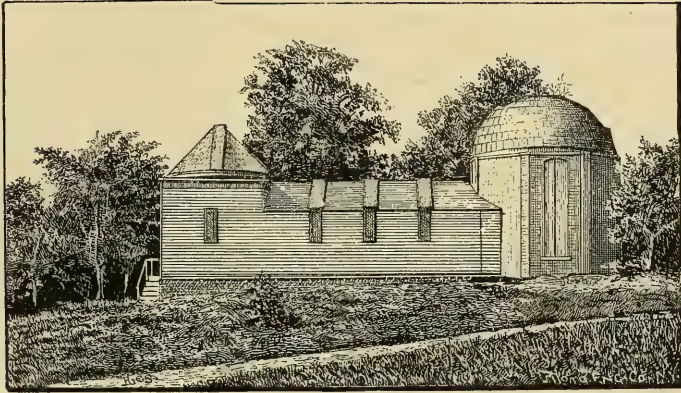
DEATH OF PROF. GEORGE C. BINGHAM.

George C. Bingham, Professor of Art, having died in Kansas City on July 8, 1879, Mr. Rollins presented resolutions, which were passed, bearing testimony to his eminence and usefulness as a citizen, and to his extraordinary genius in the world of art.

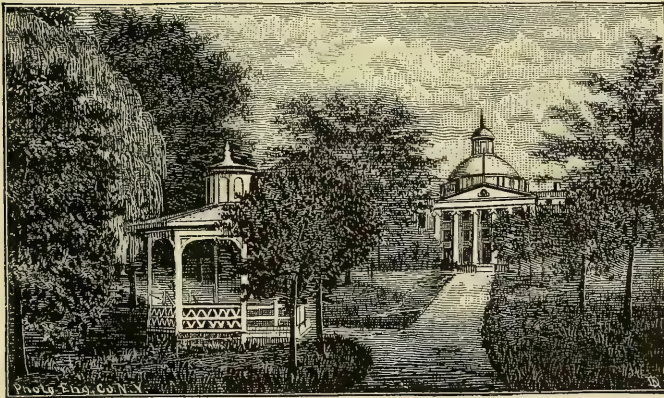
Meeting May 31, 1880.—Chair of Emeritus Professor of Physics was created, and Joseph G. Norwood was made Emeritus Professor of Physics and of Medical Jurisprudence and Dean of the Medical College, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The recommendations of Professors B. F. Thomas and Thomas W. Tobin for the chair of Physics were referred to the Executive Committee, who elected Mr. Thomas.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT LAWS.

The term for which President Laws was elected expiring on July 4, 1880, he was unanimously re-elected President of the University, no term of office being specified. A communication was received from Prof. Ficklin touching the new telescope and observatory presented by President Laws, in which he recommended that it be called "The Laws Observatory;" that an annual prize, consisting of a gold medal, and designated "The Laws Astronomical Medal," be established for excellence in higher astronomy, and that the portrait of Dr. Laws be painted and hung in the Observatory. All of which was ordered by the Board, the medal to contain a device of the Observatory, and the inscription, "The heavens declare the glory of God,"



LAWS OBSERVATORY, MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.



CHALYBEATE SPRING, MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

and a medallion likeness of the donor, and the words "Missouri State University — The S. S. Laws Astronomical Medal."

D. R. McAnally, Professor of English, placed \$200 in the hands of the Board, in trust, for the purpose of establishing the "McAnally Prize for English," which was accepted and the thanks of the Board returned.

Meeting May 30, 1881.—F. P. Blair was elected Assistant Professor in the Department of Law, and Mrs. O. A. Carr Principal of the Ladies' Department and Adjunct Professor of English.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

In September, 1881, the Board of Curators very fortunately succeeded in effecting a sale of 147,522 acres of the Agricultural College land to Geo. H. Nettleton, of Kansas City, President of the Kansas City and Little Rock Railroad, for \$208,328 — \$1.41 per acre. These lands were situated in five counties in the southern part of the State, bordering on Arkansas, and are as follows:—

Counties.	Acres.	Price.
Howell County.....	74,047.61	\$104,051.05
Douglass County.....	44,801.68	64,542.86
Ozark County.....	11,523.11	16,553.04
Oregon County.....	7,832.26	9,790.32
Texas County.....	9,817.45	13,992.04
Total number of acres sold.....	147,522.01	\$208,328.81

Average price per acre, \$1 41.

These are a portion of the lands granted by the United States Government to the State of Missouri, under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.

Meeting January 10, 1882.—A quorum not present. On motion of Mr. Rollins it was resolved that the proceedings of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Board, and also of the faculty and students, which were had in the chapel on September 21, 1881, and also the memorial services which were held in the chapel September 26, 1881, together with the resolutions passed, and the correspondence growing out of the same, be spread upon the record.

Meeting May 29, 1882.—Among the resolutions passed was the following, offered by Mr. Switzler:—

WHEREAS, for many years past this institution has been compelled to use an old cracked

bell, the sound of which has become familiar to the ears of hundreds of students and friends of the University, and grates harshly on the ears of all; and

WHEREAS, Hon. J. S. Rollins, the President of this board, alive now, as he has been for nearly a half a century, to the best interests of the University, has generously presented to it a large new bell, beautiful in tone and appearance, and bearing appropriate inscriptions, therefore be it

Resolved, that we gratefully accept the gift, as one much needed and very valuable, and hereby tender the public-spirited donor the thanks of the board, hoping he may long live to realize that it will in truth

“Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.”

The bell was manufactured by the celebrated Maneely Bell Company, of Troy, N. Y., will weigh 2,000 pounds, cost about \$800, and bears the following inscriptions :—

1882. Presented by Hon. James S. Rollins, LL. D., President of the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Nunc occasio est et tempus.

The salary of B. F. Thomas, Professor of Physics, was fixed at \$2,000 a year.

Meeting June 12, 1882.—Present: J. S. Rollins, of Boone; J. C. Cravens of Greene; Jas. Lincoln, of Clay; J. R. Estill, of Howard; W. H. Lackland, of St. Louis, and J. S. Clarkson and W. F. Switzler, of Boone. Absent: A. M. Millard and Charles C. Bland, of Rolla.

During most of the time the board was in executive session and therefore results and not the reasons for them are known to the public. It is known, however, that unfortunate misunderstandings had arisen between President Laws and Professor Swallow, and that in reference to some of the phases of them, most of the professors of the various departments of the institution, including the President and Professor Swallow, were requested to come before the board and make oral statements, such of the professors as were necessarily absent leaving statements in writing.

Those who made verbal statements before the Board were the following: President Laws, Professors Swallow, Fleet, Tracy, McAnally, Ficklin, Schweitzer and Lowry. Also, the Treasurer, R. B. Price. The Professors who were absent and left written statements were Fisher, Blackwell and Thomas. Also the Medical Faculty.

Among other matters of public interest, the chair occupied by Geo. C. Swallow, Professor of Agriculture and Natural History and Dean

of the Agricultural Faculty, was declared vacant after the 31st inst., and the Executive Committee was authorized temporarily to fill the same.

The salary of Conrad Diehl, Professor of Art, was raised to \$2,000 per annum.

Boyle Gordon, Professor of the Law Faculty, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret, whereupon C. G. Tiedeman, hitherto Professor of Law, was made Professor at a salary of \$1,200.

The \$500 note of Hon. James L. Stephens, given to the Board of Curators several years ago, the interest on which was annually appropriated to pay for the "Stephens' Medal" in oratory, was surrendered to him on his depositing with the Treasurer a \$500 Boone county six per cent. bond, No. 338.

The Treasurer of the Board, R. B. Price, gave a new bond, with approved securities, in the sum of \$350,000.

The claim of J. W. Sutherland, of St. Louis, ex-Agricultural Land Commissioner for five per cent commission on the sale of more than two hundred thousand acres of land to C. H. Nettleton, was rejected.

CURATOR ABSENCES.

On motion of Mr. Switzler, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to prepare a book so arranged as to contain the names of all the Curators of the University, showing the date of expiration of their commissions; that he be required to note therein the failure to attend of any members of the Board any annual, semi-annual or regular called meeting of the Board; and to certify to the Governor the fact of such failure to attend; and to notify the members so failing to attend that such failure has been certified to the Governor.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that any fact which will prevent the vacating of his office, by such failure to attend, must be stated to the Governor.

ENDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, of Clay, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A large number of witnesses have been examined by the Board of Curators, including many members of the Faculty connected with the State University, touching the management and prosperity of the institution during the last seventeen years, and especially under the management of Dr. Laws during the last six years; and

WHEREAS, All of said testimony is to the effect that Dr. Laws is well qualified and peculiarly fitted to preside as President over the State University, and to establish the fact that said institution was never in so prosperous a condition as during the last six years; and

WHEREAS, Said evidence further shows that President Laws has not only given his time and talents, but largely of his own private means, for the advancement of said institution during his connection therewith; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1, That in the opinion of the Board the continued prosperity of the State University demands the continued services of Dr. Laws as its President, and we earnestly and unanimously request that he will not sever his connection with it.

2. That we would deem his resignation a calamity to the institution and to the best interests of the State.

PROF. SWALLOW'S SUCCESSOR.

On July 14, 1882, the Executive Committee — Clarkson and Switzer; Rollins sick and absent — of the Curators of the University, to whom the duty was assigned of filling the vacancy, elected J. W. Sanborn, of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Dean of the Agricultural College of Missouri, to fill the place formerly occupied by Prof. Geo. C. Swallow.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Rochepot Whig Convention — Columbia Institute — Agricultural Fair of 1841 — A plain "Mr." made a plain "Col." — A man in a well — Death of two Bonne Femme College students — Law cards — Fourth of July celebration, 1842 — Stibb's Academy, Rochepot — Great religious revival — "New Cash Store" — Two citizens accidentally killed — The murder of Hiram Beasley and the execution of Henry and America — Henry's confession — Improvement of Broadway, Columbia — It is a monument to Dr. Jewell — Militia musters — The great freshet of 1844 — Providence founded — Presidential election of 1844 — Liquor prohibition foreshadowed — Colonization societies — Boone County taxes in 1845 — Missouri annual conference — The new Court House — The Mexican war — A flag presented to the "Boone Guards" — A public dinner tendered the Mexican volunteers on their return — The State Lunatic Asylum — The Globe newspaper established — Religious revivals — Sons of Temperance celebration — General Taylor elected and Columbia in a blaze — Columbia Female Collegiate Institute — The big sleet — California gold fever — Names of the emigrants.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM 1840 TO 1850.

* Those thus marked were elected.

AUGUST 8TH, 1840.		LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.		Joseph Bogy....1,038	*M. M. Marmaduke, 569
Edw. M. Samuel, (Whig).....1,042	George C. Sibley, (Whig).....1,042	Total.....	1,603
*John Miller, (Democrat).... 567	*John C. Edwards, (Democrat).... 567	REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.	
GOVERNOR.		*D. M. Hickman, 1,006	*George Knox....1,009
John B. Clark....1,038	*Thos. Reynolds, 595	*Jas. S. Rollins.. 995	*Alex. Persinger.. 911
Total.....	1,653	Jos. W. Hickam, 425	*Tyre Harris..... 922
		John M. Roberts, 382	

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

Special election for Senator, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Thomas C. Maupin:

*Sinclair Kirtley... 971 | Joseph Persinger, 544
Total..... 1,515

NOVEMBER 9TH, 1840.

Special election for Senator to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Archibald W. Turner:

*Hiram Philips... 546 | John M. McGhee, 32
Alex. M. Robinson, 307 |
Total..... 885

AUGUST 4TH, 1842.

SENATOR.

*Tyre Harris..... 938 | Joseph Persinger, 743
Total..... 1,676

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

*William Smith... 956 | Richard M. May, 842
*Mat'w R. Arnold, 845 | *Wm. Rowland... 1,102
Wm. A. Robards... 734 |

AUGUST 5TH, 1844.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

*Leonard H. Sims, 853 | Thos. B. Hudson, 845
John Thornton... 828 | Augustus Jones... 828
*Sterling Price... 511 | *Jas. B. Bowling... 518
*James H. Relfe... 510 | *John S. Phelps... 412
Ratlif Boone... 829 | *John Jamison... 439

GOVERNOR.

*John C. Edwards, 572 | Charles H. Allen, 1,030
Total..... 1,602

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*John C. Young... 550 | Wm. B. Almond... 955
Total..... 1,505

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

*George Knox... 1,061 | *Wm. Jewell... 956
*Sinclair Kirtley... 1,029 | Charles Gordon, 661
George S. Waters, 732 | James Schooling 170

SHERIFF.

*Thos. C. Maupin, 840 | W. T. Hickman... 521
John W. Yeldell... 466 |
Total..... 1,827

AUGUST 9TH, 1845.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

*David Hickman... 842 | *John F. Stone... 881
John M. Robinson... 676 |

AUGUST 12TH, 1846.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

*John G. Miller... 1,126 | James S. Green... 706
Total..... 1,828

SENATOR.

*James S. Rollins, 1,115 | Fayette F. Kirby, 593
Total..... 1,708

REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATURE.

*Wm. F. Switzler, 1,032 | J. L. Matthews... 691
Total..... 1,723

SHERIFF.

*T. C. Maupin... 1,545 | No opposition.

AUGUST 10TH, 1847.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

*Robert L. Todd... 1,558 | No opposition.
COUNTY CLERK.

*Warren Woodson, 922 | James Arnold... 769
Total..... 1,691

AUGUST 14TH, 1848.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Robert Wilson... 1,221 | *Jas. S. Green... 787
Total..... 2,008

GOVERNOR.

James S. Rollins... 1,257 | *Austin A. King, 791
Total..... 2,047

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Littleberry Hendricks... 1,250 | *Thos. L. Price... 778
Total..... 2,028

REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATURE.

*Wm. F. Switzler... 1,143 | Wm. A. Robards 830
Total..... 1,973

SHERIFF.

*Wm. T. Hickman 986 | Garland Harris... 818
Milton Sexton 205 |
Total..... 2,009

1840 — Population of the County 13,561

ROCHEPORT WHIG CONVENTION.

“Switzler’s History of Missouri” says: “The Presidential canvass of 1840, Martin Van Buren, of New York, being the Democratic, and William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, the Whig candidate, excited unexampled interest and enthusiasm in every State in the Union. In the closely contested States the people seemed to abandon all business, and devote their entire time and energies to the pending election.

Mass conventions of unprecedented members were held, in some instances remaining in session for several days, which were addressed by distinguished speakers whose object seemed to be to influence the popular enthusiasm and carry the election by music, banners, processions and stump oratory. Some of the Whig out-door meetings in the Ohio Valley numbered a hundred thousand and were addressed by General Harrison in person. At these monster assemblages miniature log cabins and veritable coons and hard cider were displayed, and campaign songs sung, exciting the wildest enthusiasm; so that that the contest took the name of the 'Log Cabin, Coon Skin and Hard Cider Campaign.'

"To counteract the influence of the meetings and the party paraphernalia employed by the Whigs to captivate the masses, the friends of Mr. Van Buren held their conventions also, and, invoking the name and influence of 'Old Hickory,' who ardently supported him for the presidency, adopted hickory boughs and the chicken-cock as their party emblems, the former gracefully waving and the latter defiantly crowing everywhere.

"The Whigs and Democrats of Missouri caught the prevailing enthusiasm, and conducted the canvass with unusual spirit. Mass conventions, accompanied by the splendid pageantry of processions, brilliant banners and martial music, to say nothing of political discussions unexcelled in fervid eloquence, abounded everywhere. The State was wild with excitement, and many and interesting and graphic are the scenes which our older citizens are able to recall of the campaign of 1840.

"The most memorable, because the largest and most elaborately prepared convention of the contest in Missouri, was the Whig Convention, held at Rocheport, in Boone County, in June of that year. Its place of meeting was on the hill east of the town, in a dense grove of sugar trees, where three speakers' stands were erected, and where for three days and nights the friends of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' held high carnival and bid defiance to the absent hosts of Van Buren and Johnson. During its session the assembled thousands were addressed by Chilton Allen, of Kentucky, Fletcher Webster (a son of Daniel Webster), Gen. A. W. Doniphan, James H. Birch, Abiel Leonard, James S. Rollins, Col. John O'Fallon, James Winston, George C. Bingham and others."

The weather was most propitious for an out-door assemblage, and the number present was variously estimated from six to ten thousand. Con-

sidering the utter lack of railroads or other more modern methods of communication and travel, and that the total population of the State was less than 400,000 and the entire Whig vote less than 23,000, the Rocheport convention was a "monster meeting," the fire and enthusiasm and incidents of which will never be forgotten by those who attended it.

Three steamboats full of delegates came from St. Louis, bearing field pieces and banners and flags and bands of music, and exciting the wildest enthusiasm at every landing. The flag-steamer of the fleet displayed a large bust portrait of Gen. Harrison, ("Old Tip."), the sight of which, when the boat touched the shore at Rocheport, moved the assembled thousands with uncontrollable enthusiasm, that found expression in shouts of rapture.

Barring the display of martial uniforms and of fire-arms, the plantation and hills, on which the convention was held, had the appearance of a military encampment, for tents and covered wagons were to be seen in large numbers, for the Whig uprising for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," continued three days and nights.

Among the exciting incidents of the occasion, it may be mentioned that one of the delegations, which came overland from a neighboring county, numbered several hundred persons on horseback, and making the welkin ring as they marched, displayed at the head of the column a banner on which was painted a bust portrait of Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri, from the folds of whose cravat protruded the corner of a ten dollar bank note, the caricature intending to symbolize an alleged indiscretion of young Benton when a student at Chapel Hill College, North Carolina. The sight of this banner was a red flag to the few Democrats who happened to be present, exciting them furiously, and causing them to denounce the caricature, in which many of the older and more conservative Whigs joined, as an unworthy exhibition of party malignity.

Among the Democrats present was Judge Robbins, of Illinois, a gentleman of prominence and a speaker. By some means it became noised about the encampment, producing no little excitement, that Robbins was an *Abolitionist*, an epithet which signified at that time in Central Missouri the sum of all villainies. Indeed, it subjected a man who wore it to the humiliation of open insult, if not to the perils of personal violence.

Hearing that his name was associated with this charge, and observing that it was creating something of a sensation in the crowd,

Judge Robbins finally asked and obtained leave to occupy the main stand for a few minutes in a personal explanation. He met the charge defiantly and denied its truth in toto.

Nevertheless, the Democrats, as usual, carried the State, electing Thomas Reynolds, Governor, over John B. Clark, and Van Buren over the Harrison electors, by about 7,500 majority. John Miller and John C. Edwards were also elected to Congress over E. M. Samuel and George C. Sibley.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

During the winter of 1841 there was organized in Columbia a Lyceum and Debating Club of the above title, which held its meetings in the Union Church. Its exercises were largely attended, and consisted of debates and lectures. Its active members were: Milton Cornelius, John F. Stone, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, Wm. A. Robards, Dr. W. B. Lenoir, Lewis W. Robinson, Milton S. Matthews, John R. Bedford, F. T. Russell, Wm. T. B. Sangford, Chas. H. Hardin, Dr. A. J. McKelway, Wm. F. Switzler and others. Among the questions discussed were: "Is Phrenology true?" "Does conscience, more than law, restrain man from crime?" "Does the geographical situation or the institutions of a country have the greater influence in the formation of national character?" "Is conscience innate?" "Should usury laws be abolished?" "Is novel-reading beneficial?"

Among the lectures delivered were the following: A Geological Discourse by President J. H. Lathrop; The Unfading Beauty of Knowledge Contrasted with the Mutability of Human Grandness and Greatness, by John F. Stone; Eulogy on Gen. Harrison, by Wm. F. Switzler; A Lecture, by Prof. Wm. Van Doran; "The Knowledge which should be Possessed by Practicing Physicians of the present day," by Dr. T. R. H. Smith; A Lecture, by Prof. John Roche; "The Superiority of Moral and Intellectual Power to Arbitrary Sway," by John R. Bedford; Lecture, by Dr. W. B. Lenoir; Lecture, by Dr. J. C. Page; Lecture, by Dr. A. J. McKelway.

Lectures were also delivered, during the existence of the Institute, by the following: R. L. Todd, Thos. P. Giles, William T. Davis, S. A. Young, G. C. Pratt, Prof. Leffingwell, James Winston, James B. Thomas, Rev. Z. N. Roberts, and others.

This institute continued its sessions during the fall and winter for several years, and contributed its part to the literary enjoyments of Columbia and vicinity.

BOONE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR — 1841.

In a previous chapter we gave an account of the initial exhibition of the society under whose auspices another Fair was held in Columbia on October 4 and 5, 1841. Our former readers and stock raisers will be interested in the premiums offered, especially if they will contrast the meagre list with the premiums of our present Agricultural Fair. The total amount of premiums is only \$110, whereas our present Agricultural Fair Association offers a number of premiums which singly equal and some of them treble that amount.

STOCK FAIR.

[Columbia Patriot, August 21, 1841.]

The Boone County Agricultural Fair will take place in Columbia on the 4th and 5th days of October next, at which time premiums worth the following sums will be awarded to the following description of stock and agricultural products, viz.:—

Best boar pig under 6 months' old . . . \$5 00	Best sucking horse colt 5 00
Best sow pig under 6 months' old . . . 5 00	Best sucking mare colt 5 00
Best sow pig over 6 and under 12 months 5 00	Best one year old horse colt . . . 5 00
Best boar over 12 months 10 00	Best one year old mare colt . . . 5 00
Best sow over 12 months 10 00	Best saddle horse 10 00
Best sucking bull calf 5 00	Best sucking jack colt 5 00
Best sucking heifer calf 5 00	Best sucking jennet colt 5 00
Best one year old bull 5 00	Best year old jack 10 00
Best one year old heifer 5 00	Best year old jennet 10 00
Best two year old bull and upwards 10 00	Best two year old jack 10 00
Best two year old cow and upwards 10 00	Best two year old jennet 10 00
Best ram 5 00	Best sucking mule colt 5 00
Best ewe 5 00	Best yearling mule 5 00
Best 100 lbs. tobacco 10 00	Best two year old mule 10 00

BEST SADDLE \$10 00.

Hogs, cattle, sheep and tobacco, to be exhibited on the first day. All entries must be made on the evening previous to the day of exhibition.

The following gentlemen were chosen judges:—

HOGS.

S. Bently, of Howard; St. Geo. Tucker, Callaway; Ashby Snell, Monroe; Jas. Hutchison, Cooper; Jno. H. Field, Boone.

CATTLE.

Gerard Robinson, Howard; Wm. Grant, Callaway; Jas. S. Hutchison, Cooper; Thomas M. Allen, Boone.

SHEEP.

Wm. Stone, D. Gordon, Sr., Wm. Johnson.

TOBACCO.

I. C. Scott, of Boone; C. Carter, of Callaway; Samuel Murrell, Theo. Dozier.

HORSES.

Jas. Palmer, of Boone; Theo. Fletcher, of Boone; R. Overton, Callaway; Benj. Watts, of Howard; Ashby Snell, of Monroe.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Hugh Withers, of Monroe; Maj. McKenney, of Callaway; Harrison Elliott, of Howard; N. Leonard, of Cooper; Wm. Maupin, of Boone.

MULES.

George Burroughs, of Howard; Smith Walker, of Cooper; Thos. West, of Callaway; Peter Ellis, of Boone; Philip Barnes, of Boone.

AUGUST 21, 1841.

COLUMBIA IN 1841.

In anticipation of the completion of the University edifice, and the opening and permanent organization of the institution, Columbia in 1841 felt the momentum of improvement and prosperity. Although the census, as taken by the town marshal, showed its population to be only 770, "near one thousand" was claimed for it by the *Patriot*. That paper says:—

Independent of the State University and the dwelling of the president of that institution, since August, 1840, the following buildings have been built, or are now building, viz.: John T. Nelson, one frame dwelling; Wm. Lee, one frame dwelling; Tho. E. Power, one large imitation stone; W. A. Robards, one frame law office; Parker & Barr, three brick store-rooms; A. L. Peebles, one brick store-room; Wm. Cornelius, one brick store-room; H. Keene, one brick store-room; J. M. Johnson, one brick store-room; M. and J. Matthews, one brick carriage shop; M. and L. Matthews, one brick dwelling; G. W. Samuel, one brick dwelling; J. McClintock, one brick dwelling; Wm. Cornelius, one large brick dwelling; H. Crumbaugh, one frame dwelling; Mrs. N. Collins, one frame dwelling; Thos. Selby, one brick dwelling; R. S. Barr, one brick dwelling; W. Woodson, one brick dwelling; D. Hemingway, one brick dwelling; G. D. Foote, one brick dwelling; N. W. Wilson, one brick dwelling; O. Parker, one brick dwelling; P. Kenyon, one stone dwelling; J. Hart, one frame house; J. Trigg, one frame house; one large brick church; W. B. Huston, imitation stone; J. Richardson, imitation stone; E. Camplin, frame for carding machine.

Making in all twenty brick, eight frame, one stone, and three imitation stone houses; total, thirty-two. We have eight dry goods stores, one book and two drug stores, three blacksmith shops, one chair factory, three cabinet makers, two wagon and one coach maker, two tanners, one hatter, three saddlers, and three tailor shops.

A PLAIN "MR." MADE A PLAIN "COL."

W. F. Switzler, the editor of the *Statesman*, assumed the editorial charge of the Columbia *Patriot* on July 31, 1841, age 22. He was then a plain "Mr.," but did not long remain unpromoted, for in November following, in a singular and very innocent manner, he was made a colonel by a correspondent, "Rockbridge," who was none other than Prof. John Roche, of Bonne Femme College.¹ Writing a short

¹ Prof. Roche died in Lexington, Ky., October 23, 1849.

communication for the *Patriot*, November 20, 1841, he addressed it to "Colonel" Switzler, and concluded it as follows:—

P. S.—You must not be offended with the title of *Colonel*. There was your predecessor, *Col.* Miller; there is *Col.* Birch, of Howard; there is Gunn, of Jefferson, a *Gen'l* by name, if not by nature; and there is the *Rev. Major* of the *Paris Centinel*, with a C. Now, sir, if your modesty will not admit the above named title, we, the people of Boone, will not think our editorial chair filled with adequate dignity. I therefore dub thee:

Colonel thou art, and *Colonel* thou shalt be,
Throughout all time, and through eternity.

Ever since the issue of the paper which contained the above, the editor of the *Statesman* has been called "Colonel."

A MAN IN A WELL.

On Monday, September 6, 1841, a very singular and distressing accident occurred in Columbia, the memory of which still lingers in the minds of our older inhabitants. The one story brick house which now forms the ell of the fine residence of Robert L. Todd was built and occupied as a residence by G. D. Foote, one of the contractors of the University. While the building was in progress he dug a well in the yard about 50 feet deep and had it walled, but of very indifferent and unsuitable stone. It had been walled for some time, and it being observed that the wall at the bottom had become out of place, the father-in-law, Stephen St. John expressed the intention — from which Mr. Foote attempted to dissuade him — of going down into the well to examine more closely the nature of the breach. About one o'clock, however, Mr. St. John, after letting a candle down into the well in a bucket descended himself, leaving Mr. Prouty at the top of the well to render any assistance he might desire. Mr. St. John had scarcely reached the point he wished to examine before the rock at the bottom began to give way and fall into the water. Observing this, he attempted to escape by climbing the rope to the top, but was unable to do so for the wall above him commenced caving in, and in a moment closed over and formed an arch above him. The news of the singular accident spread through the town and a large number of people collected at the top of the well. It being ascertained by calling him that St. John was still alive, the work of removing the dirt and the rock was soon commenced and prosecuted with speed and energy. As the workmen descended they heard with distinctness the groans of the ill-fated man. After removing about 40 feet of earth and stone — a labor of about nineteen

hours' duration and extending throughout the whole of the night — the rock that covered the gray head of the old man was removed and his almost lifeless body exhumed from its resting place to the top. He was occupying a sitting position in the well, his right foot higher than his head and both hands above his head hold of the rope. With the exception of the fracture of one of his shoulders not a bone in his body was broken. His body was recovered about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, but he died at 3 o'clock that day, aged 56 years.

DEATH OF TWO BONNE FEMME COLLEGE STUDENTS.

John A. Chappell, a well-known student of Bonne Femme College, son of the late John Chappell, who resided in Callaway county, on the Missouri River, opposite Jefferson City, and a brother of Mrs. Dr. Wm. B. Lenoir died at the residence of Wm. Shields, near the college, January 24, 1842. Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed by the students of Bonne Femme College and of Columbia College, John T. and J. F. Hughes, Robert L. Todd, W. M. Irvine, Thos. M. Richardson, Robert A. Grant and James H. Moss participating in the meeting. On February 3, 1842, Jacqueline J. L. Harvey, son of Maj. Thos. Harvey, of Saline, and a student of Bonne Femme College also died at the residence of Wm. Shields.

LAW CARDS.

The *Patriot*, of February 26, 1842, contains the first law card of F. T. Russell, whose office was in a frame building which then stood on the lot now occupied by the *Statesman* printing office. In the *Patriot*, of March 5, 1842, Wm. F. Switzler tenders his professional services as a lawyer to the citizens of Boone and adjoining counties. Office on Guitar Street, the two-story little brick occupied by Maj. Rollins as a law office, and adjoining the *Patriot* office.

The *Patriot*, of April 16, 1842, contains a notice signed by Wm. Jewell, the president of the Columbia Temperance Society, and Wm. Van Doran, Recording Secretary, that Wm. F. Switzler would deliver a temperance address, in the Union Church, on May 2.

Oliver Parker, who first settled as a merchant at Thrall's Prairie, and who was one of the pioneers of the county, died in Columbia on Friday evening, May 20, 1842.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, 1842.

The Fourth of July, 1842, was appropriately celebrated in Columbia.

A threatened shower of rain caused the people who had assembled for the purpose to adjourn from the grove to the Christian Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by John R. Bedford and an oration was delivered by Wm. A. Robards. Judge David Todd, President; Wm. Johnson and John Slack, Vice Presidents; Wm. F. Switzler and Wm. Lampton, Secretaries; John Vanhorn and David M. Hickman, Marshals; F. A. Hamilton, George Foote, Elliott P. Cunningham, Wm. T. Hickman, Lewis Colver, W. W. Wilson, Armstrong Beattie, John Corbitt and John Hall Lynch, Managers. All of the persons named are dead except W. F. Switzler, E. P. Cunningham (who lives near Mexico, Missouri), William T. Hickman, N. W. Wilson and John Corbitt, the latter now residing in Pennsylvania. Among the volunteer toasts offered were the following:—

By P. R. Parks: The blind man on the way side—may he anoint his eyes with *Clay* and receive his sight.

By W. B. Lenoir: A porcupine saddle, long stirrups, and a hard trotting horse, for John Tyler.

By R. L. Todd: Our State University—our pride and boast—palsied be the hand or tongue that would do or say anything to produce jealousy or dissension among the good people of this land in relation to its usefulness. An editor somewhere in Jackson County has attempted this thing—may he have the gout in his toes and chilblains in his fingers when he may attempt another such essay.

By Warren Woodson: George D. Foote, Elliott P. Cunningham and Phineas Kenyon, contractors for building the principal edifice of the University of the State of Missouri, whose fidelity, skill and untiring efforts in the discharge of their undertakings are only equalled by the liberality of the citizens of Boone in their donations to said object.

By W. Slade: The orator of the day—may his talents and his worth be duly appreciated.

By J. R. Bedford: John Tyler; a political shuffler—what he loses in dancing he makes up in turning around.

By James H. Moss: May the utility of their country ever be the mainspring in directing the actions of American citizens.

By J. S. Rollins: The Constitution of the United States—the richest boon bequeathed by the patriots of '76 to their posterity—let us cherish and maintain its principles with the same patriotic devotion which actuated our forefathers in its adoption.

By A Guest: The University—may its enemies, and particularly the editor at Independence, live on parched corn and darn his own socks.

By John B. Royall: Our town of Columbia—may the gallantry of her sons only be surpassed by the virtue and excellence of her daughters.

By Dr. W. H. Duncan: The Constitution of the United States—adopted by the most celebrated wisdom, sagacity and patriotism, its perpetuity should be regarded as the future happiness and prosperity of the Union.

By G. W. Samuel: The Whig party, routed in 1840 by the death of their leader, never discouraged, but already armed for the campaign of '44; may they never again confide to a treacherous miscreant the power to betray the citadel of their strength.

STIBBS ACADEMY.

Mr. J. T. Stibbs and Mrs. Mary Stibbs announce that the first session of the second year of "Stibbs Academy," Rocheport, will commence on the fourth Monday in May, 1842. Among the patrons of the academy are mentioned the following: Dr. G. B. Wilcox, John Stemmons, James Howlett and Lemuel Noble. The Examining Committee was composed of George B. Forbis and Col. John Cooper. According to the advertisement, "good board and lodging can be had in the immediate vicinity of the school rooms at \$1.50 per week."

In the fall of 1842 the experiment of an agricultural fair was attempted in Rocheport. John Cooper, president, George Knox, secretary. On the 4th and 5th of November a fair was held and about \$150 in premiums were awarded.

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

One of the most notable religious revivals in the history of Boone County commenced in the Presbyterian Church in Columbia, during the first week in January, 1843. The late Rev. Isaac Jones was at that time pastor of the church, and was assisted in the conduct of religious exercises by the Rev. Robert L. McAfee, of Boone, and Rev. Messrs. W. W. Robinson and David Coulter, of Callaway. The revival meetings continued almost daily and nightly for about two months, and nearly a hundred persons united with the Presbyterian Church. About the same number united with the other churches of the town, and about fifty with the Methodist Church in Rocheport. The Presbyterian meetings were held in the old brick church on Walnut Street, which for much of the time, owing to the absence of sidewalks and the prevalence of deep mud, could only be reached on horseback. Soon after this revival the members of the Presbyterian Church, having received large accessions to their number and financial ability, resolved on building a new meeting house, which was completed in the fall of 1846, by the erection of the church edifice on Broadway, now occupied by that denomination; and which in 1878 was enlarged by the addition of a lecture room.

On Sunday, February 19, 1843, Younger J. Williams, one of the proprietors of the *Statesman*, died at the residence of the late Capt. John B. Royall.

“NEW CASH STORE.”

During the month of April, 1843, one of the most notable business events of the period occurred by the opening in Columbia of the “New Cash Store,” by James L. Stephens. A cash store, by which was meant that no books were kept and cash on the counter was paid for everything purchased, was unknown in Central Missouri. As the tendency was downward in the prices of groceries and dry goods it was an auspicious time to establish such an enterprise as Mr. Stephens proposed; and therefore the opening of his “New Cash Store,” accompanied by liberal advertising of both dry goods and groceries, at prices considerably lower than those then prevailing, caused a sensation in business circles and an unusual rush of customers to Mr. Stephens’ counters. He came in on the tide of successful experiment, permanently established himself as a merchant, and secured great thrift and prosperity.

TWO CITIZENS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

On Saturday, March 26, 1843, Mason Jefferson, a young man and a citizen of this county was accidentally killed, near the village of Nashville, then situated on the Missouri river. Jefferson and a friend were trying the speed of their horses in a race along the road, during which Jefferson’s horse ran on one side of a tree while Jefferson, leaning toward the other side came in contact with the tree and was instantly killed, his skull being fractured. On Tuesday morning, April 14, 1843, Raney LaForce, a citizen of the county was accidentally shot and killed by Phelix Callaham. They were hunting wild turkeys together eight or ten miles northeast of Columbia; and having separated in the chase of a flock, Callaham, thinking he saw game in a thicket before him, discharged his rifle at them. Unfortunately, La Force was upon the other side of the thicket immediately in the direction of Callaham’s aim. At the discharge of the gun La Force fell and died in a few minutes — the ball having entered his chest. La Force was a man of family.

The amount of moneys paid by the State in 1843, to Boone County for common school purposes was only \$933.60. In 1882 the sum paid was \$——.

THE MURDER OF HIRAM BEASLEY.

About sundown on Monday, March 20, 1843, Hiram Beasley, an old resident of the county, was murdered by his negroes on his farm,

situated about four miles north of Providence, on the Providence and Columbia road. On the next day five of the negroes, Henry, and America, his wife; Simon, David and Mary were arrested, brought to Columbia and tried before Warren Woodson, J. P., and committed to jail for further trial. They were subsequently indicted by the grand jury and at the May term tried. Simon and David were found guilty of murder in the second degree, punished by thirty-nine lashes and banished from the State. Mary was acquitted. Henry and America on their own confession were convicted and sentenced to be hung by Judge Leland on Saturday, June 10th.

On the evening of the murder Mr. Beasley and his negroes were in a clearing about three quarters of a mile from his house, and it was at this place the murder was committed, the material facts of which are disclosed in Henry's confession, which follows. The following are the names of the jurors who tried the case: Charles Wren, William Jones, Levi Parks, John Pitts, John Rice, John Y. Philips, Isaac Jacobs, Lewis Roberts, James Mayo, George W. Scott, John Roberts, James B. Tucker; Roger N. Todd, clerk; John D. Leland, judge; James M. Gordon, prosecuting attorney; Frederick A. Hamilton, sheriff; John M. Kelley, jailer.

About two o'clock on Saturday, June 10th, Henry and America were publicly executed on the gallows in the northwestern suburbs of Columbia, at a place then without the corporate limits of the town but now embraced by them. The frame residence known as the Carlyle House, but now owned by C. B. Wells, and the house in which Eld. Thomas M. Allen died, is situated near the spot where the gallows was erected. Although the day was extremely inclement, it having rained during most of the morning, nearly two thousand persons assembled to witness the execution. The condemned man and woman were attended at the gallows by Rev. Mr. McMurtry, of the Methodist Church, who, previous to the execution, engaged in solemn religious exercises. The gallows was an old-fashion gibbet, constructed of two posts set firmly in the ground, with a strong beam connecting them at the top. To this beam the ropes were tied, a hangman's noose being attached to the lower ends. The culprits were driven in a common wagon from the jail, each sitting on a coffin, and at the appointed time, a noose being about the neck of each, the wagon was driven from under them, and they were launched by strangulation into eternity.

What was done with the remains of Henry we know not; but a dispute arising among the physicians, several of whom examined America before the execution, as to whether she was *enciente*, most of them affirming she was not; a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Wm. B. Lenoir, the disclosures of which seriously confounded some of the doctors, by revealing the fact that she was pretty far gone in pregnancy. Dr. Lenoir's office, in which the examination and dissection were made, was situated in the rear, or north end, of the brick building, on the corner of Broadway and Court House Street, now (1882) occupied by Loeb & Cook, as a family grocery store, the rear of the building being at that time divided from the front by a partition. The front was then occupied as a drug store by Joshua W. Norton.

HENRY'S CONFESSION.

Henry made two confessions, one to Sheriff Hamilton, who wrote it down a few days before the execution, and which was read to the multitude on that day; the other, and a much longer one, under the gallops. The following is the confession made to Sheriff Hamilton:—

Knowing that I have in a few days to appear in the presence of my God, I feel it to be my indispensable duty to give a correct history of the unfortunate transaction for which I am condemned to be hung.

Sometime in the winter of 1842, David and myself, for the purpose of keeping from being whipped, ran off, and during that time Dave insisted on my joining him to kill master; that matter was pressed on me by David and Simon from that time until the day of his death. Sometime previous to his death, Simon beat up a large quantity of glass for the purpose of poisoning him, but having laid it on the fence, it was found by master. David and Simon informed me that they had been determined for years to take his life. The day of master's death, when they were putting in the hominy block, I was not present; but was hunting a ring off of the bolster; when I returned I found Simon some short distance from the wagon; he spoke to me and said that Dave had killed master and that he had struck him; Dave, Simon and America all acknowledged to me that they had struck him; and after I came up, Mary took the axe and struck him two licks on the head. Dave burnt the leaves; we then started for the house; when I got to the house, I found Simon, Dave, America and Mary. After night, Simon and myself removed the body to where it was found. Dave had taken the horse and put him in the upper stable, which was the old tobacco house. I threw the body at the forks of the road, Simon carrying his cap and steadying him on the horse by holding his feet; and eased him off the horse. David would never tell me who shot off the pistol; but said he knew who it was. Three or four nights before he was killed, Mary and David laid a plot to kill him. Master went to the stable, and David and Simon went for the purpose of killing him, but they could not find him. I never struck a single blow. David stated to me since his trial, that he and Simon have determined ever since they have been in this State to take his life. The keys were thrown into the the fire by Mary.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY, COLUMBIA.

Previous to the improvement of Broadway, Columbia, in 1843,

it was a very irregular and unsightly thoroughfare, and often impassable on account of its deep mud. There were no sidewalks of brick or of stone, and very few of plank, and in muddy weather pedestrians had difficulty in passing from one building to another, and greater difficulty in crossing Broadway, or an intersecting street. The writer hereof during times of protracted rain has seen wagons loaded with fire wood and country produce completely stalled in the mud of Broadway, especially in that portion of the street embraced in the depression which then existed between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and in front of the Exchange National Bank and Gilman & Dorsey's drug store. After the opening of the University in 1843 it was determined by a few enterprising citizens, who caught much of the inspiration from Dr. Wm. Jewell, chairman of the town trustees, that they would remedy these evils by the establishment of foot ways or sidewalks on each side of Broadway from Water Street, on Flat Branch, to Eleventh Street, then the eastern limit of the village. Also by the greater and more costly work of grading, macadamizing and guttering Broadway for the distance mentioned.

This enterprise, on account of its cost and the alleged high taxes which would be necessary to complete it, produced the wildest excitement among a portion of the people, resulting, in some instances, in estrangement of personal friendships and almost violence. But Dr. Jewell, and those who sustained him, had put their hands to the plow, and were determined to carry the improvements to their consummation. And they did it, and Broadway to-day, one of the widest, best improved and most beautiful streets in any of our inland towns, is a monument to the enterprise, sagacity and intrepidity of Dr. William Jewell.

MILITIA MUSTERS.

The militia musters of the olden time, consisting of battalion and regimental parades at stated times and places in each county of the State, were occasions of great interest, and were anticipated and prepared for by people of all conditions, classes and colors. They brought together four times during each summer and fall the entire male population, to meet each other in social converse, to witness the splendid pageantry of peaceful war; to note the evolutions of gaily caparisoned horses and their plumed and uniformed riders; to gaze with patriotic pride upon the long and straggling lines of citizen soldiery attired in home-spun and armed with walking canes, umbrellas and corn-stalks; to pass judgment upon the merits of braying jack-

asses and the stump oratory of political candidates who were often on exhibition in close proximity to each other; to eat ginger cakes and drink sweet cider, and destroy watermelons by the score; and late in the afternoon to form part of a wide and excited ring, which circled, halloed, cheering and swearing, around neighborhood bullies who, on all such occasions, settled their personal differences with "fist and skull."

Many and oft have been the times during the period about which we write, and notably during the celebrated presidential canvass of 1844, our citizens came together at the battalion musters at Charles Sprinkle's, at Wm. Marney's, at Edward Young's and at Stephen Wilhite's, at each of which, mounted on some prancing steed whose "neck was clothed with thunder," was to be seen the tall form of Brigadier Gen. Stewart B. Hatton, with red sash and golden epaulets and burnished sword gleaming in the sunlight. James Crockett, Jesse Barnett and John W. Hall were among the colonels commanding.

THE GREAT FRESHET OF 1844.

No event, perhaps, in the history of Boone County is more marked than the June freshet in the Missouri River in 1844. At no time before or since was the river ever so full. Completely without its banks the low lands along the whole course of the river were overflowed. The town of Rocheport, in Boone County, suffered very seriously. The store and warehouse of Peebles & Keizers, near the bank, were inundated, the lower floors being covered with several feet of water. Water six feet deep was upon the floor of the dining room of Northcutt's Hotel, and above the counters in all the business houses fronting the river — those of J. K. Wright & Co., Meyers & Butler, Howlett & Bourne, etc.

The steamboat "Wapello" went as far into town as the market house, with which it collided, demolishing the house. All the merchants in the place removed their goods to more elevated positions on Central Street.

The town of Nashville — Providence was then unknown — was completely inundated and also the immense bottoms adjacent. Every inhabitant of Nashville had to desert it. The water was eight feet deep in the streets. Rice G. Woods & Co. and John Parker & Sons, merchants, in order to save their goods, shipped them on steamboats, the latter to St. Louis, the former to Teter's landing, up the

river. Lamme's warehouse was swept away, and Camplin's tobacco factory, which stood on the river bank, caved into the river.

Great destruction of property and personal distress, and perils to life and limb were occasioned in the Missouri bottom. A number of families were rendered destitute, and relief was afforded them by wagon loads of provisions which more fortunate citizens contributed.

On Tuesday night, June 18, about 9 o'clock, four citizens of Columbia, William Lampton, Cornelius Maupin, Lewis T. Dameron and John W. Collier, left that place for Nashville for the purpose of aiding Woods & Co. to prepare their goods for shipment on a steamer in order to save them. North of the town there was a slough, and also low lands adjacent, which, without their knowledge and contrary to their expectations, were under water. Arriving about 3 o'clock in the morning at the edge of the water, and about one mile from the village, and not for a moment suspecting the water was too deep to be thus encountered, they rode into it on their horses, one of them with a lantern leading the way. They soon discovered their danger, and in the pitchy darkness of the night became confused, lost their way, and resolved to tie their horses, abandon them, and climb trees and remain till morning. Fortunately, the beleaguered quartet reached two saplings not far distant, and two ascended each of them; and there, amid the howlings of the night and the terrible roar of the remorseless flood, they remained perched till morning. By this time the waters had so risen that their horses could not stand; therefore, determined to make another effort to escape the great and singular perils which threatened them and to reach the town, they descended from the limbs on which they had stood the whole night, mounted their horses and headed their course for dry land, about one thousand yards distant. After accomplishing three-fourths of the way, their horses gave out, and a watery grave seemed to be the fate of all. Two of the men succeeded in reaching trees, the third a large floating log, but the fourth, Mr. Collier, benumbed by the vapors of night and flood, and overcome by the dangers through which they had passed, and which seemed still to block their way to safety, lost all self-control, and was drowned.

About 6 o'clock that morning, the three who remained, giving the alarm by loud cries of distress, were relieved by Dr. William B. Lenoir, Harry Acton and other citizens, who made their way to them on a hastily constructed raft of planks and logs.

Mr. Collier's body was recovered the next day.

The town of Nashville having been completely submerged and swept away by the freshet, it was at once resolved to establish a new town as a place of business for the country round about and as a shipping and receiving point for Columbia; and, therefore, before the flood had fairly subsided, the commissioners of Providence — William Shields, John H. Field and Robert S. Barr — advertised a sale of lots at a point immediately above the Nashville bottom, on a permanent rock bluff, and a sale of lots was made on July 13.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1844.

Boone claimed to be the banner Whig county of the State, and, being settled largely by Kentuckians, felt a lively interest in the success of Kentucky's great statesman and orator, Henry Clay. All through the canvass the enthusiasm was almost unbounded, and Whig speakers, home and foreign, addressed the people at various times and places — among whom may be mentioned Abiel Leonard, of Howard; Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis; John B. Duncan and William H. Russell, of Callaway; James S. Rollins, Sinclair Kirtley, Dr. William Jewell, A. W. Turner, F. T. Russell and W. F. Switzler, of Boone. Clay clubs — some of them with 'coons and banners — were organized in every township, many of which were regaled by campaign songs, rendered by glee clubs. On Tuesday night, October 8, in the presence of a large crowd, and near the *Statesman* office, a tall ash flag pole was raised, from the top of which floated the American flag, on which occasion Col. William H. Russell and John B. Duncan, of Callaway, addressed the people. But this pole did not long bear aloft its flag and streamers, for, on the night of November 20, decisive returns being received from New York, rendering Mr. Clay's defeat unquestionable, some disappointed and disgusted Whigs laid the axe to its base and with their hopes it fell to the ground.

Nor were the Democrats, friends of James K. Polk, either idle or lacking enthusiasm during the campaign. C. F. Jackson, of Howard; John Jameson and Thomas Ancell, of Callaway, and William A. Robards, of Boone, met the Whig orators in debate, and added interest and excitement to the exercises of the political rostrum.

Mr. Clay's majority in the county was 588.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION FORESHADOWED.

In the winter of 1845 a temperance society was organized in Colum-

bia, with the following officers: W. F. Switzler, president; James H. Woods, first vice-president; M. S. Matthews, second vice-president; Dr. A. J. McKelway, corresponding secretary, and Lewis T. Dameron, recording secretary; whose constitution embraced the principles of prohibition, as follows: "That we desire the General Assembly so to change the present license laws as to permit the qualified voters in every township in the State to decide at the polls how many, if any, grocery and dram-shop licenses shall be granted within their respective townships."

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

Early in May, 1845, Rev. R. S. Finley, agent of the Missouri Colonization Society, visited Columbia and Rocheport and addressed large meetings of the people in behalf of African colonization. On May 17th a society was organized in Columbia, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Wm. Jewell; vice-presidents, T. M. Allen, Isaac Jones, Thos. H. Ford, Walter Prescott, Fielding Wilhite, Warren Woodson, A. Persinger, Eli E. Bass, Dr. A. H. Robinson; secretary, Wm. F. Switzler; treasurer, Sinclair Kirtley; managers, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, Moss Prewitt, Jas. S. Rollins, John H. Lathrop, Robt. S. Thomas, Jesse A. Boulton, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Caleb S. Stone, A. W. Turner, W. W. Hudson, John F. Stone, Milton S. Matthews.

W. F. Switzler was instructed to write and publish an address in behalf of colonization, and Sinclair Kirtley was invited to deliver a speech to the society at its meeting on July 4, 1845. On Sunday, July 5, 1846, this society held its annual meeting in the Christian Church in Columbia, Dr. Jewell presiding. Very interesting addresses were made by Dr. T. R. H. Smith, Eld. Samuel S. Church, and Col. S. A. Young. Eld. Thos. M. Allen was elected president for the ensuing year.

In September, 1847, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Wm. Jewell; vice-presidents, T. M. Allen, Isaac Jones, R. S. Thomas, R. L. McAfee, William Wilhite, Z. N. Roberts, and A. R. Macey; secretary, W. F. Switzler; treasurer, M. S. Matthews; managers, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, Moss Prewitt, J. S. Rollins, J. H. Lathrop, Nelson Carter, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, D. M. Hickman, W. W. Hudson, G. C. Pratt, J. B. Howard, Dr. Wm. Provines, and N. W. Wilson.

A society was also organized in Rocheport, May 16, 1845. Presi-

dent, Moses U. Payne; vice president, George Knox; secretary, Rev. David Coulter; treasurer, George W. Outcalt; managers, Dr. A. H. Robertson, Rev. Walter Prescott, — Caldwell, P. Crow, George Beeman, — Howlett, and B. McAlister. Although these societies had a regular organization and existed for two or three years, nothing special was accomplished for African colonization.

BOONE COUNTY TAXES IN 1845.

The entire taxable wealth of the county, in 1845, was \$1,943,162; whole number of carriages and buggies only 48; money at interest only \$119,460; total State taxes only \$3,699.53.

MISSOURI ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

One of the most interesting and important sessions of the Conference of the Missouri Methodist Episcopal Church ever held in the State convened in the Union Church, in Columbia, on October 1, 1845 — Bishop Soule presiding — and continued in session eleven days. The great question of separation was before the Conference and excited the profoundest interest. Those who participated in the discussion and denied the propriety of adhering to the Church South were the following ministers: Jas. M. Jameson, Wilson S. McMurray, Nathaniel Westerman and Thomas W. Chandler. Those who took the opposite view were Andrew Monroe, Thomas Ashley, Wm. Patten, Wesley Browning, Joseph Boyle and Jesse Green. The Conference, by a vote of 86 to 14, adhered to the Church South. Total number of members of the Methodist Church in Missouri, 26,061, of which there were 23,532 whites and 2,529 colored. During the third week in October, 1845, Elder Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia, attended a State meeting of the Christian Church, in Columbia, and delivered several sermons to large audiences. On Sunday, October 19, so great was the concourse present that the meeting was held in a grove east of town, very near the spot on which the residence of James L. Stephens now stands, where Mr. Campbell addressed several thousand people in a very able and scholarly discourse.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

On the 2d Monday in December, 1845, the Boone County Court, consisting of Judges Alexander Persinger, James W. Daly, and Gilpin S. Tuttle, resolved on building a new court house, and made

an order appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose and appointed Dr. Wm. Jewell superintendent of the work.

The work was entered upon in due time and the house completed and delivered November 22, 1847, by the following contractors: Larkin Richardson, undertaker of the stone work; Henry Keene, of the brick work; B. McAlester, of the carpenter's work, and Rolly Asberry, of the plastering. The entire cost of the building was \$17,165, and was at the time regarded as the best, largest and most magnificent court-house in Central Missouri. Since that time, however, it has been far eclipsed by the court houses of almost every other county in this part of the State.

Above the front door there is a plate inserted in the wall on which are these words: (W. M. Winter, architect;¹) "L. Richardson, H. Keene, and B. McAlester, builders; Wm. Jewell, superintendent." Below this plate on the stone lintel of the front door is the following inscription: "Oh Justice! when expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place!"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

"Switzler's History of Missouri" says that the annexation of Texas was the alleged cause of the declaration of war by Mexico against the United States in April, 1846; but the more immediate cause of it was the occupation by the American army of the disputed territory lying between the rivers Nueces and Rio Grande.

The declaration of war by Mexico was soon followed by a counter-declaration by the American Congress, that "a state of war exists between Mexico and the United States." Soon after this counter-declaration, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong forces, headed by their famous Generals Arista and Ampudia, and on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by General Taylor, of the "Army of Occupation." This fact created great excitement in St. Louis and the surrounding country. Volunteers flocked to the standard of the United States, and the "St. Louis Legion," a military organization under command of Colonel A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action.

About the middle of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West" — an expedition

¹ The words in parenthesis originally appeared, but were erased by order of Dr. Wm. Jewell.

to Santa Fe — under command of General Stephen W. Kearney. Corps of mounted volunteers were speedily organized, and early in June began to arrive at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. By the 18th of the month, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment having arrived from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard, and Callaway, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Alexander W. Doniphan, Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Gilpin, Major.

Half-a-dozen men, among whom were Odon Guitar and John M. Robards, were from Boone county in the Callaway county company of Doniphan's regiment. They enlisted on three hours' notice as the company was marching through Columbia to Fort Leavenworth.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was designated by President Polk to command another regiment of volunteers from Missouri, to reinforce the "Army of the West." This force consisted of a full mounted regiment and one mounted extra battalion and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. The complement of men was soon raised, consisting of companies from the counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis; and about the first of August rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth.

With this force Colonel Price took up the line of march for Santa Fe, over the same route pursued by Kearney and Doniphan, and on September 28th, three days after Gen. Kearney's departure for California, arrived in very feeble health.

In May, 1846, John Ellis, Major-General of the 12th Division, Missouri Militia, received orders dated May 14, requesting him to raise without delay in the counties of Boone and Callaway, 100 volunteers of infantry or riflemen for the reinforcement of the "Army of Occupation" in Texas. On Monday, May 25, four battalions of militia, by order of Gen. Ellis paraded in Columbia for the purpose of responding to the requisition of the Governor for fifty volunteers from this county to repair forthwith to the seat of war in Texas. More than the number required (58 men) soon marched into line, with hearts animated by the love of country, and ready to hasten to the field of battle, whence the blood of their countrymen cried out from the ground. As soon as the company was formed, an election of officers was held. The following is the roll of officers and privates:

Captain — Wm. Robards, Sr.

First Lieutenant — Alex. L. Robinson.

Second Lieutenant — Elijah A. Willis.

Orderly Sergeant — Jno. M. Robards.

Second Sergeant — Wm. E. Wright.

Third Sergeant — Arthur Callahan.

Fourth Sergeant — Jno. W. Carter.

First Corporal — J. P. Fleming.

Second Corporal — J. B. Phillips.

Third Corporal — J. B. Ridgway.

Fourth Corporal — Joseph Turner.

Privates — John Atha, J. W. Boggs, David Boothe, Carr Boothe, Edward Boothe, David Bishop, Archibald Brooks, Larkin Bennett, Alex. Casaday, David Coover, Felix Callahan, Joel Farthing, Henry M. Henry, Levi Herne, Wm. T. Hancock, Enoch Hulin, Ambrose Hulin, George W. Johnston, Squire Hart, Charles Hart, Granville Hornsinger, J. D. Houston, Clark Kennon, Thomas J. Kitchen, Joshua Lampton, Lafayette Lewis, Enoch Murdock, Levil Merry, James F. Mills, Isaac B. Munday, Wm. O'Connor, George Oliver, Eldridge Payne, James R. Pigg, John Simpson, Wm. Smith, R. Stone, Robert Scott, W. W. Schooling, Joseph Turner, James Turner, Jos. Vinson, Francis M. Wells, Wm. Wilbite, J. M. Wright, Barnett Williams.

The election of officers being over, the company marched from the grove to Selby's Hotel and partook of a sumptuous dinner, given them by the citizens.

Whilst the militia were on parade Capt. John Hinton, of Rochepoort, now Probate Judge of Boone county, made a speech, in which he announced his intention to organize, in this county, one hundred mounted volunteers, in anticipation of the requisition of the Governor for 1,000 troops from the State to protect the Santa Fe traders. Numbers — exactly how many we do not know — gallantly responded to the call of Capt. Hinton.

It was announced that Gen. John Ellis (as captain) and Col. James Crocket (as lieutenant) would lead one hundred men to the plains, if their services be needed, as flying artillery. The whole number was soon made up. Some twenty-five were also added to a uniform volunteer company, organized in the summer of 1844, under Capt. Joseph Persinger, who held themselves in readiness to march to the plains for the protection of the traders to Santa Fe.

Capt. William Robards' company, raised for the purpose of marching to the seat of war in Texas, never received marching orders, and therefore were never in active service.

“BOONE GUARDS” — CAPT. M'MILLAN'S COMPANY.

In July, 1846, Samuel H. McMillan, of Columbia, raised a company of mounted volunteers to join Col. Sterling Price's regiment, to reinforce the “Army of the West.” The number of troops ordered from Boone County for this service was seventy-four, but eighty-three were raised, some of them volunteering from Boone and some from other

counties. The following is a complete roster of the officers and privates of Capt. McMillan's company:—

Captain—Samuel H. McMillan.	Third Sergeant—James R. McDaniel.
First Lieutenant—Wm. B. Royall.	Fourth Sergeant—James A. Turner.
Second Lieutenant—Robt. B. Todd.	First Corporal—Sherrod Faddis.
Third Lieutenant—Geo. E. Lackland.	Second Corporal—E. Murdock.
First Sergeant—F. B. Webb, of St. Louis.	Third Corporal—John Leopard.
Second Sergeant—Samuel H. Teeter.	Fourth Corporal—Robt. T. Slate.

Privates (from Boone County)—Thos. K. McCutchen, David Bishop, G. W. Casteel, Wm. W. Curtis, John W. Carter, Thos. G. Duncan, H. P. Dunham, Enoch Dooley, Milton Dooley, David Ford, Michael Fallon, William A. Gentry, C. Houston, J. C. Houston, Granville Housinger, Squire T. Hart, Tyre G. Harris, Geo. W. Johnson, F. M. Wells, Tyre H. Martin, G. W. Nichols, L. M. Nash, B. T. Orear, Richard Phillips, Q. Peacher, Jas. B. Reed, Isaiah Ramsey, Radford Stone, John Speaks, James Wry, John M. Hickman; from Howard County, Milton Arnold, Matthew Arnold, M. M. Basey, James Campbell, Rich. Fristoe, Lafayette Head, R. A. Layton, Samuel Shacklett; from Buchanan County, John Browning, Caleb Church, M. D., Wm. Ducoing, Henry Evers, E. S. Gale, M. D., M. Ward, T. D. Wheeton, Robt. Hewete, Asa Rupe, B. Wiley; from Platte County, S. Blount, H. Fender, A. Hyde, T. S. Harris, G. W. Harris, W. A. Shackleford; from Callaway County, Elijah Bennett, J. D. Burgess; from Fort Leavenworth, Henry Bodie; from Saline, Robert Carson; from Benton, T. H. Coats, W. C. Coats, G. W. Howser, T. H. Jeffries; from Jackson, A. C. Dunlap; from Johnson, William H. Mars; from Atchison, A. P. Rouse, J. Rouse; from Holt, J. Rug; from Lafayette, T. C. White.

On Monday, July 20, 1846, this company took up the line of march for Fort Leavenworth, and encamped for the night on the Perche, five miles west of town. Previous to their leaving they were formed in line, mounted, in front of the residence of Moss Prewitt—now the residence of Dr. G. W. Riggins—in the presence of a large concourse of citizens of both sexes, for the purpose of receiving a flag from the ladies of Columbia. This flag was a splendid silken streamer, bearing the stars and stripes; on one side in large letters “Boone Guards” and stars representing the States of the Union; on the other an American eagle with arrows and an olive branch in its talons, and thirteen stars, typical of the thirteen original States, together with the mottoes: “Onward”—“We conquer but to save.” The young ladies who made the flag surrounded Col. Samuel A. Young, who, in their behalf, presented it in a speech. Robert B. Todd, Second Lieutenant, accepted the flag in a speech. Mr. Todd is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and a son of the late Judge David Todd.

During the stay of the company at Santa Fe, the following privates from Boone died: Sam. Teters, William Curtis and John C. Huston.

Thomas W. Sampson, who had been elected Second Lieutenant of Capt. John Hinton's company, whose services were not needed, and

which therefore was never mustered, followed Capt. McMillan's company to Fort Leavenworth, where he entered the quartermaster's department, under Col. Ogden, and remained in it till the close of the war, being discharged in New Orleans.

On July 22, 1847, a public dinner was tendered the Mexican war volunteers from Boone and Howard, in Rocheport — President, George Knox; Vice-President, Philip Crow; Secretary, James A. Hill. Colonel Samuel A. Young, of Columbia, was the orator of the day, to whose speech appropriate responses were made by Jno. Hinton, of Rocheport, and J. S. Fleming, of Columbia. The citizens of Columbia being a little tardy in demonstrations of respect for the gallant services of the Boone County volunteers in the Mexican war, some of them held a meeting, the published proceedings of which were very ironical, as follows :

[From the Columbia Statesman of August 13, 1847.]

A MEETING

Was held by the returned volunteers of Boone County on Saturday, the 7th instant, when, on motion, Lieut. R. B. Todd was called to the chair, and Odon Guitar appointed secretary. The chairman, being called on, briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted : —

1. *Resolved*, That we, the volunteers of Boone County, tender to our *friends and fellow-citizens* of Columbia and its vicinity our grateful acknowledgments for the *kind reception and generous welcome* with which we have been met on our return home; the remembrance of the toils and hardships which we have undergone, of the difficulties and dangers which we have encountered, are lost and forgotten, and we reap in the *grateful affections* of our *fellow-citizens* an ample reward for all.

2. *Resolved, Therefore*, That we make a public manifestation of our gratitude by giving a public supper at Trumpler's Saloon on Thursday evening, the 19th instant; and as it would be almost impossible to give every one a private invitation, we resort to this public method, and would therefore respectfully solicit the attendance of our friends and fellow-citizens of Columbia and its vicinity, and especially the presence of the ladies.

Suitable and appropriate toasts will be prepared for the occasion.

Published by order of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT B. TODD, *Chairman*.

ODON GUITAR, *Secretary*.

The biting sarcasm of these proceedings quickened the public appreciation of the gallant services of the "Boone Volunteers" in the "Army of the West," but as Capt. McMillan and a large number of his soldiers did not return until September 22 (after an absence of about fourteen months), nothing was done to testify the general gratitude and appreciation of the people. Three days after their return, however (September 25), a public meeting was held in the court-house in Columbia — S. A. Young, chairman; M. G. Singleton, secretary — at

which measures were adopted to tender the volunteers a public dinner in a beautiful grove west of the University, on Saturday, October 9. On that day and in this form, a hearty, thrice-hearty welcome was tendered the "Boone Volunteers," who had encountered the perils of war and endured the privations of camp and march. Escorted to the grounds by Gen. Joseph Persinger's troop of horse (these and the procession being under the orders of the marshal of the day, David M. Hickman), the volunteers took position in front of the speaker's stand, and were addressed by Dr. John R. Atkinson. James P. Fleming, who did gallant services at Bracito and Sacramento, responded.

W. B. Royall, second lieutenant, has been in the United States army ever since, and is now lieutenant-colonel of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A. (See subsequent pages of this history.)

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In February, 1847, the Legislature passed an act providing for the location of an asylum for the insane in one of the following central counties: Boone, Callaway, Cole, Moniteau, Cooper, Saline, Chariton and Howard. The following gentlemen were elected commissioners: James M. Hughes, of Clay; J. W. McElhiney, of St. Charles; Robert E. Acock, of Polk, whose duty it was to meet on the first Monday in April ensuing, and proceed to the several counties to which the location was confined, examine their advantages and receive their donations, and then locate the institution. Boone and Callaway were the only counties which manifested any especial solicitude on the subject, Cole proposing only a donation of 100 acres of land and Cooper only \$900 in cash. The commission met at Booneville on Tuesday, ——— 14, 1847, and decided to locate the asylum at Fulton, Callaway county having subsidized the largest sum in money and land. Callaway's subscription: Cash, \$11,494; land, 500 acres (\$3,000); total, \$14,494. Boone's subscription: Cash, \$10,212.

This was a sore defeat to the people of Boone County—to them and their posterity an irretrievable loss. It was a great victory for the people of Callaway, and one which in every respect is priceless. Boone, for the lack of less than \$5,000, lost a State institution whose financial advantages, added to those accruing from the University, would have been worth millions. But the people of Boone County at the time this struggle was made had not fairly recovered from the

burden of the \$117,000 subscribed a few years before to secure the University. Hence their failure to secure the Lunatic Asylum.

“THE GLOBE,” THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN BOONE.

On the 22d April, 1847, the first number of the *Columbia Globe* — William A. Verbryke, publisher; Thomas P. Giles, editor — was issued in Columbia. This was the first Democratic newspaper published in Boone County.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

In December, 1847, Rev. Dr. Nathan H. Hall, of Lexington, Ky., commenced a series of revival meetings in the Presbyterian Church in Columbia, and soon after a series of meetings were commenced in the Christian Church by Elders T. M. Allen and Marcus Wills, of Boone County, and Elder Henry Thomas, of Monroe. Both continued with great interest for several weeks.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday, August 23, 1848, the Sons of Temperance of Columbia, joined by numerous representatives from neighboring counties, had a grand celebration and Bible presentation in Columbia. At three o'clock P. M., a procession was formed under the superintendence of M. S. Matthews and William C. Shields, marshals of the day. The members of the Masonic fraternity participated in the ceremonies of the occasion, turned out in large numbers, and, attired in the regalia of their order were assigned the front rank in the procession. Although Rockwell's circus was performing at the same hour, the chapel of the University where the banner presentation occurred was filled to its utmost capacity, there being present the largest assembly ever congregated in the building. W. F. Switzler, Worthy Patriarch and F. Nutt, Worthy Associate, presiding. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Methodist Church, after which Mrs. Margaret Prewitt and Francis A. Provines were introduced, who, on behalf of the young ladies of Columbia, and in beautiful and appropriate addresses, presented an elegant banner (painted by Col. S. A. Young) to the Boone Division. William Bentley responded.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Bryan was then introduced, who, in the name of the married ladies of Columbia, and in an address commendable for the richness and beauty of its language and chasteness of its senti-

ments, -presented the division the chart of life here and hereafter, God's best gift to man — the Bible.

Mr. George C. Pratt receiving the Bible on behalf of the order responded.

These ceremonies over, Mr. John F. Williams (now insurance commissioner) proceeded to address the assembled concourse in exposition and defence of the nature and objects of the Sons of Temperance.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hart, of the Presbyterian Church, and the exercises closed.

A ROBBERY.

On Monday night, August 28, 1848, the residence of Lewis Hume, near Providence, was entered, and a small hair trunk containing \$500 or \$600, principally in gold and silver, was stolen. Mr. Hume and family were in the house at the time and, hearing the noise made by the robber as he left the room, Mr. Hume made pursuit but with no success.

GENERAL TAYLOR ELECTED — COLUMBIA IN A BLAZE.

On Monday night, November 20, 1848 the Whigs of Columbia celebrated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency by a general illumination, displays of torches and transparencies and a monster meeting at the Court House, which was addressed by S. A. Young, J. S. Rollins and W. F. Switzler.

COLUMBIA FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

In November and December, 1849, new and remarkable interest sprang up in Columbia on the subject of establishing a Collegiate Institute in that place for the education of young ladies. It originated in a proposition made by Samuel Hatch and H. H. White, of Harrodsburg, Ky., to remove to Columbia, and, on certain conditions, to take charge of a Female College of the highest grade. Dr. Hatch was present and attended all the meetings held on the subject, which were numerous, and by intercourse with our people and explanations of his designs, excited great interest on the subject. Several public meetings were had, whose deliberations were participated in by Dr. Wm. Jewell, Warren Woodson, Moss Prewitt, Jas. S. Rollins, R. L. Todd, James B. Boyce, Eld. T. M. Allen, S. A. Young, Eld. D. P. Henderson, R. S. Thomas, R. C. Branham, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, W.

W. Hudson, A. W. Turner, Eld. S. S. Church, A. O. Forshey, W. F. Switzler and others.

The several meetings resulted in the report of two plans from a select committee, widely different from each other, these differences finally resulting in an adjournment *sine die* of the last meeting, and an apparent abandonment of the whole scheme. It was not, however, fruitless of results, for, out of the deliberations and discussions, Christian Female College and Stephens (Baptist) Female College were evolved.

THE BIG SLEET.

In December, 1848, a sleet occurred which had no parallel in the history of the country. Trees, even of the largest class, were almost literally stripped of branches, rendering the roads in many places impassable. Trees without number were borne to the ground and broken off by the insupportable mass of ice upon them. Shade and ornamental trees were greatly damaged and many orchards were ruined.

CALIFORNIA GOLD FEVER.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 greatly excited the people all over the West, and of course the people of Boone county caught the infection. Early in the spring of that year, but larger numbers of them during 1850, abandoned their homes and business — some of them, alas! never to return — for the gold fields of the new Eldorado. During the month of April the emigrants from this county took up the line of march in wagons and on horseback for their toilsome journey to the Pacific. So far as we have been able to learn, the following are their names: —

Francis T. Russell, R. E. Lusk, Dan'l Grosse, Jerre Orear, Dr. W. B. Lenoir, M. Boyle, Thos. A. Russell, David Guitar, Wm. T. Russell, John Chadwick, Wm. B. Royall, T. A. Garth, Samuel Kennon, A. N. Wilhite, Madison D. Stone, Eli Pulliam, Lawrence Rochford, Rev. Francis Hart, John W. Carter, M. P. Wills, Jr., G. W. Nichols, James M. Wilcox, W. J. Hitt, Nathaniel Torbitt, W. G. Tuttle, ——— Elliott, A. E. West, Arch. Goin, W. H. Stone, Samuel R. Tuttle, Thos. A. Sims, Hugh T. Plant, Jas. B. Furnish, James M. Wright, David R. Doyle, Dr. John B. Isbell, G. L. Russell, John M. Willis, Moss P. Foffe, Thomas Orear, John Scott, Chas. R. Thomas, ——— Harris, Samuel D. Lamme, Andrew Trumbaugh, Benj. T. Orear, Lemuel Noble, Thos. J. O'Neal, Wm. Bentley, John H.

Bryan, T. W. Sampson, James P. Fleming, George Winn, E. A. Wills, David Crockett, ——— Redmond, Wm. Y. Hitt, Marion Lowry, Thos. B. Hitt, Amos Marney, Sr., Amos Marney, Jr., James Pollard, Martin Oldham, William Goin, Edwin Curd, ——— Taylor, Joseph Doyle, Wm. Spiers, James Wiseman, Jr., Wm. Whitley, Joshua Martin, Elijah Stephens, Price P. Taffe, Campbell St. John, Geo. W. Scott, Larkin Richardson, ——— Harrel, William Broaddus, John Stemmons, James Turner, H. Wheeler, Powhatan Woodson, Samuel Bentley, Marcus Pollard, James Hill, Julius Dunn, James Winn, Marion Richardson, Dr. Wm. Schooling, Jephtha Baker, Thomas Caldwell, R. E. Scott, William Moade, Thomas Turner, Johnson Osborn, Alexander Black, Barney Woods, Mr. Hayden, Henry Stemmons, M. Stemmons, J. Stemmons, Jr., John S. Wilhite, Wm. F. Wilhite, Lewis H. Harl, Willis March, Andrew N. Wilhite, G. F. Wilhite, Jas. F. Wilhite, Jas. A. McQuitty, S. S. Elliott, William Wilhite (son of Joel Wilhite), Smith Wilhite, Mr. Grant, T. Baker, Wm. Dunn, J. J. Winn, H. Hulen, Mr. McGhee, Harrison Booth, Edward Booth, David Booth, Elijah Booth, Jr., Mr. Timberlake, Wm. Gaw, Milton Ogen, Green Hays, James Lowry, Jr., Mr. Parsons (of Rocheport), Garland Harris, Jonathan Barton, Sr., Jonathan Barton, Jr., John Barton, Joshua Barton, Robert Barton, Fleming Hatten, Henry H. Wilkerson, John Corlew, Wm Corlew, Bartlett Gentry.

Doubtless there were many others, but we have not been able to obtain their names.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1850 TO 1860.

California Gold Fever, Continued — Hickman's Ferry across the North Platte — List of California Emigrants — An untimely Snow — Explosion in J. L. Stephens' Store — Plank Road from Columbia to Providence — Exports of Rocheport in 1851 — Fat Bullocks — Monroe and Boone Counties Contesting — North Missouri Railroad — The Subscription of Boone County — What a Mistake Cost Callaway and Howard — Daring Attempt at Rape — Negro Hung by a Mob — One Student of the University Kills another — The Drought of 1854 — Selby's new Hotel — Monster Kansas Meeting — Premonitions of the coming Storm — E. K. Klampus Vietus — Thespian Hall Columbia — New County Jail — Daily Mail to Jefferson City — Boone County Troops for Kansas — Trial, Conviction and Execution of John Chapman for Murder — R. C. Branham Lost in Galveston Bay — Joe Robinson, a Negro Man, Executed for the Murder of James T. Points — Drunken Riot in Rocheport — Citizens' Meeting — Soldiers of the War of 1812 in Boone — County Clerk's Safe Blown Open — Largest Taxpayers in 1858 and 1881 — Columbia Library Association — Prices of Negroes Hired and Sold in 1859 — Town Clock.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM 1850 TO 1860.

* Those thus marked were elected.

AUGUST 10TH, 1850.	
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
*John G. Miller.. 919	John Miller..... 106
James S. Green. 586	
SENATOR.	
*Sam'l A. Young. 719	Jas. M. Gordon... 827
Total.....	1,546
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.	
*Absalom Hicks 900	*L. W. Robinson 906
*S. B. Hatton.... 894	A. O. Forshey... 824
N. W. McClelland 361	L. D. Tipton.... 115
SHERIFF.	
*J. B. Douglass.. 791	James Arnold... 460
Caleb Fenton.... 342	
Total	1,598
AUGUST 2D, 1852.	
GOVERNOR.	
Jas. Winston....1,145	*Sterling Price.. 694
Total.....	1,841
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
Andrew King...1,139	*Wilson Brown.. 683
Total.....	1,821
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
*Jno. G. Miller..1,154	Jas. S. Green..... 706
Total.....	1,860
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.	
*Jas. M. Gordon..1,118	*D. H. Hickman..1,079
*Stephen Wil- hite..... 978	L. W. Robinson.. 880
Dr. McClelland.. 537	S. W. Hatton.... 671

SHERIFF.	
*J. B. Douglass..1,543	
AUGUST 9TH, 1854.	
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
*Gilchrist Por- ter.....1,217	Tully R. Cornick 917
Total.....	2,134
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.	
*Jas. S. Rollins..1,175	*Odon Guitar.....1,182
P. H. McBride.. 934	A. O. Forshey.... 931
SHERIFF.	
John M. Samuel. 621	Geo. L. Hickam. 531
*Jeremiah Orear 666	Zadoc Riggs..... 376
Total.....	2,195
AUGUST 4TH, 1856.	
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
*T. L. Anderson..1,220	B. F. Richmond.. 997
Total.....	2,217
GOVERNOR.	
Robt. C. Ewing. 1,198	*Trusten Polk.... 982
Thos. Benton.... 85	
Total....	2,263
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
Wm. Newland.. 1,213	*Hancock Jackson 995
John W. Kelly.. 42	
Total.....	2,250

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

SENATOR.		AUGUST 5TH, 1858.	
Jno. W. Henry...1,189 | *L. W. Robinson...1,029		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
Total.....2,218		*T. L. Anderson...1,356 | J. B. Henderson 481	
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.		Total.....1,837	
*Wm. F. Switzler...1,157 | *J. B. Douglass...1,196		REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.	
L. B. Searcy.....1,064 | Geo. W. Miller...1,039		*Odon Guitar...1,265 | *James Harris...1,262	
SHERIFF.		A. G. Newman...1,238 | Jas. R. Shields...1,085	
*Jeremiah		SHERIFF.	
Orear.....1,214 | Stephen Petty...1,016		*J. M. Samuel...1,565 | James W. Ryan...860	
Total.....2,233		Total.....2,225	

1850 — Population of Boone County 14,979.

Increased and remarkable interest was felt during the spring of 1850 in the California gold mines, and the emigration to that country from Boone and other counties in Missouri was one of the marvellous events of the period. Nothing else was thought or talked of, and all classes and conditions of the people were excited by hopes of obtaining sudden riches in the newly discovered mines. Thousands and tens of thousands of the people of Missouri, and at least a half-thousand from Boone County, crossed the plains, with the expectation of reaping, with little trouble and little labor, a rich harvest on the golden shores of the Pacific.

The large emigration developed a new enterprise, namely, the establishment of a ferry across the North Platte River. For this purpose David H. Hickman & Co., of this county, with teams, wagons and laborers, went to the North Platte, 730 miles from St. Joseph; and at large expense, built ferry boats, capable of transporting across that stream the immense caravans whose point of destination was the gold mines of California. It was pecuniarily a hazardous undertaking, but Hickman & Co. made more money out of it than three-fourths of the emigrants realized from the gold mines. They crossed several hundred teams each day, at \$7.50 per team.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

The following list, alphabetically arranged, embraces the names, as far as known to us, of all the Boone County emigrants to California in 1850. No doubt there were others whose names we were unable to obtain: —

A. — H. C. Anderson, James Austin, Dr. John M. Angel, John Armstrong, Cain Acton, James Atkinson, Henry Asberry.

B. — Sam'l W. Berry, Mac Brink, Wm. T. Berry, Thos. Barns, Benj. Barns, Hubbard Barns, George Bradford, Jas. J. Boyce, Stephen Bedford, Jr., W. C. Bugg, Dr. James H. Bennett, Geo. Bright, R. E. Bondurant, Wm. H. Booker, Jesse Bugg, Franklin Burnett, John M. Black, Madison Bradley, Dr. J. L. Buster, Lee Burruss, Nimrod Bishop, John Barkwell, Dr. John Baley, Robt. Baley, Wm. Breyman, Jos. G. Berry, John Bysfield, Wm. Beazley, Jefferson Bentley, Elijah Brink, Lawrence Bass, Albert Barnett, John Booth, Peter Booth, Carr Booth, James Benedict, Greenbery Baker, L. G. Berry, R. C. F. Boyce, Wm. B. Bast, Elijah Byers, George Boon, Abram Barns, Jacob T. Bruner, Robert Burnett, James Bell, William Brown.

C. — T. H. Cox, Montgomery Cowden, Richard Carter, W. A. Carter, Mac Culbert, John Carlisle, Wm. Clarkson, John Clarkson, James T. and Sanford Connerly, Thomas Caldwell, Nelson Carter, John Corbitt, Ogel, Charles and Wm. Campbell, Merit Cave, Dudley and Franklin Clark, Wm. Carpenter, Thomas Chandler, — Chapman, A. J. Challass, Milton Crews, — Clatweller, Sam'l and James Caldwell, Dr. W. F. Cartmill, H. R. C. Cowden, — Coons, W. H. Crosswhite, Elza Coats, Nath. Cromwell, Jas. Crosswhite.

D. — John Dickinson, — Dooley, Alex. Duncan, Martin Duncan, J. M. Doneghee, James M. Downey, Sindney Dunham, M. Durnhill, Henry Douglass, S. M. Duley.

E. — James Eastin, Green Edwards, Moss Easley, Wm. Evans, A. Evans, Thos. Evans, John Ewing, George Elliot.

F. — James Fulkerson, Andrew Fenton, W. H. Fawcett, Thos. Farthing, John Fortner, Wary Fortner, Charles Finley, Columbus Finley, Sherrad Faddis, Wiley Ferguson, Joseph Fowler.

G. — James Grant, John M. Gordon, Wm. J. Gordon, Henry Gatewood, Odon Guitar, Reuben Gosling, Robert Galloway, James and Sidney Gentry, Joseph Graves, W. H. Garrett, David Gordon (son of G. W. Gordon), James Gibson.

H. — Thomas, David, William and James Hulen, B. B. Hunter, Levi Hern, S. Hart, Cicero Houston, John Hall, Geo. Hersh, Dr. Thos. J. Hardin, Robt. Hamilton, Staunton Hume, L. B. Hunt, Durret Hubbard, John Hubbard, Wm. Hickam, John Hadden, James Hern, Harrison Hawkins, J. Harvey Hill, Birch Hunt, Hensley Hudson, John Harris, John and Sidney Hopper, Thos. Hancock, Rice and Madison Hern, Geo. Hickam, William Holmes, M. N. Heaston, Geo. Hubbard, Ambrose Hulen, Harvey Haun, R. Hudson, C. Hatten, Wm. Hughes, James Hesser, — Harris, Joseph Harris, T. B. Hulen, W. Hunter, John and Hiram Hickam, Sam'l and James Hunter, Clifton Hensley, Ben Hill, Robert Hubbard, James Hardy, James E. Hicks.

J. — Thomas Jackson, Slocum Jackson, James, Thomas and Harrison Jones, Greenberry Johnson, Jas. E. Johnson, Thos. Jefferson, Isaac Johnson, F. M. Johnson.

K. — W. D. Kelso, Geo. W. Kimbrough, Sr., Geo. W. Kimbrough, Jr., Robt. Kimbrough, John Kimbrough, John W. Kimbrough, Alex. and Thomas Keene, Charles King, Henry Kite, Ric'd Keene, Isaac Kuykendall, George N. King.

L. — Claiborn F. Laforce, Rich'd H. Lawson, John Lampton, Joshua (Cap.) Lampton, Rich'd Leonard, Ambrose Lythe, Jacob and Geo. Langston, Wm. Laforce, James Langston, James and Franklin Lowry, Perry Lynes, Slater Lenoir, M. J. Lamme, James Little, Benj. Lane, R. Lowry, John H. Lynch, Kirtley Lynch, Sam'l Leopard, Jesse Lanham.

M. — Isaac B. Monday, William Miller, Cornelius Maupin, Job Marsh, Orvil McCready, Ed. McCutchen, B. McAlester, Jas. McClintock, — McMickle, Joseph McDaniel, John, Robert and Tyre Martin, Nathan Martin, Jr., James Melloway, Wallace Maxwell, — McGowen, Sam'l H. McMillin, — Maupin, Wm. Mead, Ab. Marsh, David McQuitty, Jr., David McQuitty, Sr., David McBride, Wm. Monroe, Moses, Wm. and Geo. Maupin, Jos. Masterson, W. K. McPherson, Geo. D. Mourning, Thos. M. Maupin, John C. Maupin, M. W. Maupin.

N. — B. F. Nichols, Lemuel Northcutt, Elvin J. Nichols, Amos Nichols, Geo. Nelson, John Northcutt, Elman Nash, Wm. Norris, Dr. J. M. Nye.

O. — B. F. Orear, Wm. Orear, J. Belt Orear, Robt. Orear.

P. — Young A. Purcell, Hiram Philips, Jr., Augustine Philips, James Pigg, Thos. Prather, Thos. Parker, Thomas C. Philips, Thos. Palmer, John G. and Robt. R. Provines, Josiah W. Parker, Henry Parsons, Bloomfield Philips, Dr. W. J. Philips, Mitchel Pulliam, Wm. Pulliam, James B. Persinger, Stephen Pettis, Quincy Pitcher, C. C. Payne, Dr. James H. Parker, Geo. C. Pratt, Thomas and Jas. E. Palmer, Preston Philips, A. J. Pipes, Anderson Payne, John Pace, Burden Palmer, Jesse D. Patton, Richard Paine, James Pendleton.

R. — Elcanah C. Reed, — Redderford, — Redderford, John P. Royall, Orace Ridgway, Dr. Alonzo Richardson, James Richardson, Jr., David Richardson, Wesley Rice, John and Thos. Rochford, F. T. Russell, John M. Robards, Thos. Roleson, Thos. Roberts, Finley Roberts, John Reed, James Ryan, Wm. Ryan, W. Riley, John Ridgway, Elijah Rogers, Wm. Keyburn, James, Zadoc and John Riggs, Sam'l Rowland, Thos. Rowland, W. W. Rowland, G. W. Roland, Ewing Rowland, W. F. Roberts, Charles T. Reed, Wm. Riggs, Robt. Rodey, Thos. Rollins, T. J. Roberts, A. W. Rutherford, J. D. Rutherford, Jackson L. Russell.

S. — Alex., Wharton and Rice Schooler, J. C. Sprinkle, Caleb S. Stone, Frank. Stivers, John Slocumb, Robt. C. Slocumb, — Shackleford, Z. Spiers, James and Charles Starke, John and James Smith, Alfred Slack, Philip J. Self, Brown Searcy, Sam'l B., R. M., W. R. and J. A. Spence, James Smith, John and J. H. Stephens, W. Smith, W. South, Newman Suttle, Varner Skinner, Thos. and Rice Short, Franklin Seymour, Jas. H. Shock, Charles, James and John Sinclair, James Skeene, Hezekiah Speaks, John Senate, Elias and Robert Smalley, George Smith, from the country, Dempsey Sapington, Stephen S. Ströw, Willford Stephens, William Stephens.

T. — Jas. B. Tucker, Jef., Thos. and Ben. Turner, Sam'l Tuttle, R. C. and John Threlkeld, Gab. Turner, — Tucker, Thos. S. and Wm. Tuttle, Dr. E. C. Taylor, Abram N. Turner, Ric'h Tuck, Mordecai Turner, J. R. Tiffee, Jesse and James Turner, Enoch and Silas Tipton, Wm. True, James M. True, Joseph Turner.

V. — Wm. H. Victor, J. D. Vanhorn, John Vanlandingham, James D. Vance.

W. — Harvey Wright, A. B. Weldon, James Wainscott, John Warnock, William H. Wright, Wm. E. Wilson, H. H. Wilkerson, Geo. S. Waters, J. W. Wright, Allen White, Wesley Wright, W. P. Wright, Joseph Wright, Wm. White, John Wade, John J. Weir, James Wilcoxon, Hern Williams, Peter J. and Alex. Wright, R. P. Waters, William Wells, Sampson and James M. Wilhite, William and James Wirt, W. W. Wigham, George Woodson, Joseph and Wm. Waters, Harris Wilkerson, Wm. Wiley, L. Withers, Walter W. Wilson, Wm. Williams, John E. Willis, Thomas West, William Williams, Isam Williams, John William, Moses Wilhite.

DEATHS AMONG EMIGRANTS.

Several of these emigrants died en route, and a large number after their arrival in California. We note the following, which, of course, is very incomplete:

Franklin Wilhite, son of Rev. Fielding Wilhite, at Angel's Creek, Cal., December 24, 1849; Charles Starke, September 6, 1850; William Starke, October 30, 1850; John Hudson Barclay, August 23, 1850; John W. Nichols, Samuel R. Tuttle; Dr. James H. Bennett, at Hangtown, Cal., October 8, 1850, aged 53; Thomas Cox, October 3, 1850; Madison McGowan; Haydon Lanter, washed overboard in a storm at sea on his return; Joseph Scorn, John T. Mitchel, October 30, 1850; James D. Wood, of cholera, at Fleet River Ferry, July 2, 1850; at Court House Rock, 85 miles east of Fort Laramie, of cholera, Mrs. M. J. Lamme, daughter of Thomas C. Maupin; Dr. J. M. Nye, Owen Hern, Dr. Jewell Furnish, Alexander Wright, William W. Rowland, Thomas B. Ridgway, Joseph Turner, Rowland McKinzie, Rev. John M. Black, James P. Wilcoxon, Richard Paine, D. C. Champion.

The Columbia *Statesman* had a correspondent with the emigrant train, Mr. William R. Rothwell, afterwards a distinguished Baptist minister, and now (1882) President of William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo.

AN UNTIMELY SNOW.

The spring of 1850 was unusually inclement and backward, greatly to the regret of the California emigrants. There was a heavy fall of snow in Boone County on Sunday, April 14, which remained on the ground till the next day, when it vanished.

EXPLOSION IN J. L. STEPHENS' STORE.

About 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, October 5, 1850, the people of Columbia and surrounding country were shocked by a terrific explosion, no one for a time knowing the cause of it or its exact locality. Soon, however, it was ascertained that Mr. J. L. Stephens' large new brick store-room was in ruins; that the catastrophe was occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder, and that one person was certainly killed and many others seriously injured.

The store was a heap of ruins, and it was some time before it could be ascertained with certainty who were among the killed and injured. The accident occurred in this way: Mr. Stephens was in receipt of a large stock of goods, which were laying about the floor in boxes unopened. They had reached him during the past few days. Two kegs of powder composed a part of the stock. These were received the night previous, and were placed in the lobby near the counter, and some ten feet from the front door. On the morning of the catastrophe, one of the kegs was discovered to be in bad order—that is, it was seen even through the sacking that powder had leaked from the sides or bottom on to the floor. Yet the quantity was small, but to prevent accident the sound keg was placed by one of the clerks on top of the unsound one—the intention being very soon to remove both to a shed back of the store where the powder of the establishment was kept. Mr. Josiah M. Short came in the store smoking a cigar, and while standing near the two kegs fire dropped from the cigar (as is supposed), on the loose powder on the floor, the quantity not being larger than a gun load, and instantly the house was in ruins.

The store-room was a very long and large one, two stories high. Two-thirds of the building (the front part of it) was instantly literally torn to fragments!

Josiah M. Short, a young man 25 years of age and residing in the northern part of the county, was instantly killed, and is the only person who was killed outright. His clothes were literally burnt from his body—not an article remaining upon him except one shoe and sock and a part of his cravat. Even one of the soles of the shoe on his foot was blown off. It was with difficulty he was identified, so awfully was his body disfigured.

Ben. T. White and wife were injured, seriously—the former, dangerously, and died the same evening. He was completely covered with the rubbish, his head resting on the sill of the front door. Mrs. Susan Duncan, wife of Dr. W. H. Duncan, was also badly burnt, and struck in the head by some missile. James Crews, a young man from the country, was considerably burnt. He happened to be passing the door of the store at the time of the accident. Mrs. Short, mother of the young man killed, was also hurt—not badly. Miss Ada McBride, daughter of Judge P. H. McBride; Miss Catharine Lynch (now Mrs. Catharine Clapp), daughter of John H. Lynch, of Columbia; Wm. Mosely; J. L. Stephens, owner of the store, and his two clerks, Thos. Stephens and Geo. Morris; James Howard; St. Clair and Perry West, sons of Bransford West, and a little son of John C. Davenport, were likewise injured, most of them slightly. The escape of Mr. Stephens was miraculous. He was standing behind the counter, near which the kegs exploded, and about ten feet from them. At the point where he stood the ceiling and floor above, with the broken roof of the building, fell with a tremendous crash and rested upon the counter, but for the strong framework of which he would have been instantly crushed. Yet he escaped with no material personal injury.

Eliza, a negro woman of Mr. J. L. Matthews, was very badly burnt and died a few days afterwards.

The upper back room of the store was occupied by the Masons and Sons of Temperance. Most of their furniture was taken out without serious damage. The two other rooms above stairs were occupied by Mr. George Smith as a daguerrean gallery. All his apparatus and furniture were a total loss. Fortunately no person was in either of the upper rooms at the time of the explosion.

The building was on the same lot now (1882) occupied as a dry goods store, on the corner of Broadway and University Streets.

PLANK ROADS.

During 1851 and several succeeding years the plank road mania prevailed in Missouri, and also in Boone County. Remarkable as it may appear at this day the proposition was seriously entertained of building a plank road from Glasgow *via* Columbia to St. Louis, and on April 21st, a convention was held in Danville, Montgomery County, composed of delegates from St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway and Boone—Howard not represented—to promote this object, A. O. Forshey, R. S. Barr and Warren Woodson representing Boone County. The proceedings of this convention, which provided among other things for the opening of books at various points for the subscription of stock, filled nearly two columns of the *Statesman*. Fortunately for the people, as we can now see, but did not then, the project was a failure, but the people of Boone County, failing to secure a plank road to St. Louis, determined to build one of their own from Columbia to Providence, on the Missouri River; and for this purpose, June 6, 1853, organized a plank road company with John Parker as president; J. B. Douglass, secretary, and D. B. Cunningham, J. S. Rollins, Moss Prewitt, R. C. Branham, R. L. McAfee, N. W. Wilson and James McConathy, directors. Committees were also appointed to solicit subscriptions for the work, and on Saturday, May 13, 1854, at a meeting of the directors held in Columbia, the road was definitely located and the president authorized to receive bids for its construction.

On June 6, 1854, John Parker was re-elected president, James McConathy vice-president, and R. L. Todd secretary, with the following directors: John Harker, D. B. Cunningham, James McConathy, J. T. M. Johnston, John F. Burnam, J. S. Rollins, Moss Prewitt, R. C. Branham and J. B. Douglass.

On Saturday, July 15, 1854, the contract for building the road was let to Jacob Barcus and Samuel Leonard, of Louisiana, Mo., they taking \$2,000 stock and giving bond to complete the work in twelve months for \$30,000; and they completed it accordingly. In a few years the road was a ruin, and now not a plank of it remains.

In August, 1853, Prof. G. C. Pratt completed a survey of several routes proposed.

EXPORTS OF ROCHEPORT IN 1851.

Before the completion of the railroad to Columbia in 1867, and during the hey-day of freight and passenger transportation by the

Missouri River, Rocheport was a very important business place, and was the shipping point for a large district of country. This is shown by its exports in 1851, as follows: 670 hogsheads of tobacco; 8 boxes of manufactured tobacco; 189 bales of hemp; 39 coils of rope; 21,423 bushels of wheat; 377 bushels of oats; 1,465 bushels of corn; 408 bushels of rye; 192 casks of bacon; 127 kegs of lard; 42 barrels of lard; 77 tierces of lard; 1,125 pounds of feathers; 176 bushels of flax seed; 71 hides; 17 barrels of butter; 19 kegs of butter; 1,145 bushels of dried apples; 457 barrels of green apples; 117 bushels of dried peaches.

FAT BULLOCKS — MONROE AND BOONE COUNTIES CONTESTING.

During the summer of 1853, great and unusual interest was excited among the cattle-breeders of Central Missouri by a contest for two silver pitchers, worth \$50 each, at the Boone County Fair in September, between Major Thomas Barker, of Monroe, and Major Theodoric Jenkins, of Boone, the premiums to be awarded to the lot of bullocks, three in number, which would command the largest sum of money in the aggregate, either alive or slaughtered, in the city of St. Louis. No similar contest before or since excited such universal interest, or was contemplated by the citizens of the two counties named with such solicitude. It required several months of card-writing in newspapers between the contestants to settle the preliminaries, but they were finally settled as stated. The exhibition occurred on the Boone County Fair Grounds while the Fair was in progress, September 30, 1853.

Maj. Barker, of Monroe, exhibited on his part his celebrated black steer, a red belonging to Mr. Forman, and a deep red belonging to Mr. McCann. Mr. Jenkins exhibited his unapproached and unapproachable white steer, a red belonging to A. W. Turner, and another belonging to W. C. Robinett.

Lewis Chandler, of St. Louis, failing to attend, Henry Larimore, of Callaway, was selected in his place as one of the judges, in connection with John Harrison, of Callaway, and David Hutchinson, of Cooper.

All the bullocks exhibited were remarkably fine — large, fat and beautiful. Six larger, better beef cattle (it was often affirmed by those competent to judge) could not be found in the State.

After a thorough examination of each bullock in the presence of the assembled concourse of spectators, the judges awarded the palm

of victory to *Old Boone*, whereupon exultant shouts went up from a thousand throats, and hundreds of hats from hundreds of heads.

The aggregate measurement around the girth of the two lots, according to the figures of the judges, was remarkably close, the variation being only half an inch, as follows: Jenkins' three, twenty-five feet four inches; Barker's three, twenty-five feet three and a half inches.

After the award was pronounced, it was proposed that the cattle be driven to town and weighed, which was done, the weights being as follows:—

Barker's—The Forman steer, deep red, 2,540 pounds; the McCann steer, red, 2,500 pounds; the Barker steer, black, 2,480 pounds. Aggregate, 7,520 pounds.

Jenkins'—The Jenkins steer, white, 2,800 pounds; the Turner steer, red, 2,420 pounds; the Robinett steer, red, 2,400. Aggregate, 7,620 pounds—being one hundred pounds in favor of Boone.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

The projection in 1853, of the North Missouri Railroad, from St. Louis to Macon City (then called Hudson City), in Macon County, was a notable event in the history of the State. The question of its location through the intermediate country was one of great interest to the people along the several proposed routes, for it was a question whether they would, or would not, obtain a railroad, and thus enjoy long-needed communication by rail with St. Louis and other important markets North and South. It was, of course, a question in which the people of Boone County had and felt the liveliest concern, as was evidenced by the proceedings of numerous public meetings and by newspaper articles.

It finally became evident, that in order to divert the line of the road from both the middle and eastern routes to one which would pass through Boone County, a subscription by the county of at least \$100,000 stock was a condition precedent. Therefore, at the May term of the County Court of that year, an order was made for an election at the various precincts in the county on Monday, June 13, 1853, to test the sense of the tax-payers of the county, as to the proposed subscription of \$100,000 to the capital stock of said road, provided it passed through the county, said tax-payers also to express themselves by their ballots, whether such subscription should be paid by the issue of county bonds or by taxation. The canvass pro and con was very

spirited, and brought our speakers to the rostrum and our writers to the newspapers. The people were addressed at various places in favor of the subscription, and of bonds, by J. S. Rollins, Odon Guitar and W. F. Switzler — one speech being made in Columbia on the same side by President Shannon. Speeches were also made in Cedar township against the subscription by Austin Bradford, James Cunningham and James M. Wright. Mr. Bradford also opposed it in numerous articles over his own name in the *Statesman*. The election resulted as follows:—

PRECINCTS.	For Subs'n.	Against Sub.	For Bonds.	For Tax.
Columbia	335	291	330	13
Rockyfork	484	25	475	12
Rocheport	106	105	109	7
Strawns	8	30	9	38
Camp Ground	29	175	58	121
Claysville	5	155	17	28
Perche	89	35	59	32
Totals	1,056	816	1,057	251

Whole number of votes cast, 1,872; majority for the subscription, 240; majority for bonds, 806.

This vote secured Boone County the railroad.

Three routes were surveyed: The route on which the road is located, the middle route which passed about six miles southwest of Paris, and the eastern route, which crossed Salt River east of Florida and below the Three Forks.

For a fuller understanding of the subject it should be mentioned, that previous to the order of the Boone County Court for an election, the board of directors had located the road on the Paris route, which diverged from the present line at Benton City northwestwardly, and to the north of Mexico and south of Paris, to Goose Pond, near Clarence, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Major Rollins was at the time a director of the road, and protested against this location, and afterward, by the most persistent efforts, secured a reconsideration. It was then ordered by the board that if the counties, towns and citizens of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Randolph, Macon, Adair and Schuyler, by corporate and individual subscriptions, would raise \$500,000 to the capital stock, the road would be located through those counties to Hudson or Macon City, and thence north to the Iowa line. It was proposed that each of the three counties first

named, subscribe \$100,000, and an effort was made to induce them to do so. Boone was the only one of the three which responded favorably.

Major Rollins having secured a reconsideration of the vote locating the road on the Paris route, and a conditional location of it through the seven counties mentioned, his own (Boone) being one of them, took a very active interest in securing the \$500,000 subscription asked for by the directors. In addition to an active agency in securing \$100,000 from Boone county, and about \$20,000 from private citizens, he visited Randolph, Adair, Schuyler, Callaway and Howard, and by public speeches, to very small audiences in the two last, sought favorably to impress the officials and people of those counties with the proposition. In the three first named, success was achieved, and by the time of the meeting of the board, he and others who had been engaged in raising the amount required, reported an aggregate subscription of about \$485,000, and the road was thereupon located on the present route. There was almost universal apathy, if not direct opposition on the subject, in Callaway and Howard Counties, many of the leading influential citizens of both, strange to say, positively antagonizing it.

The County Court of Callaway did order an election, and the subscription was voted down by almost five hundred majority.

There was such indifference and opposition in Howard County, that an election even was not ordered, and of course no subscription was made.

Nevertheless, by an increased subscription in Montgomery, the \$120,000 in Boone, and the corporate and private subscriptions in Randolph, Macon, Adair and Schuyler, the directors were induced to divert the road from the Paris route, and locate it through Boone County, on the present line. Parties in Boone, however, resisted the payment of the sum voted, on the ground that the location just inside of the northern limits of the county, and not through its center, by or near Columbia, was not in compliance with the conditions on which the subscription was made.

These parties sought in the Circuit Court, Hon. Wm. A. Hall, Judge, to enjoin the County Court from issuing the bonds; but Judge Hall decided that the location was a substantial compliance with the law, and the bonds were issued.

But for the refusal of the Counties of Callaway and Howard to make the subscriptions asked of them, the North Missouri Railroad

would have diverged from the present route, west, at New Florence, across the Loutre, and through the center of Callaway, Boone and Howard. But the people of Callaway and Howard refused to aid in building a railroad through their counties, and thus not only lost the road themselves, but prevented the people of Boone from getting it on the route they desired.

Years ago, but too late to recover the advantages which they failed to appreciate and refused to embrace, Callaway and Howard plainly saw the great mistake they had made—a mistake which cost each of them, by subscriptions to railroads running from north to south instead of from east to west, not one hundred thousand dollars, but nearly three-quarters of a million.

Although Boone County obtained the railroad, which was worth to her all she paid for it, and was the owner of \$100,000 of its capital stock, the stock never paid any dividends; and in the mutations incident to Western railroad property, resulting in changes of ownership, the stock finally depreciated in value to a nominal sum, and the Boone County Court, July 5, 1869, sold her interest in the road to Wm. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, for \$8,000.

DARING ATTEMPT AT RAPE — NEGRO HUNG BY A MOB.

Near dark on Friday, August 12, 1853, a daring attempt was made by Hiram, a young negro man belonging to the late Major Edward Young, who then resided about ten miles south of Columbia, on the Jefferson City road, to violate the person of Miss Nancy Hubbard, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Mr. Eusebius Hubbard, of Cedar Township. The young lady, in company with a married sister, Mrs. Mary Jacobs, and her little daughter Amanda, were returning from the burial of Mr. Harrison Jacobs. The path they travelled led by a heavy thicket and through a pair of bars, the latter being some three hundred yards from the residence of Joseph Armstrong. Reaching the bars, the young lady dismounted and let them down. Her companions passing through, she proceeded to put them up. At this moment a negro man, entirely naked, suddenly emerged from the thicket, and seizing her, made a desperate attempt to violate her person. A most determined struggle ensued for some ten minutes, during which the young lady, notwithstanding she was severely bruised and frightened, made successful resistance to the hellish designs of the naked monster. The cries of murder and the desperation of the struggle so frightened the horse rode by the

married sister and her little girl that they were thrown — the married sister being disabled by the fall. The little girl ran to the house of Mr. Armstrong, and he came with all speed to the scene of danger. The negro, hearing his approach, fled to the thicket. A number of negroes were arrested on suspicion and discharged, and finally circumstances pointing to Hiram, he was informally brought before Justices John Ellis and Walter C. Maupin, tried and discharged. Strong convictions of his guilt being still entertained by the people, on Tuesday night following a warrant was issued for his arrest by Justice Thomas Porter, of Columbia, and he was arrested and lodged in jail.

On Saturday, August 20, he was brought to trial in the upper room of the court house before David Gordon, a Justice of the Peace, and F. T. Russell, Recorder of Columbia.

Maj. J. S. Rollins and Col. S. A. Young appeared as counsel at the instance of the negro's owner to see that a fair and full trial was given, and Odon Guitar, Esq., appeared for the prosecution. A very large concourse of citizens were in attendance, a portion of whom were much excited by the daring atrocity of the crime, and a firm conviction of the negro's guilt. This portion of the people were for summary vengeance, without waiting for the issue of the trial. Nevertheless, the trial progressed without interruption until about three o'clock, when, seemingly no longer able to resist their feelings, a portion of the crowd outside rushed into the court house, and, overcoming the importunities and efforts of the court, sheriff, counsel, etc., put a rope around the prisoner's neck, and forced him into the street. The rope was once cut, however, by Maj. Rollins, but it was again placed around the negro's neck. With an excited populace at his heels, he was hurried down Court-house Street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the bridge over Flat Branch, at the western extremity of town, and thence to a wood northwest of the court house. Here an attempt was made to hang him; some desiring to burn him, an attempt which in all probability would have proved successful, but for the protestations of many citizens and the accidental breaking of the rope. Major Rollins and Col. Switzler protested against the proceeding, and by addresses to those concerned, backed by the peaceable importunities and co-operation of Mr. E. C. Davis, of the *Sentinel*, and many other citizens, assuaged in some measure the excitement prevailing, and induced those having the prisoner in charge to take him back to jail and allow him the privilege of a legal trial. With

no little difficulty and delay he was finally returned to jail — and, what is remarkable, notwithstanding the intense excitement of the occasion, no one was hurt.

On Sabbath the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt, thus removing all doubts on that subject; at the same time bringing to light the names of two other negro men of his neighborhood who had made threats, that, some time in the future and upon some white female or other, they would commit a similar outrage. In every point of view, then, as *all* now concede, even those most importunate for summary punishment, the counsels which remanded the prisoner to jail and prevented the hanging on Saturday, were most wise and salutary, and all appeared gratified at the result.

Monday was another day of excitement, and the people were out in large numbers. There being no longer a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, a portion of those present were unwilling to await legal conviction and punishment by the Circuit Court — contending that the punishment of the law was not adequate to the crime, and therefore they were for immediately forcing the locks of the prison and taking the negro and burning or hanging him. At the instance of the father of the young lady upon whose person the outrage had been attempted, Col. S. A. Young and Odon Guitar, Esq., stated to those determined upon summary punishment, that it was not his desire the negro should be burned, but hanged. Mr. Guitar earnestly exhorted them, *if* it was their determination to hang him, to go about it coolly and do it decently and in order. That concert of action might characterize the movements of those participating in the affair, a meeting was held in the street, in front of the court house. Eli E. Bass, Esq., one of our most respectable and influential citizens, was chosen chairman of the meeting. He put the question whether the negro should be burned, and not more than half a dozen, if that number, voted in favor of burning. Mr. Bass then put the question, "All who are in favor of hanging him will say *aye*," and most, if not all, of those participating said *aye*. A large number of the citizens present did not approve and took no part in the proceedings. Hanging being thus decided upon, a committee was appointed to procure a rope, a cart on which to convey the negro to the place of execution, and a coffin in which to bury him. It was also made the duty of this committee to force the prison doors, take the negro out, and hang him "decently and in order." Mr. Geo. N. King was appointed chairman of the committee, with power to appoint nine committee.

men to co-operate with him. The following are the names of the committee as furnished us by Mr. King, viz.: Geo. N. King, Henry Wilkinson, John Ballinger, Wm. Breakey, Wm. B. Cato, John Robinnett, John Hume, Wm. Hubbard, A. R. Vest and R. P. Waters.

About 12 o'clock they proceeded to the jail, and under the protest of the sheriff, forced the door, took the negro out, and, followed by a large number of persons, quietly proceeded to a grove northwest of town, and there the negro was hung and buried. This grove is now the pasture of Mrs. Dr. Arnold, and is immediately west of R. H. Clinkscales'. Miss Nancy Hubbard afterwards married James Lane, and they now reside in Bates County, Mo.

ONE STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY KILLS ANOTHER.

About 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, December 19, 1853, in a personal altercation at the foot of the stairway, in the east wing of the State University, between Benjamin F. Handy, of Harrodsburg, Ky., and W. W. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Ill., students, the former was shot by the latter, with a revolver, and almost instantly killed. The circumstances were these:—

About two months previously, one evening after tea, these young men were engaged in Thornton's room in a game of whist, for amusement, during which Mr. Thornton charged Mr. Handy with unfair play. Angry words followed, resulting finally in Mr. Thornton ordering Mr. Handy from his room, and he went. On Sabbath morning, about two weeks after this (the parties in the meantime having no intercourse with each other), Mr. Thornton deemed himself grossly insulted by Mr. Handy at the breakfast table, for they both boarded at the same house.

Growing out of this supposed insult was a personal rencontre on the next day, Monday. The facts on this point were about these:—

Rev. Mr. Henshall, of Lexington, Ky., had been preaching in the Christian Church in Columbia, and on Saturday evening the young men had attended. Mrs. H——, the lady of the house with whom they boarded, engaging in the conversation at the breakfast table the next morning in regard to the preaching, asked Mr. Thornton how he was pleased with the sermon. He replied substantially that Mr. Henshall was an easy, graceful speaker, but that his discourses lacked *point*—that he (T.) could not sometimes tell the point he was aiming to establish. Mr. Handy then remarked substantially, to a student sitting by his side at the table, but in a tone loud enough to be heard

by all, that Mr. Henshall was a minister of reputation; that he accompanied Alexander Campbell during his tour in Europe, and that any man of common sense could see the points in his preaching. This, Mr. Thornton regarded as a fling at him, and an insult to be avenged.

So, therefore, next morning (Monday) he made an assault upon Mr. Handy, beating him with his fists quite severely, and making him apologize, etc., Handy offering no resistance. The matter coming before the Faculty of the University, Mr. Thornton was suspended for three weeks and had eighty subtracted from his credit marks. Nothing was done with Handy.

Some three weeks before the shooting Mr. Handy bought a large bowie-knife at a store in town, declaring at the time that he intended to cane Thornton for whipping him, and that if he resisted he would see his heart's blood with that knife. The fact that Handy was armed coming to Thornton's ears, he asked a mutual friend, as a personal favor, to go to Handy and advise him in his (the friend's) own name, not to make an attack on him; that he did not wish any difficulty with him; but that if Handy did attack him he would certainly kill him. The request was complied with. Handy denied buying the knife for any such purpose, and pledged his honor that he meditated no attack upon Thornton, and desired that he be so informed. All privy to the matter now very reasonably supposed the affair at an end.

But on Monday, December 20, as the students were coming out of Prof. Locke's room (which was on the lower floor) and departing from the University, Mr. Handy preceded Thornton and waited near the hall door, a door with two shutters, one of which, however, was fastened. As Thornton approached this door, being about three feet from it, Handy made an assault upon him with a heavy cane, striking him on the head several times. Thornton, according to some, got out of the door, and according to others was fastened between the students. At all events, Handy was on the inside, with his left hand on the door, pressing it against Thornton, and with his cane in his right attempting to strike him; Thornton the while pushing against the door to get in. Succeeding, at least partially, the combatants grappled each other, and Thornton instantly shot Handy in the left breast with a pistol, causing almost immediate death. The body being afterwards examined, a loaded pistol and large bowie-knife were found on Mr. Handy's person.

Mr. Thornton voluntarily surrendered himself to Justices David Gordon and Henry H. Ready, and was tried and acquitted. James M. Gordon appeared for the defense. No attorney appeared for the prosecution.

COLUMBIA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The old or first cemetery of the town becoming wholly inadequate to the demands upon it, in 1854 the General Assembly chartered an association, with the usual powers of such companies, and the following directors, who were clothed with authority to perpetuate their number: Jefferson Garth, J. S. Rollins, Moss Prewitt, J. R. Boyce, R. C. Branham, H. H. Ready, and W. F. Switzler. This board organized by the election of the following officers: R. C. Branham, president; J. R. Boyce, secretary, and W. F. Switzler, treasurer.

This association is still in existence, and since its organization has purchased two large additions of grounds adjoining the old cemetery, and have expended, over and above the cost of the grounds, every dollar received from the sale of lots, in fencing and improving the cemetery. Among the improvements is the opening and macadamizing of a new avenue from Broadway to the grounds, the old entrance having been on the east, instead of north of them.

The ground was laid off into lots of appropriate size, sixteen by thirty-two feet, and others sixteen feet square, and the first sale occurred on Saturday, November 20, 1858.

THE DROUGHT OF 1854.

A drought unprecedented in the history of the county occurred in 1854, no rain of any consequence falling between June 20 and September 11. The streams, wells, and springs became dry; water for stock was almost exhausted and difficult to find, and not more than half a crop of corn was raised. The grass in forests and pastures became dry enough to burn, and several disastrous conflagrations accidentally occurred in Boone County. Corn advanced to a price hitherto unknown — sixty cents per bushel.

Missouri and Boone County were not alone in this calamity, for the drought prevailed all over the New England and most of the Western States.

SELBY'S NEW HOTEL.

The large two-story frame building near the court-house, and now known as the "Planters' House," was originally built by the late

Alexander Douglass, father of Shannon C. Douglass, Esq., and Dr. Wm. H. Douglass, for a residence. Being eligibly located for a hotel, in May, 1855, the late Thomas Selby purchased the property, and in November following occupied it as a hotel, and it has ever since been thus occupied.

MONSTER KANSAS MEETING — PREMONITIONS OF THE COMING STORM.

The discussions in Congress and elsewhere, growing out of the territorial organizations of Kansas and Nebraska in 1852-7, excited the liveliest interest throughout the whole country, North and South; and the people of Boone County were not uninterested spectators of the passing scenes. Indeed, they were deeply moved and at times greatly excited by the debates in Congress, and by the struggles in the Territory of Kansas over the State constitutions adopted at Lecompton and Topeka — one free and the other slave. Very diverse views were entertained in Boone County touching some of the issues involved in the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, which finally found expression in a tangible form at a public meeting held at the old fair grounds, east of Columbia, on Saturday, June 2, 1855. The meeting was first organized in the court-house, but that building was wholly inadequate to accommodate the vast multitude present. Hence the adjournment to the Fair Grounds.

At the court house, Odon Guitar called the meeting to order, and on his motion, James McConathy was called to the chair, and Dr. W. H. Lee and John C. McKinney were appointed secretaries. John H. Field then opened the ball by introducing a series of resolutions, whereupon Col. Young moved that a committee of three Whigs and three Democrats be elected by the meeting, to report resolutions. Several other motions were made in regard to a committee, and considerable discussion ensued, during which remarks were made by Maj. Rollins, Col. Young, Maj. Forshey, Mr. Field, Dr. Forshey and perhaps others. On motion of Joseph K. Northcutt, it was ordered that none be allowed to vote in the meeting except residents of the county who are twenty-one years of age. The committee of six on resolutions were finally elected, as follows: *Whigs* — W. F. Switzler, James M. Gordon and Middleton G. Singleton. *Democrats* — Dr. W. H. Lee, John Slack and Priestly H. McBride, during whose retirement the meeting took a recess.

This committee did not agree, but agreed to make two reports. This fact being announced, a motion was made and carried that the

meeting adjourn to the Fair Grounds, where the vast assembly could be accommodated; whereupon the great throng, pell-mell, helter-skelter, repaired thither.

Order, such as it was, being restored, Colonel Switzler, on behalf of that portion of the committee he represented, reported the following :—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved 1. That domestic slavery, as it now exists in many of the States of the Union, is recognized and protected by the Constitution of the United States, and is left by that instrument to be regulated alone by the municipal policy of the States in which it is or may be established.

2. That the aggressive and fanatical spirit evidenced by the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the North, wantonly to interfere with the institution both in the States and Territories, is calculated to disturb the friendly feeling which should exist between the people of the several States, light the torch of servile insurrection and war, and ultimately to dissolve the Union.

3. Non-intervention, therefore, on the part of Congress, with slavery both in States and Territories; and non-interference by the people of the free States with slavery in the slave States, is not only in accordance with the Constitution, but the dictates of patriotism and sound policy; and that those who would attempt to subvert these principles ought to be regarded as enemies of the Union, seeking to effect by incendiary agitation the destruction of our domestic peace and the palladium of our liberties.

4. That Abolitionism and Freesoilism are monsters of iniquity, at war with the best interests, and insulting to the sovereignty of the slave States; and that the utterance, publication, or circulation of any statements, arguments or opinions in this State, tending to excite our slaves to insurrection or rebellion, justly subjects the offender, under our law, to imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to a forfeiture of the right to sit as a juror, to vote at our elections, or to hold office.

5. That the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts to Abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, by pouring within its limits and upon our western border, hiring Abolitionists and Freesoilers, going thence with no purpose permanently to settle, but merely to vote at the elections of the Territory and return home, very deeply and justly exasperates the people of Missouri; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid by all honorable and legal means to defeat the efforts of those who would thus make a mockery of public law, and disregard our peace.

6. That the Kansas-Nebraska bill, based upon the principle of non-intervention, and guaranteeing to the people of the Territories the power to settle the question of slavery for themselves, meets with our approval; and we regard any man who favors its repeal, or who of choice agitates the subject of slavery in Congress or elsewhere, as an enemy to our institutions, and as forfeiting all claim to our support or confidence.

7. That whilst we do not sanction acts of violence, whether perpetrated by citizens of the North or South, so long as the law affords protection and redress; and whilst we regard Abolitionism, Nullification and Freesoilism alike dangerous to the peace and permanency of this Union, we are ready to pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to protect, at all hazards, by legal and honorable means, the institutions of the South against encroachment and invasion from without and sedition and treachery from within.

8. That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, declaring the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional and of no binding force within the limits of that State, and the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill, in defiance of the Governor's veto, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, whereby the Fugitive Slave Law is practically nullified within the limits

of that Commonwealth, are alarming evidences of fanaticism, nullification and treason, calculated to foment discord among the people of the States, and ultimately to dissolve the Union.

9. That the refusal of the Abolitionists and Freesoilers to execute the laws of Congress, constitutionally made; their attempts to remove officers for executing those laws; their acts of nullification and avowal of "higher law" doctrines, are outrages at which the South may and does justly complain, and their continuance is wholly incompatible with the spirit of the Union; and if the Union is to be preserved, it becomes the conservative, law-abiding people of the North to disavow and repudiate these incendiary, ruthless attacks upon the laws of the land and the guarantees of the Constitution.

10. That we regard the Union as the Palladium of our Liberties, and all acts tending to weaken the confidence of the people in its stability, to abate their appreciation of its priceless value and patriotic love for its integrity — all acts designed to exasperate one section of the Union against another, thereby tending to its dissolution, we regard as the basest treason, meriting the execration of every true lover of his country.

11. That if it be true, as it has been repeatedly charged, that Governor Reeder is an enemy to the institutions of the South — that he has sought and is still seeking to Abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, and that he gave the Emigrant Aid Society notice of the recent election previous to notifying the people of said Territory, his appointment to the office he holds and the failure of President Pierce to remove him therefrom, meets with our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the charge of Abolitionism and Freesoilism against loyal citizens of Missouri, made without evidence and often against evidence, is not only well calculated to give Abolitionism undue respectability, but also to disturb our peace and foment insurrection and insubordination among our slaves, and therefore merits the severest condemnation of all good citizens.

The resolutions being read, Col. Switzler proceeded briefly to refer to their character. He maintained that they were national, conservative, loyal to the South and to the Federal Union — clear and decided in the assertion of the Constitutional rights of the slave States and the duty of the people; justly severe in the condemnation of the heresies of Abolitionism, Freesoilism and Nullification; in short, that they covered the whole ground, and laid down a platform on which every Missourian, who was true to his State and his country, could stand.

Dr. Lee, with the concurrence of two other members of the committee, reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is indubitable that God wills the existence and happiness of the whole human family; that the capacities of the races, respectively, and of the successive generations of those races, are adapted to the several spheres they are designed to fill; that their existence and happiness cannot be secured without the protection of rights, and redress of wrongs; and that this protection and redress cannot be secured in any degree commensurate with our necessities without social organization, which organization must necessarily be adapted to the moral and intellectual condition of those for whom it is intended; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That human government exists in accordance with the will of God (and by the consent of the governed, if they are morally and intellectually qualified for self-govern-

ment), for the protection of the rights and the redress of the wrongs of its subjects, deriving all its just powers from its necessity for, and its adaptation to, the accomplishment of these purposes.

2. That to resist government in the accomplishment of its lawful objects, and the exercise of its just rights, or to subvert its authority when directed to these ends, is highly criminal, and destructive of the best interests of society and the human family.

3. That when any government, from whatever cause, is incapable of protecting the rights and redressing the wrongs of its subjects, it is their inalienable right, both as individuals and as communities, and it is their duty, to take protection and redress into their own hands and to provide all necessary guards for their future security.

4. That in accordance with these principles, all communities, whether savage or civilized, admit the right of necessary self-defence, and the consequent right of abating, by extralegal means, such nuisances as are intolerable, and cannot be abated by the regular operations of laws.

5. That the fanatical and persevering efforts of Abolitionists, and Abolition societies, to render our slave property insecure, and to excite the evil passions of those slaves to insubordination, has a direct tendency to incite them to a servile war, with all its attendant horrors; and is such an invasion of our rights that we feel justified in pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to each other, to the State and to our sister slave States, that we *will abate it*, to the utmost extent of our ability—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

6. That the repeated invasion of the constitutional rights of the slave States has a direct tendency to dissolve the Union, and if persisted in, must inevitably lead to this deplorable result, as the only refuge from impending evils of the most appalling and intolerable character; and we therefore pledge ourselves, irrespective of all previous party ties, to abjure all minor issues, and unite as one man in waging a deadly war on Abolitionism, and resisting all its vile efforts, whether made by force or fraud, to trample our constitutional rights under its unhallowed feet.

7. That we appeal to the intelligence, patriotism and loyalty of the free States, to arrest the torrent of Abolition fanaticism that is sweeping over them in open violation of our constitutional rights, exposing the Union of these States to imminent peril, and if not speedily arrested, to certain annihilation.

8. That the whole State is identified in interest and sympathy with the citizens on our western border; and we will co-operate with them in all proper measures to prevent the foul demon of Abolitionism from planting a colony of negro thieves on our frontier, to harass our citizens and steal their property, it matters not whether that colony be imported from European poor-houses and prisons, or from the pestilential hot-beds of New England fanaticism.

9. That we regard the emissaries of Abolitionism whether open or disguised, as our vilest enemies—conspirators against the peace and permanency of our Union, and as such we feel bound to give them no countenance nor encouragement whatever; but on the contrary, as it is our duty in self-defence, we will use all lawful and proper means to expose them to a just retribution, and a lawful and well-merited infamy.

10. That as we believe the Missouri Compromise to have been at variance with the spirit and objects of the Federal compact, in which are conferred all the powers of the General Government, we most heartily approve of the repeal of that odious measure, and as cordially indorse the Kansas-Nebraska bill, believing its principles to be correct. We, therefore, have seen with feelings of indignation and abhorrence the efforts made by citizens of the free States to deprive slave-holders of the rights which the Kansas bill was designed to restore; and while we deprecate the necessity, we cannot too highly appreciate the patriotism of those Missourians who so freely gave their time and money for the purpose, in the recent election in Kansas, of neutralizing said Abolition efforts, and preventing the fraud attempted by the importation of hireling voters into that Territory.

11. That the other counties in the State be requested to hold meetings and express their sentiments on the subject, so that whatever hopes may be entertained by the Abolitionists of reaping any advantage from division among us, may be dispelled—and that the people of this State, irrespective of all party considerations, may present an unbroken front of opposition to the foul designs of the Abolitionists.

12. That we view with indignation the efforts made in Congress as well as in the Northern States, to repeal or render inoperative the Fugitive Slave Law, and that we will not submit to the repeal.

13. That — delegates be appointed to represent this meeting in the convention to be held in Boonville; and that the chairman make the appointment.

The two sets of resolutions being thus before the assembly, the ball opened anew amid considerable excitement and disorder. Dr. Lee said he had no objections to the first resolutions, but preferred his own as they went a little further. Col. Young moved that both sets be adopted *en masse*. Maj. Rollins called for a division of the question, remarking that while Col. Switzler's seemed generally acceptable, there were several of Dr. Lee's which were very obnoxious, and he could not vote for them. Some insisted that the vote be taken on each resolution separately; others that each set be presented by itself. During the presentation and discussion of these and kindred motions "noise and confusion" bore sway, with much excitement. Deliberation was impossible; discussion out of the question. All was turmoil and disorder. Bad blood was stirred, and yet the passing scenes were far more farcical than tragical. Here, there and everywhere, on the ground, on the seats, in the stand, men were talking—calling upon the president, whacking the air by violent gestures, making suggestions, trying to speak—and the president ever and anon made an effort to put questions to the meeting. One gentleman (Maj. Geo. S. Waters), moved that the proceedings be published in none of the papers! The Major realized his wish. No paper ever will publish, for no stenographer could report, a full account of what was done and said at the Kansas meeting. There were never witnessed more disorder and excitement at a *ground swell* in a city. An attempt was made to divide the assembly to the right and left, according to their choice between the two sets of resolutions, but this failed.

Finally, at the request of gentlemen on both sides of the question, and with the concurrence of the presiding officer, A. W. Turner (who preferred Dr. Lee's), temporarily occupied the chair and succeeded in restoring comparative order. His was a new voice, and a clear one, and the uproar subsided. He said that there seemed to be no objection to the resolutions of Switzler, and therefore he would put the vote upon

them *en masse*. He did so, and they passed by a large majority. After announcing that they had been adopted, Mr. Turner said that inasmuch as many had strong objections to some of the resolutions of Dr. Lee, he would take the vote of the meeting as to whether they should be voted on separately or *en masse*. The vote was put, and Mr. Turner announced he could not decide. At this point, uproar and confusion again resumed the mastery. Something was heard, for the first time by the chairman and many others, about an *appeal* of Dr. Lee from the decision in regard to the vote on Switzler's resolutions. Swelling above the tumult were the loud demands of Sterling Price, Jr., one of the adjunct professors in the University, for a vote on Dr. Lee's *appeal*! Maj. Rollins and others denied that an appeal had been taken. Amidst the uproar that prevailed, the vociferous cry of "*Mr. President!*" was heard from a distant point of the amphitheatre, and a gentleman in that direction was seen apparently seeking to attract the attention of the chairman by violent motions with his white beaver. It was President Shannon, of the State University. He opposed Switzler's resolutions, and denounced the sixth of the series as containing "lurking treason to the South." Maj. Rollins promptly denied the allegation, and demanded that the "treason" be shown, but it was not.

The friends of Dr. Lee's resolution then withdrew from the regular meeting, and at a point outside of the amphitheatre called Col. Young to preside, and passed his resolutions unanimously.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting, Mr. Guitar and Maj. Rollins, in response to calls made upon them, addressed the assembly in soul-stirring and eloquent denunciations of Abolitionism, Freesoilism, and Nullification, exhorting the people to law and order, to unyielding defence of their rights, and to adherence to our glorious Union at all hazards and to the last extremity.

"E. K. KLAMPUS VIETUS."

In November, 1854, a Harko (lodge) of this order was organized in Columbia, with about forty members. It claims to have originated with Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, and was introduced into the United States by the Chinese in California. The following are the officers of Columbia Harko:—

Thos. A. Russell, Most Worthy Grand Gyrescutus; J. S. Dorsey, Right Worthy Gos-ty-path-e; Wm. H. Provines, Le-ang Ther-ma-path-e-ho; J. M. Bates, Senior Ho-ta-tote; S. A. Garth, Junior Ho-ta-tote; E. T. Withers, Yang-se-to-ag; W. Crow, Din-ar-es-e-ang; C. H. Field, Lin-to-ag; L. E. Wright, Lo-to-ag.

THESPIAN HALL, COLUMBIA.

In February, 1856, some of the citizens of Columbia formed an association for the purpose of cultivating the drama. Dr. Wm. H. Lee, who now resides at Mexico, Mo., was elected president; Odon Guitar, vice-president; J. F. Baker, treasurer; Jas. Thompson (foreman of the *Statesman* printing office), secretary; S. A. Young, stage director, and E. P. Rogers, chairman of the finance committee. The association purchased the old Union Church, and proceeded without delay to fit it up with a stage and seats for a Town and Thespian Hall. On Saturday night, June 28, 1856, the company gave their first entertainment before a crowded house, rendering the popular farces, "Limerick Boy" and "Irish Tutor," and a few evenings after, "Fortune's Frolic." Later in the season the troupe performed the popular comedy, "His Last Legs," and the farce, "Kill or Cure," and won many laurels. Encouraged by the success they had achieved, the company finally assumed the responsibility of presenting such plays as the "Lady of Lyons." Pecuniarily, the enterprise was not a success, and the building, together with the paraphernalia of the stage, were sold to W. F. Switzler, who, owning the adjacent buildings, tore down the front part of the hall and converted the rear into a kitchen and servants' rooms.

NEW COUNTY JAIL.

In August, 1856, the contract for the erection of a new stone jail was let to B. McAlester at \$11,000, who sub-let the stone work to Charles Cameron. It is the same jail the county now has, and consists of a prison proper with hall and four cells, together with a two-story frame residence, for the jailer, adjoining the prison. The jail is also two stories high, walls two feet thick resting on a foundation five feet in thickness and which covers the whole area of the building. Roof also of stone, no wood being used in the construction of the building except a second roof of shingles covering the one of stone.

DAILY MAIL TO JEFFERSON CITY.

On Monday, August 24, 1856, Moore & Walker, mail contractors, commenced running a daily line of four-horse mail coaches between Columbia and Jefferson City via Ashland and Claysville. This was the first direct mail of any kind ever established between the State capital and the State University.

BOONE COUNTY TROOPS FOR KANSAS.

The question of the admission of Kansas into the Union, with or without a constitution recognizing slavery, was a subject which greatly excited the people of Missouri and of Boone County. At all periods of our history, a question of great delicacy and fraught with elements of popular upheavals with tendencies to frenzy and passion, the desire to plant the institution of slavery in Kansas assumed, in Boone County, very alarming proportions. And yet the people were divided in regard to it, one part of them maintaining that if Kansas were admitted into the Union as a free State it would jeopardize the institution of slavery in Missouri, and that this fact, together with the efforts then being made by the emigrant aid societies of New England to organize the State with a free constitution, justified contravailing efforts to accomplish its admission on a pro-slavery basis. The other party maintained that the people of Missouri could not legally or rightfully interfere in the matter, and that any effort on their part by participation as voters in the elections of Kansas, or by force of arms to coerce that State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, was revolutionary and calculated to foment civil war.

Nevertheless, some of the more active and ultra-slavery propagandists met in Columbia, in August, 1856, for the purpose of enlisting and organizing a military company "to aid the pro-slavery party in Kansas Territory in resisting the assaults of the Abolitionists." S. A. Young was elected Captain; S. B. Hatton, First Lieutenant; George W. Miller, Second Lieutenant; Irvin H. Field, Ensign, and John J. Howe, Orderly Sergeant. Col. Young resigned the captaincy, and the duties of that position (we suppose) devolved, at least temporarily, upon Lieutenant Hatton. At all events, on Wednesday, August 27, the company, consisting of some forty members, took up the line of march "for the seat of war."

The contending factions in Kansas having precipitated upon that Territory actual hostilities, by a battle at Osawattamie between the pro-slavery forces, under Gen. J. W. Reid, and the Abolitionists under old John Brown, the excitement in Boone County reached fever heat, and on Monday, September 8, a Kansas meeting was held in Columbia—John Slack, president, and J. W. Hickam, secretary—to which Dr. W. H. Lee reported from a committee that the County Court be called upon to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose of arming and equipping one hundred volunteers to go to Kansas, which was

adopted. A committee was appointed to wait upon the court, but the appropriation was never made. Nevertheless, on the next day after the meeting, the citizens contributing about \$200 to aid in defraying their expenses, about twenty persons started for Kansas, among them Lewis W. Robinson and Samuel A. Young. Previous to their leaving, however, these persons met and, on motion of L. W. Robinson, it was resolved that they went to Kansas, "not as volunteer soldiers, but as citizens, free to act as our judgment and circumstances may dictate after we shall have arrived in the Territory; that we will not do anything in violation of the laws of Kansas, the laws and Constitution of the United States, or that is not right."

What was done in Kansas, either by the volunteers or citizens of Boone, cannot now be learned. It is known, however, that peace was in a few days restored, and that by the 20th of September, Gen'l Hatton, Col. Young, Mr. Robinson and most of the Boone company, returned home.

TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF JOHN CHAPMAN, FOR MURDER.

About ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday, June 29, 1855, John Chapman, who then resided on the county road, between Hallsville and Centralia, committed one of the most unprovoked and cowardly murders known to the criminal annals of the county. John C. Denham, whom he murdered, lived not far distant. He was a poor and inoffensive man, with a wife and children. On the day of his murder he was plowing in his field, unconscious of danger. Chapman, in order to execute his diabolical purpose, had secreted himself with a loaded rifle near the fence. As Denham drove his horse near, and when in twelve paces of him, Chapman fired from ambush, lodging a large ball in Denham's head. He fell lifeless in the fresh made furrow, and the murderer retired to his home.

Very soon after the crime, suspicion rested upon Chapman, and he fled to Ohio, whither he was pursued, but not caught. A year or more afterwards he secretly returned to this county, was discovered, apprehended, and lodged in jail. In 1857 he obtained a change of venue to Howard County, and on Friday, April 17, was taken from our county jail in charge of James H. Waugh, deputy sheriff, to Fayette, where he was incarcerated to await his trial. From one cause and another, the trial did not occur until the June term, 1858, of the Howard Circuit Court, W. A. Hall, Judge. The prosecution was conducted with marked ability and power by John F. Williams, Circuit Attorney, and

Robert T. Prewitt, of Fayette. The defence, with a zeal and eloquence unsurpassed in criminal trials in the West, by J. S. Rollins and Odon Guitar, of Columbia, Jerre P. Lancaster, of Ralls, and Andrew J. Herndon, of Howard.

The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but so clear and convincing, that notwithstanding the ability and eloquence of his attorneys, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Judge Hall sentenced the prisoner to be hung at Fayette, on Friday, July 16, 1858. On the way to the gallows, he was accompanied by Revs. Noah Flood and Tyson Dines, a relative, and the sheriff, Boyd McCrary. Upon emerging from the jail, he looked calm, and took his seat in the wagon with composure. On the way to the gallows he conversed with his relative, in low, but earnest tones; arrived there, he bade him good-bye, and mounted the scaffold with a steady step. Upon being asked if he desired to make any remarks, he arose and spoke, in substance, as follows:—

I feel it a duty to say a few last words. I bear no malice towards any human being. I have found it hard to forgive my enemies, but thank God, He has enabled me to do it. My poor voice cannot tell the suffering my enemies have caused me, but all is forgiven. I have a soul to be saved or lost, but thank God I have a hope, a bright hope, that all is well. I never felt it till last night; I then forgave all, and trust that I was forgiven. I came to this State alone, and settled in Boone County; God knows I ought not to have an enemy in Boone. All has been said and done by one or two enemies. Chapman had done this and Chapman had done that, and false reports had been spread abroad, while everything favorable had been suppressed. False reports, black as night, persecutions beyond mortal conception, have been heaped upon me. I stand before you and speak in view of judgment; no use, dear friends, to dissemble now. I have been in jail sixteen months, and suffered much, but God has spoken peace to my soul. My life was threatened by bitter enemies, and they are about to get it, for no cause. Hundreds of you have heard and believed false reports, and you only have the voice of a poor old man against them. I leave these false reports and enemies all behind. I thank God the reports were false, and forgive my enemies. I have a dear little son, who is near to my heart, but I have not been permitted to see him, although I understand he was within four miles of town. I hope my son will be raised up in truth and honesty, and be a useful man, and that I shall hereafter meet him in Heaven, where I trust in God I am going. I was snatched away from my wife and poor little child, and have not been permitted to see them; this was the work of my enemies, but I forgive them all, and hope to meet them in Heaven. I am a poor old man, about to die on false reports, and this ought to be a warning to all men. Did I think I would ever come to this? I settled among men who have sworn my life away — who snatched me from my wife and poor little son; they swore to have my life, and they are about to succeed, but only my poor voice says this. This world is a world of wickedness and trouble, and it is about time for God to make a change.

He commenced in a firm, low tone of voice, but when he came to speak of his child, evinced considerable emotion, and continued in a rapid, disconnected manner.

After he had spoken, Rev. Dines offered a feeling and appropriate prayer, kneeling with the prisoner, who gave frequent audible responses. Mr. Dines then asked him if he had anything further to say, or desired anything said. He replied in the negative, and to further remarks expressed entire confidence in God and resignation to his fate.

Mr. Flood asked if he still declared himself innocent? He responded, "Yes." He also inquired if he felt prepared for his fate? He replied he did; that God was all-powerful; he trusted in Him; had forgiven his enemies, and hoped to meet them all in Heaven.

All having retired from the scaffold, except the sheriff, he announced to the prisoner that the time had arrived and he must execute the law. The prisoner shook hands with him, and desired to meet him in Heaven. After the ropes were adjusted and the cap pulled over his face, he said, "*Lord be with me in this last trial,*" and was launched into eternity.

Throughout the entire scene he evinced no visible agitation, except when he referred to his son. He was either innocent, or one of the most desperately wicked men that ever lived or died. He informed his spiritual advisers that he experienced a change in his feelings the night before his execution — that he then forgave his enemies and felt that God had forgiven him. To them he protested his innocence, first and last, in the most positive and solemn manner.

Chapman was from Ohio — came to this State some five or six years before his death — was about 45 years old, and left a wife and one child.

RICHARD C. BRANHAM LOST IN GALVESTON BAY.

In May, 1857, R. C. Branham, an old citizen, and for many years a prominent merchant in Columbia, and Dr. M. R. Arnold, of Boone County, made a trip to Texas for the purpose of looking at the country — both being passengers on the steamship "Louisiana," Capt. Sheppard. The vessel took fire about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 31, 1857, in Galveston Bay, and when about eight miles from the city. All the passengers were asleep when the fire broke out, but some of them awaking lowered the larboard life-boat and jumped into it, capsizing the boat and drowning six or eight persons, among whom was Mr. Branham.

Those who were in another life-boat, among whom was Dr. Arnold, were more fortunate and escaped, and arriving at Galveston about

sunrise, gave the first intelligence of the catastrophe. Mr. Branham's body was never recovered.

JOE ROBINSON, A NEGRO MAN, EXECUTED FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES
T. POINTS.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, September 26, 1857, James T. Points, living about twelve miles north of Columbia, and near Mt. Zion meeting house, was murdered by a negro man, Joe, about eighteen years old, belonging to Mr. Wm. Robinson. Mr. Points had Joe in his employ for the year, and on Friday had sent him to the woods to make rails. Returning that evening, he told Mr. P. he had made a certain number. Next morning (Saturday) he went to the woods with the negro, and found that he had told him a falsehood as to the number, whereupon Mr. P. expressed his determination to chastise him. Nothing of the kind, however, was attempted at the time, and nothing more said about it. Mr. P. proceeded to assist the negro in splitting a large log at which he was at work. After a time he became fatigued and sat down to rest. While in this position the negro, picking his opportunity, struck Mr. P. on the head with the poll of the axe, knocking him down. In a short time he gave evidences of returning consciousness, whereupon the murderer gave him a second blow with the axe, killing him outright. He then placed the body upon Mr. P.'s saddle-horse, and took it a half mile distant into the woods and threw it under some brush to conceal it. After this he returned to his work.

Mr. P. not returning at night, his family became uneasy, and some of the neighbors, suspecting foul play, at once arrested Joe, who next morning confessed the crime and told where he had secreted the body. The murderer was at once committed to the county jail. A special term of the Circuit Court was held on Saturday, August 2, Judge Hall presiding, a grand jury being empanelled, an indictment was found against him for murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was arraigned for trial. Odon Guitar and Lewis W. Robinson were assigned him as counsel, who advised him as to his rights and responsibilities under the law. Having no defence to make, he plead guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, November 13th; after which he was remanded to prison to await his execution, which occurred about a mile west of the court house, on the Rocheport road, and between the present residences of Mrs. Cornelius Maupin and Mr. Jacob W. Strawn. Jerry Orear was sheriff.

DRUNKEN RIOT IN ROCHEPORT — CITIZENS' MEETING.

On Saturday, March 6, 1858, two young men, citizens of Howard County, by the name of Joysen Patton and William Thomas, came to Rocheport early in the day, and as soon as practicable got drunk, and commenced yelling and screaming like devils, and making use of very obscene and indecent language, until about four or five o'clock, when they mounted their horses and commenced riding up and down the streets in a most furious and defiant manner. One of them, Col. Patton, drew a Colt's revolver, and rode his horse upon the pavement, which was densely crowded with men and children, and put spurs to him and tried to ride over every person on the sidewalk, and had his pistol presented at the crowd as he passed, threatening to kill any person who would attempt to arrest him in his lawless career. At this juncture of the game, Officer Thornton made his appearance with a posse of citizens, and called upon the rioters to surrender themselves to the authorities of the town, which request they spurned, and bid defiance to the officer and his assistants, and threatened to kill any man who would dare touch them. The officer, determined on executing the law, rushed upon the rioters and ordered them to stop, saying that they should not be punished except by due process of law, at which time Patton wheeled his horse, facing the officer and about one hundred people, and deliberately fired two shots into the crowd, one of which struck J. L. Lewis' coat in the left breast, but did him no injury. Mr. Thornton then drew a revolver and discharged one shot at the rioters without effect, whereupon Patton fired his third shot, the volley passing over the heads of the crowd and striking a family residence. The depredators then turned and fled, and several gentlemen with the officer pursued them several miles from town, and would doubtless have arrested them, but one of the pursuers was unfortunately kicked by a horse, and was thought to have been seriously injured, but was not.

These disorderly proceedings aroused the latent indignation and temperance sentiments of the people to such an extent that they met in the town hall on Tuesday, March 9th, when, on motion of Hugh L. Forsythe, Dr. George B. Wilcox was called to the chair, and Frank D. Evans appointed secretary.

On motion of James B. Watson, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon those who were engaged in the liquor traffic at Rocheport, and request them to give up their stock of liquors, to be re-

turned to St. Louis, and that the committee be empowered, on behalf of the citizens, to purchase said liquors, which motion was unanimously adopted. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at early candle-light.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, T. F. Clayton was called to the chair and F. D. Evans appointed secretary.

The chair made a report that the committee to whom was delegated the power to purchase the liquors in the town, had so far performed their duty as to take possession of eight hundred dollars' worth, which they had purchased from the venders, subject to a reshipment to St. Louis, which report, on motion, was adopted.

On motion of Martin Staley, a committee of three was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed R. S. Robinson, Dr. A. Patton and Martin Staley.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, In view of the untold miseries which have been inflicted upon the human family by the liquor traffic, and our determination to wage a war of extermination against said traffic in our midst—

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the action of the committee appointed by the meeting of this morning, in taking charge of the liquors in this town.

2. That having purchased all of the stock of liquors now on hand, we are determined that no more liquor shall be landed at this place to be sold in any shape or form whatever.

3. That a committee of sixty-eight be appointed, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the object of the second resolution.

F. D. EVANS, *Sec'y*.

T. F. CLAYTON, *Ch'n*.

Which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Committee of Vigilance, appointed by the Chair: G. B. Wilcox, E. Hulett, Dr. A. Patton, T. F. Clayton, Jno. Glazier, Thos. Chapman, Thos. Waller, Col. J. Corbett, Jno. A. Evans, J. B. Jones, McWelsh, Ro. G. Lyle, Wm. Gellaspie, Frank Bentley, Dr. Jno. Wilcox, L. Bentley, Peter Ross, H. W. Crow, R. S. Miller, L. Burroughs, W. W. Morgan, J. R. Clayton, Ro. Wood, Jas. Tindall, H. Tummy, Jas. A. Hill, Jno. Funk, J. W. Davis, B. F. Dimmitt, Jno. S. Lewis, A. B. Potts, Jas. B. Watson, Jas. H. Chandler, H. G. Hopper, Gen. Hatton, Geo. Raulins, S. Conrad, Jno. S. Clayton, Jno. Evans, Sr., Jas. Thornton, Geo. Watts, Jno. Smith, Geo. R. Wilson, Jno. R. Adair, Allen Bysfield, Jno. A. Wallace, S. M. Bradley, Geo. W. Freeman, W. Crump, O. T. Stevens, David Bailey, Jos. Burger,

Martin Staley, Jos. Conrad, W. T. Evans, Jno. W. Roberts, E. Inman, Jno. Q. Orr, Jas. Bradley, Ed. Miller, H. L. Forsythe, J. H. Chambers, W. H. Bailey, J. J. Lampkins, John Shanks, Jas. C. Orr, F. D. Evans.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

In November, 1857, the following soldiers of the war of 1812, all of whom were then residents of Boone county, and all of whom, without exception, are now dead, petitioned Congress to pass a law granting the soldiers of that war pensions for life. The age and place of nativity of each are given with their names : —

David Todd, born in Kentucky; aged 71 years and 6 months; health good.

Norborne B. Spottswood, born in Virginia; aged 67 years and 2 months; health indifferent.

Hiram Phillips, born in Virginia; aged 66 years and 6 months; general debility.

John Davenport, born in Virginia; aged 64 years and 6 months; partly deaf; wounded at the battle of River Raisin.

Berkley Estes, born in Virginia; aged 60 years.

John Barnes, born in Kentucky; aged 64 years and 8 months; partly deaf.

Abraham Davenport, born in Virginia; aged 77 years; general debility.

Cyrus Lusk, born in Kentucky; aged 61 years and 3 months; health good.

James King, born in Kentucky; aged 62 years; very indifferent health.

Gabriel Parker, born in Maryland; aged 66 years; health good.

Henry Berry, born in Kentucky; aged 60 years; health first-rate.

John Green, born in Kentucky; aged 67 years; in feeble health.

James Green, born in Kentucky; aged 71 years; weakness.

Isaac Williams, born in Pennsylvania; aged 66 years and 7 months; health not very good.

Thompson Hardin, born in Virginia; aged 72 years; health indifferent.

William Sims, born in Kentucky; aged 67 years; health feeble.

Benjamin Brookshire, born in North Carolina; aged 61 years; health feeble.

John Weller, born in Virginia; aged 67 years; health good.

Samuel B. Todd, born in Kentucky; aged 64½ years; health tolerable (wounded in battle).

Hugh Melvin, born in Kentucky; aged 73 years; health feeble.

Lemuel B. Searcy, born in Kentucky; aged 63 years; health but common.

Allen Coats, born in North Carolina; aged 87 years; very stout, but deaf. (In Dudley's defeat.)

Fleetwood Herndon, born in Virginia; aged 64 years; health tolerable.

Cornelius Vanausdale, born in Virginia; aged 65 years; health feeble.

John Caruthers, born in Virginia; aged 64 years; nearly blind.

John Barclay, born in Kentucky; aged 66 years; sorely afflicted.

Greenbury Jacobs, born in Virginia; aged 73 years; health good.

James Thomas, born in Virginia; aged 65 years and 5 months; badly afflicted.

Elijah Stephens, born in North Carolina; aged 73 years; health tolerably good.

COUNTY CLERK'S SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

On Tuesday night, July 13, 1858, the iron safe in the county clerk's office in Columbia was blown open with gunpowder, and upwards of \$400 belonging to Judge Woodson, County Clerk, stolen

therefrom. The thieves broke the fastenings off the shutters of the front window and thus effected an entrance to the office. The heavy iron safe was then rolled from its place near the wall, turned over front upwards and after powder was introduced through the key hole the two doors were blown off their hinges. The first or outside door was thick and heavy; yet it was blown against the ceiling of the roof tearing off the plastering on a spot the size of the door. None of the papers were injured or taken. No clue to the thieves was ever discovered.

LARGEST TAX-PAYERS IN 1858 AND 1881.

The following is a list of twenty-two of the largest tax-payers in Boone county for the years 1858 and 1881, respectively. For the list of 1881 we are indebted to the *Columbia Herald*:—

FOR 1858.		FOR 1881.	
1. Eli E. Bass . . .	\$852 95	1. James S. Rollins . .	\$1,234 02
2. James S. Rollins . .	370 19	2. James T. McBain . .	1,106 67
3. Austin Bradford . .	367 11	3. R. B. Price . . .	841 21
4. George R. Jacobs . .	309 36	4. John C. Conley . .	798 34
5. Moss Prewitt . . .	294 19	5. Jefferson Garth . .	741 04
6. M. G. Singleton . .	273 52	6. Joel H. Haden . . .	711 88
7. Jefferson Garth . . .	273 16	7. George A. Bradford .	662 04
8. Fielding Curtis . . .	272 38	8. R. T. Prewitt's estate	615 09
9. F. B. Fullenwider . .	228 00	9. James Harris' estate	512 28
10. Wm. C. Robinett . .	218 48	10. N. T. Mitchell, Sr. .	478 06
11. James M. Gordon . .	205 08	11. J. K. Rogers . . .	475 45
12. Newman B. Starke . .	199 70	12. O. Guitar	472 22
13. Capt. Wm. Smith . .	199 51	13. Silas W. Warren . .	462 94
14. H. M. Clarkson . . .	193 89	14. J. H. Waugh	444 05
15. James Harris	192 93	15. John Machir	438 14
16. John C. McKinney . .	190 94	16. E. C. More,	412 24
17. Dr. Wm. McClure . .	180 52	17. John S. Clarkson . .	411 30
18. William Cochran . .	185 90	18. Daniel Mayer	403 73
19. John Machir	185 11	19. S. E. Lenoir	381 54
20. Archibald W. Turner .	160 72	20. W. W. Tucker . . .	380 55
21. John W. Rollins . . .	159 57	21. J. S. Moss	374 91
22. John H. Field	149 90	22. B. P. Ritchie	267 72
Aggregate taxes of the 22, \$5,662 21		Aggregate taxes of the 22, \$13,725 42	

COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On November 29, 1858, a meeting was held in Columbia to organize a library association, of which Warren Woodson acted as president, and Dr. Fayette Clapp secretary. W. F. Switzler, George C. Swallow and Robert L. Todd were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which they reported to a subsequent meeting and it was

adopted. The association was permanently organized December 20, 1858, by the election of the following officers:—

President, Warren Woodson; Secretary, Robert L. Todd; Treasurer, R. B. Price; Librarian, Thomas Y. Gentry; Executive Committee, Jonathan Kirkbride, Moss Prewitt and W. F. Switzler; Library Committee, J. J. Jacob, X. X. Buckner and Joseph K. Rogers.

The association established a circulating library, purchased a large number of books, and for several years held a prosperous career, but in time its members failed to hold meetings, and the books were finally deposited in the University library, where they now are.

PRICES OF NEGROES HIRED AND SOLD IN 1859.

It will be interesting as a matter of history, especially to the younger readers of this volume, to record the prices at which slaves were publicly hired for one year and sold for life, in Columbia, on January 1, 1859, Wm. Lampton, auctioneer, as follows:—

BELONGING TO WILLIAM SUTTON.

Ellen, aged about 12 years . . . \$50 00	Harrison, aged about 8 years . . . \$1 00
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BELONGING TO MORGAN BRYANT'S ESTATE.

Harriet, 15 years to April 1st, 1859 . \$8 00	Nancy 12 years, to April 1st, 1859 . \$2 25
Henry, 14 years, to April 1st, 1859 . 22 00	

BELONGING TO J. H. WILKERSON'S ESTATE.

Milly and child \$90 00	Charlotte \$46 00
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BELONGING TO JOHN SHOCK'S ESTATE.

James, aged 24 years \$201 00	Kirk, aged 13 years. \$56 00
Elijah, aged 16 years 156 00	| Nat, aged 11 years 20 00
Green, aged 15 years 151 00	

BELONGING TO MARY SHOCK'S ESTATE.

Mary and child \$55 00	Peter \$202 00
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NEGROES SOLD.

J. S. Clarkson's <i>Mary</i> , 23 years, to	Estate Rev. Dr. Hall, <i>Alex</i> , to J.
H. R. Cowden \$1,110	F. Burnham. \$336
<i>Willis</i> , to J. H. Waugh 310	|

W. H. IRWIN'S NEGROES, SOLD ON TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT.

Eliza and child, to T. C. Parker . . \$1,140	| J. F. Burnham's <i>Dave</i> , 9 years, to
John, 10 years old, to Robert Lemon . 610	| J. Maddex \$450
Jack, 9 years old 660	| A. Sublett's <i>Mary</i> , to H. R. C. Cow-
Mary, 7 years old, to W. D. True . . 467	| den 1,000
Martha, 7 years, to J. M. Samuel . . 220	|

TOWN CLOCK.

The inauguration of the enterprise which resulted in the purchase of a town clock for Columbia, and which now can be seen in the

cupola of the Court House, is largely due to James L. Stephens. He made the suggestion and contributed a large amount of the means in July, 1859, and before the end of that year the clock was in position, paid for and performing its office.

CHAPTER X.

THE CIVIL WAR COMMENCED—HISTORY FROM 1860 TO 1863.

Presidential and Congressional Election of 1860—Contest between Rollins and Henderson for Congress—"Minch or Munch," which?—A Laughable Anecdote—The election of Mr. Lincoln—Boone County Southern Rights Meeting, in 1861—Union Meeting in Boone, in 1861—Capture of Camp Jackson—First Federal Troops in Boone—Sweeney's Raid on Rollins' Farm—Attempt to Assassinate Col. Switzler—Gen. Prentiss Visits Columbia—Cols. Glover and Birge's troops in Columbia—Fight at Mount Zion Church—Federal and Confederate Accounts—"Merrill's Horse"—Arrest of Citizens Oath of Loyalty—Union Military Display—A Federal Soldier Disgraced—Arrival of Col. Odon Guitar in Columbia—Military Suppression of the Columbia *Standard* Newspaper—Columbia Trustees Ousted—Flag Presented to "Merrill's Horse"—Death of Lieut. Theo. Brooks—Col. Guitar at Jefferson City—Roster of his Staff and Officers—July 4, 1862, in Columbia—Pursuit of Porter—Fight at Moore's Mill—Battle at Kirksville—Fight at Compton's Ferry and Yellow Creek—Rebel Guerrillas visit Columbia and Release the Prisoners from Jail—They go to the *Statesman* Printing Office to Destroy it, but are Dissuaded from Their Purpose—Col. Switzler Appointed Military Secretary of Arkansas—Burning of Mount Zion Church—Flag Presentations—Gen. Guitar's Headquarters at Columbia—Sword Presented to Him—61st Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia—Col. Joseph B. Douglass.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM 1860 TO 1863.

* Those thus marked were elected.

AUGUST 6TH, 1860.		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
GOVERNOR.			
Sample Orr.....	1,522	*James S. Rollins.....	1,514
Hancock Jackson.....	68	J. B. Henderson.....	1,062
*C. F. Jackson.....	1,066		
Total.....	2,656	Total.....	2,576
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.		SENATOR.	
T. J. C. Fagg.....	1,501	*C. H. Hardin....	1,431
M. M. Parsons.....	50	J. L. Stephens.....	1,193
*T. C. Reynolds.....	1,086		
Total.....	2,637	Total.....	2,624

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.		NOVEMBER 4TH, 1862.	
*John W. Harris.....	1,438	CONGRESS.	
John P. Horner.....	1,232	*J. S. Rollins.....	1,024
*J. M. Gordon.....	1,287	Arnold Krekel.....	3
J. W. Roberts.....	1,025	Rollins' majority in the District.....	5,426
SHERIFF.		STATE SENATOR.	
*John M. Samuel (no opposition).....	2,598	*J. M. Gordon.....	975
ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, NOV. 1860.		Thomas Ansel.....	11
Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat).....	578	REPRESENTATIVES — TWO ELECTED.	
John Bell (Union).....	1,671	*Dr. W. B. Todd.....	616
John C. Breckinridge (Democrat).....	652	*Wm. Slade.....	603
Abraham Lincoln (Republican).....	12	F. T. Russell.....	544
FEBRUARY 21ST, 1861.		J. G. Shelnutt.....	64
DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.		SHERIFF.	
*Eli E. Bass.....	1,865	*James H. Waugh.....	694
*Joseph Flood.....	1,964	James R. Harris.....	397
P. H. McBride.....	397	COUNTY JUDGE.	
*Warren Woodson.....	1,764	*David Gordon (no opposition).....	939
F. F. C. Triplett.....	334	COUNTY TREASURER.	
Jefferson F. Jones.....	348	*Moss Prewitt (no opposition).....	935

1860. — Population of Boone County.....19,486.

Nothing of very startling public interest occurred in Boone County during the year 1860. The most notable event of the year in the county, and in the nation as well, was the Presidential election — in some respects the most remarkable in the history of the Republic, and will long live in our public annals with the freshness of a new event. It was immediately preceded by the most important proceedings in Congress and among the people which, up to that period, had occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. “Switzler’s History of Missouri” says that “among these may be mentioned, as of the greatest significance, the renewal of unexampled violence of the slavery agitation, the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820, the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, the passage of the personal liberty bills by several of the Northwestern States, the John Brown raid at Harper’s Ferry, in Virginia, and the belligerent and disunion utterances of various distinguished and trusted leaders of the South.

“While the popular excitement occasioned by these events was at its height, the Presidential canvass of 1860 was opened. In the number of the parties to it, and the character of the gentlemen composing the

tickets presented for the support of the American people, the canvass was a faithful reflex of popular sentiment, for while it is true the slavery question was the chief issue in the struggle, it assumed a multiplicity of forms, and separated the people of the United States into four grand divisions, each represented by its national convention and nominees for President and Vice President. It was, therefore, a quadrangular contest; and could not fail, on account of the inflammable nature of the questions discussed and the highly respectable character of the tickets presented, to excite the profoundest interest in every State in the Union."

In Missouri, so far as the State ticket was concerned, the contest was quadrangular, for the Republican, or Lincoln party, presented J. B. Gardenhire as a candidate for Governor,—the vote for president in the State being: Douglas, 58,801; Bell, 58,372; Breckenridge, 31,317; Lincoln, 17,027. Whole number of votes cast, 158,579; the Douglas electors carrying the State over the Bell by only 429 votes. More than half the votes given to Mr. Lincoln (9,945) were cast for him in St. Louis. He received only twelve votes in Boone County, one in Columbia, three in Ashland and eight in Claysville.

For Governor, each of the parties (Lincoln excepted) had candidates: Sample Orr, Bell-Everett or Union; C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, and Hancock Jackson, Breckenridge Democrat, who, it was understood, represented the more ultra pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. Orr's majority over C. F. Jackson, 456.

Boone County felt an unusual interest in the State and Congressional canvasses, because two of her distinguished citizens were candidates — Odon Guitar for attorney-general, against J. Proctor Knott (D.) and James S. Rollins for Congress, against John B. Henderson (Douglas Democrat). Both Guitar and Rollins were candidates on the Bell-Everett, or Union ticket. Guitar's majority in Boone, 399, Rollins', 452; in the district, 253.

The Bell-Everett national ticket was nominated at Baltimore, and the platform adopted. It was comprised in a single sentence: —

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Col. Switzler was a delegate from Missouri to the convention, and it was on his motion that Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, was made the candidate for Vice-President.

Great enthusiasm was excited in Boone County and in the State in the Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional candidacy — one of the national political ditties of the campaign used by the Bell-Everett Union party, being the following: —

Friends of the Union, from each mountain and valley,
Now let your glad voices responsively swell;
 From hamlet and cot, let Freemen now rally,
 And list to the notes of the NATIONAL BELL.
 Our glorious Eagle spreads his wings now asunder,
 Which Democrats strive to fetter and chain;
 But the peal of our BELL, in tones of loud thunder,
 Shall teach them that all their corruption is vain.
 "The Constitution — The Union — the Enforcement of Laws."

No Congressional canvass in the State ever attracted more interest, was characterized by more excitement or conducted with more ability than the canvass between Rollins and Henderson. Both of them were leaders of acknowledged statesmanship and eloquence, tact and courage, and large concourses of enthusiastic and admiring friends flocked to their appointments, and made the welkin ring with their applause. The anti-slavery agitation was rapidly reaching a climax, and the institution of slavery — its history, its constitutional guarantees, its influence upon the destiny of Missouri, and the measures and parties most likely to secure it against interference, were topics of universal and angry debate. Very naturally, therefore, one of the questions at issue between Rollins and Henderson was, as the district in the aggregate was largely pro-slavery, which was the more worthy of being trusted in the national councils by a constituency largely interested in the stability of the "peculiar institution." Each charged the other with being unsound on the question, with having Freesoil, if not Abolition, sympathies, and therefore unworthy of support. But there were two counties in the district, St. Charles and Warren, in which there was a large German or Freesoil element, Republican in sentiment, whose support was essential to the success of one or the other of the candidates.

Therefore the effort of both candidates seemed to be to conciliate and receive this independent or Freesoil vote, residing mainly in Warren and St. Charles counties. But it was extremely dangerous, as both of them well knew, for either of them to go too far in the work of conciliation, lest they might be seriously prejudiced in the minds of the voters in other parts of the district, which were known to be generally and violently pro-slavery in their views.

Both of the candidates were known to be liberal in their views on the slavery question, and yet at that critical period of its discussion it required a good deal of adroit management and skilful eloquence to steer clear of the breakers which presented themselves on the sea



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of party politics, lest in attempting to avoid shipwreck on the Scylla of Freesoilism on the one hand they did not go to the bottom on the Charybdis of Pro-slaveryism on the other.

They had an appointment to speak in the village of Marthasville in

Warren county, and as good luck to Rollins would have it, Henderson was too ill to be present ; but Frederick Muench, the leader of the German Freesoilers, was, and he and his friends gave a very attentive hearing to the eloquent address of the Major. After its close Mr. Muench politely waited on the Major, and they discussed not only a bottle of German-made wine together, but the political situation of the district. Mr. Muench frankly complimented him on his speech and told him he thought the Germans could safely intrust the principles advocated by them to his hands, and therefore would use his influence with them to support him, all of which was " flannel " to the Major's anxious and patriotic heart.

This was the first meeting between Rollins and Muench, but precisely what passed will perhaps never be known, as Mr. Muench is dead and the Major may have forgotten. Beyond doubt, however, it was this meeting and Henderson's absence from the speaking that decided the contest in favor of Rollins, whose majority in the district was only 254.

But we are now about to touch " the funny bone " of the subject. A few days after the meeting and while he was yet under the influence of Rollins' liberal views on the slavery question and his finely turned periods, Mr. Muench, without Rollins knowing anything of his intentions to do so, wrote a letter to a German Freesoil paper at Hannibal in which he expressed a preference for Rollins over Henderson, saying he believed the Germans might safely support him, that he had met him and found him a very interesting and persuasive gentleman, etc.

The letter to the Hannibal paper was translated into English, and for Henderson's benefit re-published in the *St. Louis Republican*, which advocated his election ; and on the morning of their joint discussion at Sturgeon, reached there a short time before the hour of speaking. Rollins did not know it had appeared in print, but Henderson got hold of a paper containing it, and in his opening address made a terrific onslaught on Rollins for having been bargaining with the German Freesoilers of Warren and St. Charles to vote for him on the ground of his Freesoil principles.

Rollins promptly jumped to his feet and defiantly denied it. Henderson responded — " I will prove it on him ; I charge that one Mr. Minch, a German, has written a letter urging the Germans to vote for him, and after he had an interview with Minch." Rollins denied

he knew any such man as Minch; thereupon Henderson read the letter somewhat to Rollins' embarrassment. Portions of the crowd hurrahed for Henderson, but Rollins rose with much equanimity, real or assumed, and said defiantly — "Read the name of the author." Henderson did it, "Frederick Minch." "Spell it," said Rollins, and Henderson spelled it — "M-u-e-n-c-h." Rollins — "The name is *Muench* not *Minch*; you can't cheat the people; you can't play such tricks on me with impunity; you have changed his name!"

About this time Henderson's hour expired when Rollins took the stand and said: "Fellow-citizens, you see the advantage Henderson is taking of you and of me; I denied I had ever heard of such a man as *Minch*, and he changed his name to Minch to entrap me into that denial. It was *Munch* not *Minch*; I know *him*; he is a gentleman and a patriot and a man of sense, which I fear Henderson is not."

All the Whigs were satisfied and shouted for Rollins, and Mr. James Palmer (since deceased), one of the largest men in the county and an ardent Henry Clay Whig mounted the stand and shouted, "Rollins is vindicated triumphantly. Henderson changed the name of the writer of the letter and thus attempted to mislead our gallant leader, Rollins. No man who will do such a thing is entitled to the votes of Whigs or Democrats, and I now move that we all vote for Rollins." And he put the vote and there arose in response a thundering *aye*, and Palmer (without putting the other side) declared it carried unanimously, and in the midst of the excitement and uproar moved that the crowd adjourn to the nearest saloon and take a drink, which they did, leaving Henderson discomfited and crestfallen, and Rollins triumphant and cock of the walk.

And all because Henderson said *Minch* instead of *Munch*.

THE ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency spread the wildest excitement throughout all the slaveholding States, and fanned to a flame the smouldering fires of disunion and civil war. Very soon after it was announced, the State of South Carolina seceded from the Union, and thus placed herself in the vanguard of those States which sooner or later madly leaped into the vortex of revolution and anarchy. This event greatly excited and deeply moved, not only the people of Boone

County, but of the entire State, for it was quite natural that a large slaveholding county like Boone, in the interior of the only border slaveholding State west of the Mississippi River, should give evidence of much concern in regard to every movement calculated to shake the foundations of the Federal Union or the stability of the institution of slavery.

Near the closing scenes of the year 1860, the people of the county anticipated the future with kindred emotions of hope and despair, fearing that the Union was in imminent peril, and that the torch of civil war might very soon blaze in skies hitherto cloudless and serene. And the sequel proved that their forebodings of evil were not groundless. The secession of South Carolina on December 20, followed during January by the secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Georgia, were events of dire portent and well calculated to disturb the foundations on which reposed the public peace and security.

1861.—Chronologically, we are now approaching in this history the abyss of that bloody and fratricidal civil war into which our country was plunged; and we realize that in attempting to record the exciting and rapidly occurring events of the period we tread “between burning plowshares,” and are liable from various causes to unjust criticism and misapprehension. Nevertheless, it will be our purpose to record impartially the events of the war, and not to manufacture them; to do justice to its participants on both sides, to record facts as we find them, and to record them as a historian and not as a commentator. No opinion or prejudices of our own shall distort or color them, but it will be our purpose in collating the stirring events of this period to accomplish it with perfect fairness and impartiality.

The firing upon the Federal garrison at Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard, on April 11, 1861, was an event the sound of which rang through the country like a fire-bell in the night. It came with the speed of lightning on the wires to Boone County, followed very soon after by a call on Missouri by the President for four regiments of men for immediate service, the refusal of Gov. Jackson to furnish them, the organization in Columbia, on Wednesday, April 24, 1861, of the “Columbia Home Guards,” a volunteer company for the protection and defence of Columbia. Officers—Prof. E. T. Fristoe, Captain; Prof. J. J. Searcy, First Lieutenant; Richard H. Carter, Second Lieutenant; James H. Waugh, Third Lieutenant; Wm. H. Tillery, First Orderly Sergeant; W. H. Northcutt, Second Orderly Sergeant;

Joseph B. Douglass, Third Orderly Sergeant; John M. Samuel, Treasurer.

BOONE COUNTY "SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING."

Something of the temper and sentiments of a portion of the people may be gathered from the proceedings of a "Southern Rights Meeting" held in the Court House on Saturday, April 20, 1861. While it was in session three different flags floated in Columbia: the Stars and Stripes, the Border State flag, and the flag of the Confederate States. The following are the proceedings of the meeting:—

BOONE COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Boone County was held at the Court House in Columbia on Saturday, the 20th of April. On motion, Dr. C. Q. Chandler was temporarily called to the chair, whereupon S. Turner moved that a committee of five be appointed to report back a permanent organization for the meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. S. Turner, Samuel Kennon, Wm. H. Duncan and Arthur P. Clarkson, who retired for the purpose named. During the absence of the committee, Capt. F. F. C. Triplett, by the request of the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a clear, forcible and satisfactory manner, the substance of which is set forth in the resolutions annexed. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:—

Chairman: Judge P. H. McBride. Vice Presidents: Dr. C. Q. Chandler, David Powell, James Ryan, Col. E. E. Bass, Isaac Williams, Judge Alexander Persinger, Allen B. Orear. Secretaries: C. Maupin, F. K. Lynch, Dr. Alex. Spence.

The report of the committee, on motion of Capt. Triplett, was adopted, and the persons named repaired to their respective stations. On motion of Col. John W. Rollins, a committee of two from each civil township was appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the meeting. Just as the committee retired, a number of gentlemen, bearing aloft the flag of the Confederate States, with fifteen stars emblazoned thereon, edged their way into the crowded court room and were greeted with three cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. S. Turner was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, alluding briefly to the causes of our National troubles, and reviewing in an eloquent and

patriotic manner the many insults and injuries which have been heaped upon the South by the fanatics of the North; appealing to his countrymen to rise in their majesty and vindicate Southern honor, concluding amid great applause and cheers for "Old Virginia," and the addition of another star to the Confederate States. Calls for "Dixie" by the band, etc. The committee on resolutions then made the following report:—

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by a warlike policy towards the Confederate States of America, in sending an armed fleet to the port of Charleston and in notifying the authorities of South Carolina that he "would provision and reinforce" Fort Sumter peaceably if allowed, but forcibly if necessary, thereby provoking an attack by the Confederate troops on Fort Sumter, and involving us, regardless of the wishes, prayers and entreaties of every patriot throughout the length and breadth of our prosperous and happy country, in all the horrors and devastation of a civil and servile war; and

WHEREAS, He has withdrawn the Federal troops from our frontier posts, and placed them in a position for active service against our brethren, leaving our frontier citizens in a defenceless condition and exposed to the ravages of the merciless savage; and,

WHEREAS, He is actively engaged in fitting out and sending to the Southern coasts armed vessels laden with provisions and munitions of war, with orders sealed to all but himself and his counsellors and other minions of destruction; and in divers other demonstrations of a warlike character, in the movements of both land and naval forces, exciting just apprehensions in the minds of the people of South, that he intends an invasion of their soil and the subjugation of them into obedience to the Federal laws. And in open defiance to the warning voice and solemn admonitions of the border slave States, to stay his hand and avoid the shedding of blood, while they were engaged in a noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing struggle to adjust our National difficulties, preserve our once glorious Union, and save our government and our people from the inevitable ruin and devastation that must necessarily follow in the train of a civil war, he has called on the Governors of the several States for seventy-five thousand men to accomplish his diabolical work of destruction, turning loose upon us the dogs of war, thirsting for blood and carnage, and thus blasting forever all hopes of a reconciliation between the belligerent sections of our country; he has forced upon the border slave States the alternative of taking their position in the fearful struggle, either with the fanatical Abolition and negro-worshipping States of the North, in the subjugation of their brethren of the South, with whom they are identified by the strongest and most indissoluble bonds of interest, honor, institutions and blood, or of uniting their destinies with their sister Southern States and resisting to the death the tide of Northern fanaticism and aggression which threatens to overwhelm and annihilate the dearest rights and liberties of a free and independent people. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we unhesitatingly link our destinies, our interest, our honor, our fate and our all, for weal or for woe, with our Southern brethren; and we will, as an unholy, unjust and unnatural war is forced upon us, unsheathe the civil sword in defence of our rights and hold it up (reeking with fraternal blood) to the gaze of the civilized world, as a faithful witness of the justice of our cause.

2. That the secession of a State, or the withdrawal of the powers delegated by it to the Federal Government, is but a peaceable, sovereign, inherent and inalienable right of a free people (from whom all good governments derive their just powers), to change, throw off, or revolutionize their government when it becomes oppressive or dangerous to their rights, liberties or institutions.

3. That the committee appointed by the State Convention for the purpose of calling that

body together when the state of the country demanded it, are earnestly requested to convene said body at as early an hour as is practicable, that it take such action as will place Missouri in her proper position with her sister States of the South who have been compelled by the fanaticism of the North and by Federal aggression to resume the exercise of the powers delegated by them to the Federal Government.

4. That the Governor of the State of Missouri be and is hereby requested to take speedily such steps as are requisite to put our State in a defensive posture, and to place her on a war footing.

5. That we regard with scorn and contempt the demand made by Abraham Lincoln on the Governor of Missouri for troops to aid in carrying out his unholy and iniquitous crusade for the subjugation of our Southern brothers, under the specious and insidious pretext of enforcing the laws of the Federal Government and preserving the Union and the Constitution, which has been by him and his party grossly insulted, violated and trampled under their unhallowed feet. And we most cordially indorse the prompt, manly and patriotic response of Governor Jackson to his presumptuous demand.

6. That the course of John B. Henderson, and the opinions avowed by him in the late session of the Missouri convention, are inconsistent with our honor, interest and feeling, and that we request him not to assume to act as our delegate in any convention or consultation of the border slave States.

7. That we totally disapprove of the votes given by the convention refusing to pledge Missouri against Federal coercion and in favor of seceding with the other border slave States.

8. That the people of the several counties throughout the State be requested to meet in convention, and that they recommend that the State Convention be convened at as early an hour as practicable, and to instruct their delegates to vote for the immediate withdrawal of Missouri from the Federal compact.

9. That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with our delegates, and instruct them to vote for the immediate withdrawal of Missouri from the Federal Government, and to propose memorials to the voters of our district, to be signed by them, requesting the immediate resignation of such as may refuse to comply.

10. That the adjournment of the convention to December, after it had by its votes determined to do nothing under any circumstances to change the Federal relations of the State, was apparently designed to prevent the people from selecting delegates of different sentiment to meet and alter the condition of things, and was, therefore, anti-republican in spirit and design.

11. That in view of the perilous condition of public affairs and the inauguration of civil and probably servile war, we deem it prudent and proper to take such steps as will crush out and suppress discontent and insurrections among slaves and free negroes, and to prevent them from being tampered with or instigated to disobedient and rebellious acts by any designing white men who may be regarded as enemies to our peace, security and happiness. It is therefore recommended that meetings be held as soon as convenient in each civil township in the county to consider the premises and adopt such measures as may be deemed best.

12. That all who concur in the above resolutions are cordially invited to a participation in this meeting and a co-operation with us in the promotion of all its objects, regardless of past party divisions or prejudices.

And upon motion of Col. John W. Rollins, were unanimously adopted. As each resolution was read, loud and deafening applause ensued. The whole batch of resolutions was voted for not only unanimously, but with a vim never before witnessed here. Col. Rollins, responding to a call, delivered a brief but eloquent speech, de-

claring his entire devotion to the South — that their destiny was one for weal or for woe, glory or shame; that he would apply the torch to his own home — that he would see the verdant fields of the South burnt black and crisp — that he would go farther: that he would lay the knife to his last child rather than purchase their security by a cowardly and shameful submission to Black Republican rule! The Colonel was loudly and rapturously applauded.

The venerable vice-president, Judge Persinger, for twenty-four years Judge of the County Court, was vociferously called for. In response, the Judge referred to his past political associations. He said that he was formerly a Whig, afterwards acted with the American party, and still later a member of the Union party; that he had taken strong Union ground during the contest for delegates to the late State Convention, actuated as he was by the delusive hope that proper compromises would be made, the Union reconstructed, and quiet restored; that this hope gradually gave way as Lincoln's acts, one by one, were made known, until now no hope was left — that one course only was left for Missouri; that her interest, honor, sympathy and destiny was with the South. He was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause and "Go on, old man, we want to hear from you."

Col. Eli E. Bass (delegate to the State Convention), one of the vice-presidents of the meeting, was called for and took the stand. Col. Bass said: — "Fellow-citizens: I am glad you have given me an opportunity here to-day, since there seems to be great dissatisfaction among you at the course pursued by me as your delegate to the State Convention, of explaining my vote upon the amendment offered by Mr. Bast, of Montgomery, to the third resolution of the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations." Col. Bass stated that he voted nay under a misapprehension of the import of the amendment; that a day or two before the vote was taken he had seen a proposed amendment of Mr. Bast, which the latter said he intended to introduce, and which at the time of voting he understood to be under consideration; that he (Col. Bass) was then and would still be under similar circumstances opposed to *that* amendment which differed wholly in its effect from the one finally presented by Mr. Bast, of Montgomery; that he was astonished afterwards to see his vote recorded against the Bast amendment; that he cordially indorsed said amendment. The Colonel further stated that he approved of the proceedings and objects of the meeting — when, on motion of S. Turner, Col. Bass was exonerated by the meeting from any reflection or cen-

sure on account of the said vote, after which, at the suggestion of the chair, three cheers were given for Governors Jackson and Magoffin. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A similar meeting expressing similar sentiments, was held in Rochepoort, on April 19, of which Dr. C. I. Chandler acted as president, and B. F. Dimitt, as secretary. A committee composed of Dr. John Wilcox, Dr. A. Patton, H. Wheeler, F. F. Kirby and John Shindler reported the resolutions, and a request was made that G. G. Vest and Lewis W. Robinson address them at their earliest convenience. During the absence of the committee on resolutions, "a call was made for Col. John Hinton, who responded in an able, eloquent and patriotic speech, in defence of the rights and liberty of the South, and was frequently cheered and applauded with great enthusiasm." F. F. Kirby was appointed to solicit names of members of a "Home Guard."

Having copied the proceedings of a "Southern Rights meeting," held by a portion of the citizens of Boone, during the early stages of our civil war, it is but fair that those on the other side be also heard, and for this purpose we copy from the *Statesman* of May 10, 1861, the proceedings of a

UNION MEETING IN BOONE COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice, one among the largest meetings ever held in the county convened in the Court House on Monday, May 6, 1861, to express opinions in regard to the then present crisis. At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Col. Switzler, on whose nomination Mr. James McConathy, Sr., was elected president. On taking the chair the president requested Col. Switzler to explain the objects of the meeting, which he proceeded to do in a speech of considerable length; whereupon, on motion of Elder T. M. Allen, Dr. M. R. Arnold was elected secretary.

F. T. Russell, Esq., moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the chair appointed the following: F. T. Russell, Ishmael Vanhorn, David Gordon, Henry Keene, John W. Hall, Joel Palmer, Maj. James Brown.

On the retirement of the committee, on motion of Col. Switzler, Judge Curtis Field, Jr., of Richmond, Ky., who was present in the audience, was requested to address the meeting. As, in his opinion, the crisis demanded that each State should decide for itself its own

duty, and as he was a citizen of Kentucky he did not deem it proper to take up the time of the meeting with any remarks of his own, and, therefore, begged to be excused.

Maj. Rollins was then loudly called for, and responded in a speech of an hour and a half, at the conclusion of which the committee, through Mr. Russell, their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, Civil war has been inaugurated in the United States, brought about by the extreme men of the North and the extreme men of the South; and whereas the State of Missouri occupies a position central between the two extremes, and has hitherto earnestly opposed all hostile demonstrations on the part of either; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the true policy of Missouri, at present, is to maintain an independent position within the Union—holding her soil and institutions sacred against invasion or hostile interference from any quarter whatever.

2. That we approve and indorse the reply of the Governor of the State of Missouri to the Secretary of War, in refusing to furnish troops for the purpose of coercing our Southern brethren.

3. That patriotism and policy, and the preservation of the public peace, alike require on the part of the Federal Administration a prompt and immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as a government *de facto*, and forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with it, for mutual protection.

4. That in our opinion Secession is a remedy for no evil, real or imaginary, but an aggravation and complication of existing difficulties; but if we are reduced to the necessity of engaging in the present war and strife, that then we will stand by and co-operate with the South.

5. That, to the end that Missouri may be fully prepared for any contingency, we would have her citizens arm themselves thoroughly, at the earliest practicable moment, by regular action of the State.

6. That as we hear that the Border State Convention will be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th inst., we therefore urge the delegates from Missouri to said Convention, to attend the same.

7. That we approve of the course of our delegates to the State Convention, Messrs. Woodson, Bass and Flood, and that we believe they truly and faithfully reflected the wishes and sentiments of those by whom they were elected, and that their action upon the important measures before the Convention is fully indorsed by this meeting.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Guitar moved that the vote be taken upon the resolutions separately, which motion carried. The preamble and the first and second resolutions were adopted unanimously.

When the third resolution was read Mr. Guitar rose in his place and said he had no desire to disturb the harmony of the meeting, or to influence the action of any one participating in it, that he could cheerfully indorse all the resolutions except the third and fourth, but these he could not indorse and desired briefly to state his reasons.

This, he said, was no time for men to be pandering to the prejudices of each other, no time for courting the wavering or cower-

ing before the strong; the question was narrowed down to a single issue: Are we for our country or against it? Shall Missouri abandon the Union and range herself under the ensign of the Rattlesnake and Pelican, or will she still rest under the shadow of the glorious Stars and Stripes? This was the question, the only question, demanding an answer at our hands.

The third resolution was, in his judgment, a clear recognition of the right of secession, the most *damnable political heresy ever* invented by the brain of the vilest political demagogue. He should never countenance it, either directly or indirectly.

He said the resolution required the government to recognize the Confederacy as a government "*de facto*." It had no existence, in his opinion, either as a government in fact or of right, unless we admit the correctness of the principle upon which it is founded, the right of peaceable secession; otherwise it is but *revolution inchoate*, and its consummation remained subject to the vicissitudes of war.

He said further, the third resolution required us to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern Confederacy. In answer to this he only had to say, that if the Government of the United States had become too weak or too corrupt to protect our rights and redress our wrongs we ought to *revolt* and throw it off before entering into an alliance with a foreign power.

The fourth resolution, he said, required us in any event, to join the seceded States, notwithstanding the developments of the future might show it to be our duty and our interest to unite ourselves with a central Confederacy. Be that as it might, there was one feature engrafted upon the organic law of the so-called Southern Confederacy which would forever keep him out of it; that was the right of "peaceable secession."

He said he cared nothing for the fate of the resolutions, but hoped the friends of the Union would dare to do and say what they thought was right. For himself he had not, and would not, occupy any equivocal position, when the liberties and destiny of his country were at stake. He was for his country, and should remain so. He prided himself in her glory, and was willing, if need be, to participate in her shame. If, he said, the glorious old ship of State shall be dismasted by the storm, deserted by her crew, and left to founder and sink amid the waves of anarchy which will engulf her, it would be glory enough for him to go down with the wreck.

Mr. Russell, in response, said that the fourth resolution negatived

the idea of recognizing the right of secession by denouncing secession, urging that the recognition of the Confederate States as a government *de facto* was a measure of peace, violative of no principle; that, in short, it was recognition or war, and we had to choose between them. He preferred recognition.

Maj. Rollins thought that he had an amendment which could reconcile the difficulty and satisfy all. He therefore moved to amend the resolution as follows: after the word "that," in the first line, insert "whilst we repudiate the constitutional right of secession," which was adopted, the resolution, as amended, passed with one negative vote — Mr. Guitar, a number of gentlemen not voting.

The balance of the resolutions were then unanimously adopted, except the fourth, which was voted as the third, after which, at the unanimous request of the meeting, Elder T. M. Allen gave his views as to the duty of Missouri in the present crisis, taking uncompromising ground against secession and for the Union — denouncing secession as civil war, and making an eloquent appeal to the people to maintain an armed neutrality within the Union, and not be driven away by passion and prejudice into the dangerous experiment of revolution and anarchy.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CAPTURE OF CAMP JACKSON,

On May 10, 1861, by the Federal forces under Lyon and Blair, greatly excited the people of Boone and of the whole State, for, regardless of their views as to the justness of the procedure, they looked upon it as the substantial inauguration of civil war within our borders. And so it proved, for very soon afterward it was followed by an extra session of the Legislature, seemingly with warlike intent, the sudden abandonment of the State Capital by that body and the State officers on the approach of the Federal arms, and the battle of Boonville (Monday, June 17, 1861), and the occupation of that city by Lyon and Blair.

Many of our citizens residing on the river border were in hearing of the cannonading at Boonville, and some of them were participants in the warlike events of that day. They were quick to recognize the booming of the guns as a signal of war, and those of them who on the evening of the battle saw for the first time about 150 Federal troops disembark from the ferry-boat and occupy the town had ocular demonstration of the fact that the tocsin of civil war had indeed

been sounded. These were the first government troops which "invaded the sacred soil" of Boone county. It was not long, however, before another force, coming up on a train from Mexico, disembarked at Centralia. A third and much larger force, consisting of six or seven hundred infantry and about one hundred cavalry, under command of Col. W. H. Worthington, of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, marched unheralded into Columbia quite early on Wednesday morning, September 4, 1861. They came from Jefferson City, occupied the University campus, and later in the day took up quarters in the building itself. At 6 o'clock in the evening, at the request of many citizens, Col. Worthington consented to a dress parade on Broadway, and for this purpose, the entire force marching to the strains of martial music and with the Stars and Stripes gaily glittering in the sunlight, appeared on that street, presenting that which was to all eyes, friendly and unfriendly, a magnificent pageant.

On the next day the command left for Jefferson City.

What they came for has never transpired. Certainly they did nothing, by arrest or otherwise, to indicate hostile intentions or to disclose the object of their visit.

SWEENEY'S RAID ON ROLLINS' FARM.

On Tuesday, October 22, 1861, about fifty cavalymen under command of Capt. Bob Sweeney, of Renick, marched through Columbia and encamped at the Fair Grounds. They were State or Southern troops, and it was not long before a portion of them made a raid on the farm of James S. Rollins, a Union man, and took therefrom six head of horses, among which were his carriage horses, and five head of mules, together with a two-horse wagon and all the plow harness they could find. Maj. Rollins was at the time absent in St. Louis. In the evening and the following morning they revisited the farm and pressed a sufficient quantity of corn to forage the horses of the whole command during their stay, which was till the morning after they arrived. Maj. Rollins' loss was about \$1,500. As soon as this proceeding was known, the leading secessionists expressed their strong condemnation of it, and, greatly to their credit, exerted themselves to induce Capt. Sweeney to return the property. Some of them offered, if he would return it, to furnish him an equal number of horses of their own. He seemed inexorable; but was finally prevailed upon to return a horse belonging to J. W. Lamme, taken with the balance.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COL. SWITZLER.

During the evening of Sweeney's visit, and while a crowd of citizens was in front of the *Statesman* office, some of them in conversation with Capt. Sweeney, the editor of the *Statesman* being one of the crowd, an attempt was made by a man who was an utter stranger to him, and of whose presence or even existence he knew nothing, to assassinate Col. Switzler by a pistol shot in the back. Of this demonstration he was very soon informed by another stranger, William Inge, of Pike county, a recruiting officer from Price's army, and an honorable, heroic man. In a short time, however, as he walked across the street, and when about the center of it, Mr. Inge, who followed him, detected a second attempt by the same man to draw his pistol; an attempt unseen by Switzler, whereat Mr. Inge instantly drew a large navy revolver, and presenting it towards him, denounced him as a cowardly assassin thus to attempt to shoot a man in the back who had never spoken to him, warning him that if he moved a muscle he would fill him full of holes. There the affair ended.

Late in the afternoon of Tuesday about seventy-five cavalry, under Gen. S. B. Hatton, and early in the night another company under Capt. Searcy, came into Columbia and encamped at the Fair Ground. Next morning about eleven o'clock the whole force took up the line of march for a Southern camp six hundred strong near Concord, Callaway county, where they were still encamped on Thursday morning meditating an advance upon a camp of loyal State troops said to be near Shamrock, under Gen. J. B. Henderson.

GENERAL PRENTISS VISITS COLUMBIA.

In November, 1861, Lieut. Col. Morse, of Foster's regiment of Missouri militia, from Hudson City (Macon City), visited Boone county in search of Sweeney's command, who had retreated beyond Glasgow into Chariton, whither he pursued. During the same month Gen. B. M. Prentiss, then of Quincy, Illinois, and commandant of the post of Jefferson City, remained in Columbia with a considerable force for several days. During his stay he ordered the arrest of one of his own soldiers for an outrage west of Columbia, and sentenced him to be drummed out of service without pay—which was done. General P. made a speech at the court house, had a magnificent dress parade on the street, and left for Jefferson City via Providence, his

troops cheering Maj. Rollins as they passed his residence. The Major came out and acknowledged the compliment in a ringing Union speech.

On Saturday, December 7, 1861, Captain Sweeney and about 30 of his followers were captured in Saline county, opposite Glasgow, by a Federal force under Maj. Marshall.

Early on the same night the very lamentable death of Miss Kitty Spilman, a young lady, occurred near the residence of the late Wade M. Jackson, of Howard County, occasioned by a shot from a Federal picket, belonging to troops under the command of Lieut. Weatherby, a portion of Morse's command.¹

COLS. GLOVER'S AND BIRGE'S TROOPS.

On Friday, December 27, 1861, about 200 Federal infantry, under command of Capt. John Welker, of Col. Birge's sharpshooters, reached Columbia from their encampment, Middleton, twelve miles north, and took up quarters in the University. On Sunday night they left for Sturgeon. On the next evening—the North Missouri Railroad having been burned in several places, thus cutting off communication with St. Louis—about 250 cavalry, under Col. John M. Glover and a portion of Captain Campbell's company of Birge's Sharpshooters, accompanied by several wagons, came to Columbia for the purpose of procuring supplies of flour, coffee, etc., for the Federal camp at Sturgeon. Cols. Glover and Birge were with them. Having no means with which to purchase the needed supplies, and at the early stages of the war not having adopted the policy of forcibly taking possession of what they needed, they experienced some trouble in procuring what they desired. Finally, the merchant firm of Thomas J. and S. F. Conley, who were Union men, sold them what they wanted to the amount of about \$300, for which a receipt was given; but it was some years after the close of the war, because of the red tape in the department at Washington, before they succeeded in collecting the bill.

THE FIGHT AT MT. ZION CHURCH.

On Saturday morning, December 28, 1861, several previous skirmishes between Federal forces belonging to the Third Missouri Cavalry,

¹ In the skirmish with the Confederate force near Renick, on the night of December 21, Lieut. Col. Morse was wounded in the thigh by a gun shot and died of the wound.

Col. John M. Glover commanding, and sharpshooters of Col. J. W. Birge, all under command of Gen. Prentiss, and a confederate force commanded by Col. Caleb Dorsey, culminated in an engagement at Mt. Zion meeting-house, fifteen miles northeast of Columbia, which assumed the proportions of a battle. The following is

GEN. PRENTISS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTH MISSOURI, }
PALMYRA, Mo., January 4, 1862. }

Capt. John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Missouri:

In pursuance of a special order, received on the evening of December 23, 1861, I proceeded from Palmyra for Sturgeon on the morning of the 24th day of December, with five companies of the Third Missouri Cavalry, Col. John M. Glover commanding. I arrived at Sturgeon on the evening of the 26th. During the following day, having learned that there was a concentration of rebels near the village of Hallsville, in Boone County, I sent forward one company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Howland, to reconnoitre in that vicinity. Capt. Howland proceeded to Hallsville, but found no rebels. After proceeding about two miles beyond, his advance guard encountered the rebels in force, commanded by Col. Caleb Dorsey. Capt. Howland endeavored to draw off his company, having taken nine prisoners, but was overpowered. Being wounded, and having lost his horse, he was taken prisoner, with one private of his company. The remainder of his men made good their retreat, arriving at Sturgeon at nine o'clock P. M. Having learned the position of the enemy, I immediately ordered five companies of cavalry, Col. John M. Glover commanding, and five companies of sharpshooters, Col. Birge commanding, numbering in all four hundred and seventy, to march at two A. M., at which hour I started, and after marching a distance of sixteen miles, at eight o'clock A. M. of the 28th inst., I found one company of rebels, commanded by Capt. Johnson, in position to the left of the road leading from Hallsville to Mt. Zion. I ordered two companies of sharpshooters to pass to the rear of the enemy, and one of cavalry to dismount and engage them in the front, it being difficult for the sharpshooters to attain their position unperceived, the enemy manifesting a disposition to retire.

Col. Glover opened fire, and succeeded in killing five, and capturing seven prisoners, from whom I learned the number and position of the main force. The enemy being posted at a church, known as Mt. Zion, in Boone County, and one mile and a half in advance, numbering near nine hundred men, I ordered the cavalry under Col. Glover forward, accompanied by two companies of Birge's sharpshooters. Col. Birge, with them, arriving near the encampment, one troop of cavalry were ordered to dismount and engage the enemy. The sharpshooters were afterwards ordered through a field on our right to skirmish with the enemy's left, and if possible drive them from the woods.

The firing being heavy, these three companies not being able to drive the enemy from his cover, Col. Glover, with his available force, moved in double-quick to the aid of the three companies engaged, and for half an hour longer the battle raged and became a hand-to-hand fight. Capt. Boyd's company of sharpshooters were in the midst of the rebel camp. Also, Major Carrick, with Company C, Third Illinois Cavalry. When Col. Glover arrived, the rebels could not stand the fire of our rifles and retreated, leaving in our hands ninety (90) horses and one hundred and five (105) stand of arms. The battle was brought to a close about eleven A. M.

The reserve of two companies coming into action at the moment the enemy gave way, our victory was complete. After collecting our wounded, we proceeded to collect those of the enemy, placed them in the church, and sent for farmers and friends in the vicinity to render assistance. I collected wagons, made our wounded as comfortable as possible, and at four

P. M. started for Sturgeon, where we arrived at nine P. M. Our loss in the battle of Mt. Zion and in the engagement of the evening previous is as follows: Killed, three; slightly wounded, forty-six; severely wounded, seventeen, Rebel loss: Killed, twenty-five; wounded, one hundred and fifty.

I have not been able to get a correct report of the rebel missing; but having taken thirty prisoners from the barn, their punishment is a severe one. Sixty of the rebels, with Capt. Howland and four of our men as prisoners, arrived at the camp at night, twenty miles distant from the field of battle.

Permit me to mention that our entire force behaved gallantly. I make special mention of the following officers: Col. John M. Glover, Maj. Carrick, Lieuts. Yates and Kirkpatrick, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; Col. Birge, Capt. Boyd, and Adjt. Temple, of Birge's Sharpshooters, and Lieut. Edwin Moore, my aide. I also assure you that the men behaved with coolness and daring during the engagement.

Annexed please find list of names of our killed and wounded, and list of rebel wounded, left by us at Mt. Zion. I have the honor to be, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS, *Brigadier-General*,

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF MT. ZION, DECEMBER 28, 1861, OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS—COL. BIRGE COMMANDING.

Severely Wounded.—W. Derot, Company B, since died; Sergeant Larimore, Company B; J. Manar, Company B; P. Putnam, Company B; C. H. Machie, Company H; H. Gurnon, Company H; C. Atherton, Company H.

Slightly Wounded.—A. Henoesi, Company A; John Lynch, Jesse Chambers, L. Beach, D. Martimore; W. H. Blake. Tobias Miller, Peter Edwards, Company B; Sergeant Weeks, Company D; Sergeant Lemon, Corporal Carr, J. M. Parker, J. Vinton, M. Grady, T. Slevin, Company H.

REPORT OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE SKIRMISH NEAR HALLSVILLE, DECEMBER 27, 1861.
AND AT THE BATTLE OF MT. ZION, DECEMBER 28, 1861, OF COL. JOHN GLOVER'S
THIRD MISSOURI CAVALRY.

Killed.—Hugh Gregg, Alfred Magers, G. Milton Douglass, Company C.

Severely Wounded.—Andreas Goodrich, Company A, since died; Wm. Wright, Company B, since died; Charles Carnehan, D. H. Hindman, C. C. Washburn, Company B, since died; John R. Stewart, George Barcastle, Isaac Black, Company C, since died; Wm. H. Hardin, Benjamin F. Tidell, Company E, since died.

Slightly Wounded.—Capt. J. T. Howland, Company A; F. S. Morris, Company A; Joseph Washburne, Company A; Daniel Barret, Company A; J. H. Warnesbry, James Eagle, Company B; Marion Morrell, Thos. Phillipot, Henry Ferguson, John Wessell, Thos. Kirby, John Scroggen, William Beman, Robert Allen, Company C; Herbert Reed, J. A. Flickiner, Company D; J. H. Turner, Henry Alters, Company A; Daniel Shannehan, Julius Krenling, Company B; Henry Henry, Henry S. Akers, Jesse Steele, William H. Howell, John R. Rogers, Millard Williams, Company C; William B. Davis, John Macklin, Geo. Lopez, John W. Donaldson, Allen H. Fite, Company F.

LIST OF REBEL WOUNDED LEFT AT MT. ZION CHURCH, AFTER THE BATTLE OF DECEMBER 28,
1861.

W. C. McLean, arm broken; Wm. Phillips, shot through the stomach; Wm. Swader, Callaway County (since died), right breast; Wm. T. Ives, Lincoln County, through groin; Major Thomas Breckinridge, Warren County, right arm and left breast; John H. Jones, Warren County, thigh; Samuel Barnum, Lincoln County, left shoulder; F. J. Brougham, Callaway County, neck; A. J. Parson, Montgomery County, left thigh; Robert Snead, Lin-

coln County, both thighs; C. King, Lincoln County, both thighs; W. H. Vaughn, Lincoln County, throat; C. McDonald, St. Charles County, both thighs; Abram Bramberger, Callaway County, left breast; J. E. McConnell, Montgomery County, right thigh; L. Davis, Callaway County, right cheek and neck; F. G. Henderson, St. Charles County, hand; R. S. Montford, Callaway County, calf of leg; J. Crossman, Boone County, small of back; C. Quisenberry, Boone County, right breast; — Kernan, St. Charles County, left hand and face; John Bailey, Warren County, thigh; Capt. Myers, Warren County, side; W. R. Smith, Pike County, left shoulder; — Martin, Pike County, leg; Lawrence Jacobie, Pike County, hand. Four names not obtained, dangerously wounded.

THE CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Neither Col. Dorsey nor any other confederate officer published an official account of the Mount Zion fight, otherwise it would be given here. But an intelligent gentleman, who was one of his command, and who was present during the engagement, informs us that on December 24, 1861, Col. Dorsey left Pike County, and on the 27th, at Grandview, in Boone County, which is near and west of the church, organized his forces, consisting of six companies, of about 350 men, not all armed. The officers in command were Col. Caleb Dorsey, Lieut. Col. Cole Kent, Maj. Thomas Breckinridge and E. W. Herndon, (now a citizen of Columbia), Surgeon.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 27th, this force took up the line of march, intending to camp at Mount Zion church. About a half a mile northeast of the church, the Federals came up and fired on their rear guard, wounding two of Dorsey's men, and then fell back. Dorsey pursued them, and three miles from the church overtook the retreating force, and fired upon them. A ten minutes' skirmish ensued, in which one Federal was mortally wounded, and Capt. Howland (Federal), was wounded in the thigh, and taken prisoner. Dorsey's surgeon, Dr. Herndon, extracted the ball. None of Dorsey's men were killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th, the engagement was renewed, the force under Dorsey being about 100 yards east of the church, in the brush and timber. The Federal charge upon them was with both infantry and cavalry, but was repulsed. They again charged, and were again repulsed, after which they made a third charge. The ammunition of Dorsey's command being exhausted, he determined to fall back to his wagons. The Federals advanced upon him, and took some ten prisoners. They then marched on to the church, and seeing soldiers in the building, fired on it, whereupon two of the prisoners who were in the church, ran out and said: "There are no fighting men here; this is a hospital;" hearing which the Federal fire ceased.

Gen. Prentiss then gathered up his dead and wounded, pressed teams and wagons, and returned to Sturgeon, leaving the Confederate wounded on the field, whom Dr. Herndon distributed among the farm houses in the neighborhood. Dorsey's loss: 5 killed; 35 wounded, and 10 prisoners. Prentiss' loss (estimated): 30 killed; 60 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

The gentleman who makes this report to us, also desires it to be stated that Gen. Prentiss in every respect acted the gentleman and the soldier, in regard to the Confederate wounded, affording all the assistance in his power, and detailing a guard from his own command to keep soldiers out of the church.

We learn from a different source that among Dorsey's wounded were Clifton Quisenberry, of Boone, Capt. Myers, of Lincoln, a young man by the name of Thurman, and a Mr. Swaydor, all of whom, except Capt. Myers, died — Swaydor at John Reed's, who lives near the church. One of the wounded also died at James Fulkerson's.

From another source, altogether authentic, it is learned that in the skirmish on the evening before the main fight at Mt. Zion, the following men of Co. A, 3d Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, were taken prisoners by the Confederates, viz.: Capt. Jas. T. Howland; privates Geo. Hipkins, Thos. J. Maggard, John W. Peak, A. J. Johnson, Wm. B. Hatten, W. J. Morton, A. J. Goodrich and Chas. Carnahan. Capt. Howland was badly wounded in the leg; Carnahan was struck on the occipital bone; Goodrich was the soldier mortally wounded, who died the same night.

A few days after the fight an arrangement was effected between Gen. Prentiss and Col. Dorsey, commanding the Federal and Confederate forces respectively, for an exchange of prisoners. Capt. Henderson represented the Confederates and Col. Glover the Federals, and the exchange was made at Sturgeon. The following are the names of the Federals exchanged: —

Capt. J. T. Howland, Co. A, 3d Mo. Cavalry.
 Wm. Morton, Co. A, 3d Mo. Cavalry.
 Wm. Hatten, " " " " "
 Sergeant J. C. Miller, Co. C, 3d Mo. Cavalry.
 " W. S. Grover, " " " " "
 Bugler Thos. Orton, " " " " "
 Corporal Rhino, " " " " "
 Private Frank Murray, " " " " "
 Sergeant Isaiah Null, Flagg's Regiment.
 Private Walter Scott, 81st Ohio Infantry.

After leaving Mt. Zion Church Col. Dorsey made his way westward into Perche township, and went into camp near Everett. Here he remained a day or two, when, pursuant to orders from Gen. Price, he ordered his command to "scatter," until such time as a concentration would be proper and could be effected. In February following the major portion of the command crossed the Missouri and made its way to Price's army.

" MERRILL'S HORSE."

1862. One of the prominent incidents in the military history of Columbia, and of Boone County, was the advent into the former, on Thursday, January 2, 1862, of a large portion of the Second Cavalry regiment, Missouri Volunteers, known as "Merrill's Horse," and commanded by Col. Lewis Merrill, Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Shaffer and Maj. John Y. Clopper. This force pitched their tents in the University campus, made officers' quarters, and established a depository for Commissary's and Quartermaster's stores and a military prison, in the University. They garrisoned Columbia until about the 1st of July, when the headquarters of the regiment were moved to Warrenton.

Merrill's Horse came to be well known in Missouri. It fought in almost every quarter of the State, from Cherry Grove, in Scotland County, to Bloomfield, Stoddard County. It fought at Silver Creek, Pierce's Mills, Compton's Ferry, Kirksville, and other places in this State, and did much service in Arkansas.

During the stay of this force in Columbia many citizens in various parts of the county were arrested, a few of them tried by court-martial, some of them banished from the State, some of them condemned to death (but never shot) for bridge burning, recruiting within the Federal lines, violations of parole, etc., and several hundred of them required to give bond and take the following oath:—

I, —————, of my own free will and accord, do solemnly swear before Almighty God, and in the presence of these witnesses, without any mental reservation and with full intent of mind and heart to keep the obligation, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Federal Government of the United States, above all allegiance to any other State or government; that I will support and uphold the Constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri, and that I will neither encourage, aid nor assist, by word or deed, any who are now or who may hereafter be in rebellion against the Government of the United States as lawfully constituted, and that I will by all peaceful means in my power discourage and discountenance the present rebellion against the said Government. So help me God.

UNION MILITARY DISPLAY — A FEDERAL SOLDIER DISGRACED.

On Monday, February 11, 1862, there was a very imposing military pageant in Columbia, attended by an unusual exhibition of the rigor of military discipline.

On their march from Boonville to Danville, and *en route* for the field of battle in Tennessee, three infantry regiments under command of Col. Worthington, acting Brigadier-General, passed through Columbia and encamped near the farm of Dr. Jacobs, six miles east. The column consisted of the Fifth Iowa, Col. Worthington; Forty-seventh Illinois, Col. Bryan, and an Ohio regiment under Col. Groesbeck, with a battery of six pieces under Captain Sharp, and about 130 wagons. The whole made an immense train. When the front of the column reached the brow of the hill west of town, a halt was ordered and Capt. Sharp discharged two of his pieces, waking up all the region round about, after which, with martial music by three bands, and the Stars and Stripes floating at the head of each regiment, the immense pageant marched through town.

A few miles west of town, that morning, one of the soldiers, who was on horseback, while passing the residence of James Watson, dismounted from his lame and jaded charger, and without license, bridled and saddled and rode away a gelding of Mr. Watson's. No sooner was Col. Worthington advised of this fact than he ferreted out the offender, returned the horse to his owner, and secured the unfortunate man with a rope to the hind gate of one of the wagons, with a file of soldiers to guard him.

ARRIVAL OF COL. ODON GUITAR IN COLUMBIA.

Early in January, 1862, Odon Guitar, a distinguished lawyer and well-known Union man of Columbia, was authorized by Gov. Gamble to recruit a cavalry regiment of Missouri State militia — the Ninth. He entered upon the duty with alacrity, and it was not long before his efforts were crowned with success; and his regiment, after being organized, attained no mean distinction for efficiency and courage in sustaining the flag under which they marched.

On Tuesday, February 17, 1862, Col. Guitar arrived in Columbia with two companies of his regiment from Sturgeon, fully uniformed and equipped. Their entrance into Columbia was accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs and many other tokens of greeting from the citizens and by loud huzzas from the people and from Col. Mer-

rill's cavalry; the latter was drawn up in front of the *Statesman* office to receive them. It was a soul-stirring ovation. These companies of Col. Guitar's regiment were composed principally of young and able-bodied men from Boone and Howard.

The 22d of February, 1862 was celebrated in the court house in Columbia, Maj. A. J. Harbison acting as president and L. M. Switzer as secretary. Prayer by Rev. Isaac Jones. Reading of Washington's farewell address by Dr. J. H. Lathrop. Short addresses by Col. Merrill and Capt. Howard.

MILITARY SUPPRESSION OF THE COLUMBIA "STANDARD" NEWSPAPER.

In March, 1862, a military commission convened at Columbia pursuant to special orders No. 160, of February 20, 1862, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Col. Lewis Merrill, President, before which Edmund J. Ellis was arraigned and tried on various charges and specifications — substantially, that in the *Columbia Standard*, a newspaper of which he was editor and proprietor, he gave information for the benefit of the enemy and encouraged resistance to the government and laws of the United States, and that in doing so he violated the laws of war. The commission found him guilty, and sentenced him to be placed and kept outside of the lines of the State of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types and other material of the *Standard* office be confiscated and sold for the use of the United States. The finding and sentence were approved by Maj. Gen. Halleck, and by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and were executed.

The same military commission tried Wm. F. Petty, James Quisenberry and James Lane, on the charge of railroad and bridge burning on the North Missouri Railroad, about December 21, 1861; found them guilty, and sentenced them to be "shot dead at such time and place as the Major General commanding the department shall direct." On recommendation of the commission Gen. Halleck commuted the sentence to taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in \$2,000 each for future loyalty to the Government. Petty, himself, was finally released, and now lives in Texas.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES OUSTED.

By a military order issued April 19, 1862, by Col. Merrill, W. H. Tillery, W. B. Quisenberry, Thomas Selby, J. M. Samuel and W. H.

Duncan, Trustees; John Lackland, Recorder, and W. H. Northcutt, Marshal of Columbia, were forbidden to exercise any of the functions of their offices, under penalty of being arrested and tried for military offence.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO "MERRILL'S HORSE."

On Monday, April 28, 1862, a flag was presented to the regiment of Col. Lewis Merrill (Merrill's Horse) by the loyal citizens of Columbia and vicinity, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of their services. At the appointed hour the portion of the commands of Cols. Merrill and Guitar, then stationed in Columbia, formed as infantry in the University campus, and with banners flying and to the music of the cavalry bugle marched to the front of the court house, where the presentation was made. J. H. Waugh, T. B. Gentry, Dr. Paul Hubbard and W. B. Selby acted as a committee of arrangement. Col. Switzlér presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Landis, Chaplain of "Merrill's Horse." Dr. John H. Lathrop delivered the presentation speech, to which Col. Merrill responded.

DEATH OF LIEUT. THEODORE BROOKS.

On Saturday night, May 3, 1862, Lieut. Theo. Brooks, of Capt. Cook's Company, Guitar's regiment, with twelve men, stopped for the night at the house of John Long, four miles from Florida and eight miles from Paris, in Monroe County. Apprehending an attack during the night from about fifty armed Confederates, who were supposed to be in the vicinity, Lieut. Brooks posted sentinels at every available point. Between 12 and 1 o'clock about thirty shots were fired at the sentinel posted at the barn guarding the horses. The firing was heard at the house, and Lieut. Brooks proceeded immediately to the barn to learn the cause. As he was returning to the house he was mistaken by his own men for one of the enemy and one soldier, W. W. Conger, now of Centralia, after calling "halt," (which Lieut. Brooks did not hear) fired upon him, the ball breaking his right thigh and badly shattering the bone. He was the next day conveyed to Paris and accommodated with a room at the Glenn House, where he died on Tuesday night. His widow, who still resides at Ashland, has, ever since his death, regularly received a pension from the Government. A detachment of Capt. Cook's company escorted his remains to Salem Church, in Boone County, where they were interred.

COL. GUITAR AT JEFFERSON CITY.

On May 6, 1862, Odon Guitar, having completed the organization of his regiment, was commissioned by Gov. Gamble as Colonel, and on May 31st Brig. Gen. James Totten issued an order forming a military sub-district with the following boundaries: "Northeast and south by the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and west by a line from Warsaw, through Versailles to Mount Vernon, in Moniteau County, and that Col. Odon Guitar, commanding the Ninth Regiment, M. S. M. Cavalry, will assume military control and surveillance of said district, keeping up a system of scouts throughout the same, so that at all times he may be perfectly informed of the whereabouts of guerrilla bands and other disloyal persons within his command." Col. Guitar assumed command on June 2d, and as far as known this is the first time at which his regiment was all stationed at the same place. Col. Guitar's encampment at Jefferson City was called "Camp Totten," and on June 9th he issued General Orders No. 2, attested by Thomas Ward, post adjutant, in regard to the government of his officers and the discipline and conduct of his men.

JULY 4, 1862, IN COLUMBIA.

The portion of "Merrill's Horse" stationed in Columbia, together with many citizens, celebrated the 86th anniversary of American Independence, by a national salute at day break, a cavalry dress parade on Broadway, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Lieut. Lee S. Watson, followed by a speech by Capt. Wm. Barr.

POINDEXTER'S RAID.

During the month of August, 1862, occurred what came to be known as "Poindexter's Raid." Col. J. A. Poindexter, of Randolph County, returned to Missouri from the Confederate army, in Arkansas, and recruited in this section of Missouri, a considerable force, estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, and then sought to make his way back to Arkansas. He was pursued by Gen. Odon Guitar, and overtaken at Compton's Ferry, on the Grand River, Carroll County, and disastrously defeated, losing about thirty killed, a number of horses, arms, provisions, etc. Afterward he was again encountered by Gen. B. F. Loan, near Utica, in Livingston County, and turned south. Passing through the corner of Linn, and into Chariton County, he was again overtaken, at the crossing of Yellow Creek, by Gen. Guitar and his forces dispersed.

Poindexter's raid was a disastrous failure. His men rode for days without food or sleep, and were at last captured and defeated from sheer exhaustion. Guitar gave them no chance to halt and refresh themselves, and everywhere the militia were up and after them. Many of them were from Boone County, and a few returned home in safety, but many more were captured.

The fight at Compton's Ferry occurred August 9; that at Yellow Creek August 13. In both of these engagements portions of the Ninth M. S. M. were present and took a creditable part. A few days previously — that is to say, on July 28 — Gen. Guitar had fought and defeated a force of Confederates under Col. Jo. Porter, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A., at Moore's Mills, Callaway County.¹ Guitar had under him portions of companies A, B, G, and F, of the Ninth M. S. M.; a part of Merrill's Horse, a battalion of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and a company of militia from Pike County. Following is a list of the killed and wounded in the companies of the Ninth M. S. M. : —

Killed. — Richard Baker, George Schultz.

Wounded. — Bugler John Gallatly, in several places, dangerous (the report that he was killed is untrue); H. Shrader, in head, severe; P. Knitzer, in head, severe; L. Snowden, mortally; J. Tudor, in leg, severe; W. A. Mason, in hip and hand, severe; H. Shultz, in thigh, slight; — Fleming, in arm, severe; R. H. Breese, in head, slight; M. Dalton, in elbow, slight; E. C. Music.

The total Federal loss at Moore's Mill was about sixteen killed and fifty wounded. The Confederate loss was about the same. Boone County men participated in this fight on both sides. Among the Confederate killed were D. P. Brown and Henry Pigg, both of this county; wounded, Wm. T. Tolston, John McKinzie, John Bergen, and John Jeffries.

August 6, Gen. John McNeil defeated Col. Porter at Kirksville, the Ninth M. S. M. performing much valuable service for the Federals. The Boone County companies, under Cpts. Garth and Cook, were especially mentioned in the official reports for gallant action.

THE GUERRILLAS VISIT COLUMBIA AND RELEASE THE PRISONERS IN JAIL — THEY CALL FOR COL. SWITZLER AND GO TO THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE TO DESTROY IT — THEY CAPTURE ABOUT 80 FEDERAL HORSES.

On Tuesday, August 13, 1862, about 200 guerrillas under command of Capt. Young Purcell, of Audrain, and Lieutenant John Brown,

¹ A full account of this engagement and of the Compton's Ferry fight were prepared for publication, but omitted for want of room. — PUBLISHERS.

of Boone, made a sudden dash into Columbia from the north, by the Centralia road. Their presence in different portions of it was so sudden and unexpected, that it was with difficulty that many of the Federal soldiers, who were leisurely walking around and sitting beneath the trees, made their way past them to their encampment in the campus of the University.

The guerrilla advance guard was the first to enter, which immediately picketed the principal cross streets and all the roads leading out of town, allowing no one to pass in or out. This guard was shortly followed by about 70 more who scattered in the streets north of Broadway, leaving a large number in the suburbs behind.

After going through with these preliminaries, they proceeded to the jail, demanded the keys of the jailer, who surrendered them, and released the three confederate prisoners therein confined — Wm. R. Jackson of Audrain, Wm. Rowland, and Amos Marney, Jr., both of this county, the latter a cousin to the confederate Captain Purcell. The release of these men appeared to be the principal object of their visit to Columbia, for shortly after this was accomplished they evacuated the town creating no further disturbance.

But while this was going on, squads of them, some intoxicated, were ranging up and down the streets swearing and hallooing at a terrible rate. A party of them halted in front of the *Statesman* office and inquired for Colonel Switzler, but were informed that he was absent, he having left early on the previous evening for St. Louis *via* Jefferson City. They then swore with a vengeance that they had come to demolish the office, and were about proceeding to the work when the interference of Lieut. Brown and some of the citizens, Southern men, prevented it. It was with reluctance that they could give up this long and dearly cherished design. Happily, however, they injured nothing. One of them ordered down the Union flag floating in front of Redmond's daguerrean gallery and trailed it in the dust as he rode through the streets singing songs and shouting for Jeff. Davis. Such conduct as this characterized many of them whilst in town, but the body of them were more civil and more disposed to be quiet.

The pickets kept up a continual firing, the Federals returning it when they could, from behind houses and fences, but no one was injured, though several citizens narrowly escaped.

Whilst these things were going on in town a party of the invaders

went to a pasture belonging to Maj. Wm. S. Cave, one mile north of town and captured 81 head of government horses—the farm now owned by Col. E. C. More. The horses were grazing in the pasture, and were guarded by four men, all of whom escaped except one — Daniel W. Rogers — who, it is supposed, was wounded as he was taken prisoner. They also took a horse from Mr. Jere Orear, a citizen of Columbia. The government horses taken were very inferior animals, some of them scarcely worth driving away. Out of the whole number, they got only about twenty fit for service of any kind. About 15 were afterwards recovered.

About 5 o'clock they left town by the Mexico road, and camped that night on the farm of John Read, near Mt. Zion Church.

MILITARY SECRETARY IN ARKANSAS.

In August, 1862, Hon. John S. Phelps, of Springfield was appointed by the Secretary of War, Military Governor of Arkansas, who appointed W. F. Switzler, Military Secretary of that State, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry. Amos Eno, of New York City was appointed adjutant. They immediately took up their headquarters in Helena, Ark., then garrisoned by Maj. Gen. S. B. Curtis, with 25,000 soldiers. Col. Switzler, in October following, resigned and came home.

BURNING OF MOUNT ZION CHURCH.

On Sunday, September 22, 1862, a detachment of an Iowa regiment stationed at Mexico, and at the time in command of a Lieutenant by the name of Hartman, appeared at Mount Zion Church, about 12 miles northeast of Columbia, and burned it to the ground. They also burned the dwellings and barns of Robert H. Gay, and Elijah Crisman, in the same neighborhood. It is not known that they were ever arrested and punished for these outrages.

In August, 1862, Col. Guitar, 9th Cavalry, M. S. M., was promoted by Gov. Gamble, to be Brigadier General in the enrolled militia, for gallant and meritorious services recently rendered, and was ordered to make his headquarters in Columbia, where he issued an order that all persons subject to military duty, residing in the county, report themselves at his headquarters (the president's house at the University), for enrollment on or before September 25th. John Corbit, enrolling officer.

Under this order about 2,100 citizens were enrolled.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.

On Thursday morning, the 30th of October, 1862, a rich and beautiful silk flag, on behalf of the Union ladies of Columbia and vicinity, was presented to the command of Gen. Guitar, the Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M., Hon. J. S. Rollins making the presentation speech, and Gen. Guitar responding. On the same occasion, R. L. Todd, Esq., presented a beautiful banner to Company B, Captain Garth responding. Still another banner, no less beautiful and appropriate than the others, was presented by Hon. J. S. Rollins to the Ninth Cavalry, accompanied with an appropriate address from Maj. Rollins, and a stirring response from Gen. Guitar. The scene of the presentations was in front of the court house, the troops being drawn up conveniently and appropriately, in columns, and the speakers standing on the steps of the portico.

At the battle at Lone Jack, in Jackson County, Missouri, Capt. J. B. Watson and W. T. Parker, of this county, were killed. Capt. W. was shot in the head. Mr. Parker was a son of Gabriel Parker, of this county.

NEW ORDER — COL. GUITAR.

General Merrill, at his own request, having been relieved of the command of the Enrolled Militia of this (9th) Military District. Gen. Guitar was appointed to the command, with headquarters at Columbia. The District was composed of the counties of Boone, Randolph, Howard, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Ralls, Pike, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles. Maj. Luther T. Hayman was appointed Asst. Adjt. General of the District.

Lt. W. B. Kemper was promoted to Brigade Quartermaster, of this District, with the rank of Major.

SWORD PRESENTED TO COL. GUITAR.

On Saturday night, November 29, 1862, at the military headquarters in Columbia (the president's house in the University campus), the ceremonies attending the presentation of a magnificent sword to Gen. Guitar occurred, as a token of esteem and regard on the part of his Union friends in Boone County. The sword was manufactured in Philadelphia, at a cost of about \$150, and is a superb piece of workmanship. The scabbard is plain, but highly polished, and exhibits a richly golden color. Near the top of it, next to the hilt, is engraved in silver the portrait of Washington. On the other side are engraved

the words: "*Presented to Brig. Gen. O. Guitar by his Union friends of Boone County for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Moore's Mill, Little Compton and Yellow Creek.*"

The hilt is of solid silver, with golden guard, and bears the engraving of an eagle in combat with a serpent. The end of the hilt is surmounted with a golden eagle. The blade is executed of the finest steel, highly polished. On it, in beautiful colors, is engraved the goddess of liberty, with the letters "U. S."

R. L. Todd made the presentation speech to which Gen. Guitar responded.

Orders were issued December 16, 1862, that Gen. Guitar's regiment leave Columbia and make its headquarters at Rolla, Missouri, and that Col. J. B. Douglass, with Captains Miller and Lamme's companies of enrolled militia, garrison the post. Lieut. James A. Adams remained as Provost Marshal.



CHAPTER XI.

THE CIVIL WAR. — CONCLUDED.

Election Returns — Confederate Assault on the Columbia Jail — Skirmish on Cedar Creek — Hon. J. S. Rollins "Taken in" by Confederate Guerrillas — Celebration of Union Victories — Union Meetings — Negro Exodus — First Provisional Regiment — Murder of M. E. Oldham — Depreciation of Slave Property; a "Likely" Negro for \$200 — Negro Recruits — Desperate Fight at Dripping Springs — The Gosline's Lane Fight; Capture of a Federal Wagon Train; Eleven Federals and One Bushwhacker Killed — *The Carnage at Centralia* — Massacre of 23 Unarmed Federals by Bill Anderson — Horrible Scenes — Annihilation of Maj. Johnson's (Federal) Command by the Bushwhackers and Guerrillas under George and Tom Todd, Thrailkill, Anderson and Poole — A Fight without a Parallel — Federal Loss 123; three Guerrillas Killed — Pursuit of the Guerrillas by Gen. J. B. Douglass — The Federal Draft and the Drafted — Horrible Massacre of Negroes — A Fighting Flock of Furious Fowls — Capt. Cook's Fight with Carter's Bushwhackers in Perche Township — "The Morning Cometh" — Peace at Last — Another Draft, but Nobody Hurt — Assassination of President Lincoln — Public Meeting — Gov. Fletcher's Appointments — Spencer Rifles for the "Boone County Tigers" — Rollins Robbed Again — Surrender of Jim Jackson's Band — Independence Day, 1865 — General Re-union of the People — Brethren in Unity Once More — Claspings Hands Over the Bloody Chasm — Capt. Cook's Company Relieved; End of Military Occupation — Railroad — Agricultural College — Federal and Confederate Soldiers' Record.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM 1863 TO 1866.

* Those thus marked were elected.

NOVEMBER, 1864.		SHERIFF.	
PRESIDENT.		Jeremiah Orear 333 | *John F. Baker 526	
Geo. B. McClellan, Dem. 808	*Abraham Lincoln, Rad. 244	Total 859	
McClellan's majority 664		MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	
GOVERNOR.		Francis T. Russell 57 | John W. Jamison 48	
Thos. L. Price, Dem. 818	*Thos. C. Fletcher, Rad. 218	J. B. Redmond. 57 | *W. F. Switzler 599	
Price's majority 600		*Thos. B. Harris 603 |	
CONGRESS.		For holding constitutional convention 174	
Odon Guitar, Dem. 809	*G. W. Anderson, Rad. 190	Against 339	
Guitar's majority 619		COUNTY JUDGE.	
CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.		*James W. Daly (no opposition) . . . 791	
*A. J. Harbison, Dem., (no opp.) . . . 684		COUNTY TREASURER.	
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.		*Moss Prewitt (no opposition) . . . 812	
Thos. J. Sutton 99	John Berkebile 99	COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
*Jno. W. Harris 574	*Boyle Gordon 670	*J. W. Hickam 382 | T. J. Gillaspie . 168	
William Slade . 90	Wm. W. Todd . 163	James Lampton 200 |	
Jno. G. Shelnut 35			

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

JUNE 6TH, 1865.		COUNTY JUDGES (THREE ELECTED).	
*For new constitution	132	*James Harris 618	James W. Daly 308
Against	1,763	*John W. Hall . 423	David Gordon . 234
Shall the railroads pay their	{ Yes . 10	*James Arnold . 321	John Berkebile 191
bonds?		J. R. Crosswhite 228	
	No . 1,431		
NOVEMBER 6TH, 1866.		CIRCUIT CLERK.	
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.		*Jno. M. Samuel 552	R. L. Todd . . 268
Wm. F. Switzler 636	*George W. Anderson . . 178	Samuel's majority 284	
Total	814	COUNTY CLERK.	
STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.		*Warren Wood-son 366	Joseph B. Douglass 200
John F. Williams, Dem. . 681	*T. A. Parker, Rad. . . . 135	H. M. Cook . 251	
SENATOR.		COUNTY TREASURER.	
John A. Hockaday . . . 645	*Paul Hubbard 166	*R. B. Price . 595	J. H. Waugh . 169
Total	811	Price's majority 426	
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.		COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
*James S. Rolins 308	John B. Allison 82	*J. W. Hickam 220	James Lampton 145
Wm. Leach, Jr, 11	Jno. G. Shelnut 9	M. H. Harris . 189	Miles J. Henley 99
I. I. Blair . . . 82	*Rollin Lyman 321	J. C. Gillaspie . 162	H. P. Potts . . 4
SHERIFF.		SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION.	
*James C. Orr . 605	John F. Baker 220	*Jeffers'n Garth 678	Isaac T. Jeffrey 146
Total	825	Garth's majority 532	
		COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.	
		*James A. Henderson . . 480	H. H. Grey . . 158
			E. G. T. Ross . 60

CONFEDERATE ASSAULT ON THE COLUMBIA JAIL.

1863.—About 12 o'clock on the night of January 11, 1863, a band of Confederates, numbering about fifteen, entered Columbia for the purpose of releasing six or eight Confederates therein confined, on indictments by the civil authorities, based on charges of horse-stealing and perhaps other criminal offenses. The jail was guarded by a single sentinel, who, hearing the approach of the Confederates, withdrew to the court house, where the remainder of the guard, numbering six or eight men, were lodged. It appears that one of the Confederates, Chas. McGhee, of this county, came in advance of the band for the purpose of capturing or killing the sentinel. McGhee, in the darkness of the night, mistaking one of the windows of the jail for a sentinel, fired thirty odd buck shots into it. When his companions came up they mistook him for the guard and one Confederate fired on him, a charge of buckshot entering his back and lodging in his breast. They then visited the house of the jailer for the purpose of getting the keys, but the jailer had escaped with the keys to the court house. During this time, the

guards lodged in the court house kept up a constant firing. The Confederates, finding the place too hot for them, left on a double quick, without entering the jail or committing any damage.

McGhee lived in great agony for three hours, but, before his death, gave the names of several of the parties engaged in the raid, viz.: John Brown, Thomas Cave, J. Drury Pulliam, Sidney Jackman, of Howard, and John Yates.

A SHARP SKIRMISH ON CEDAR CREEK.

On Wednesday morning, January 21, 1863, a squad of E. M. M., from Columbia, numbering about twenty men, under command of Lieut.-Col. F. T. Russell, went on a scout in search of a Confederate camp, reported to be in the forks of Cedar Creek, near Boonsboro. When the command got in the neighborhood of the hiding place, it was divided — a portion under Col. Russell and the balance under Capt. Hubbard Williams. It was not long before two of the militia, J. W. and A. L. Scott, brothers, were fired upon from ambush by the Confederates, the former wounded in the back, and the latter in the head and knee. The escape of the latter was miraculous. He spied a Confederate behind a tree, and both raised their guns at once, the Confederate's gun firing first, the ball entering Scott's cap above the brim and cutting the skin on his head.

These shots opened the ball, and they were succeeded for several hours by irregular skirmishing, searching, retreating, pursuing — resulting finally in the capture of four captains, three of whom had recruiting commissions on their persons, viz.: James Wilson and George Langston, of Boone; Alex. Muir, of Cooper, but more recently of Nebraska City, and Capt. Primrose, of Knox County. Four others escaped, among them, very narrowly, Dr. Julius McGuire, of this county, whose horse, saddle and equipments were captured.

Col. Russell, with his squad, found the Confederate camp to consist of one tent made of bed-ticking, blankets, cooking utensils, provisions, etc. It seems dinner was in progress when the militia flushed the camp, for the wheat dough was kneaded and the bacon was in the pan ready for frying.

Capt. Wilson and Langston had an eventful time of it. The former, in his attempt to escape, lost his cap and threw away his coat and gun, afterwards concealing himself in a pile of drift-wood in Cedar Creek. Capt. Langston went into the subject much deeper, for he immersed his whole body in the creek, his head only emerging

from the water, and this in the midst of a pile of drift-wood. George, who is a very clever fellow, got rather a cold bath, but the militia took him in out of the wet.

HON. J. S. ROLLINS CAPTURED BY GUERILLAS.

On Wednesday, July 1, 1863, about 5 o'clock P. M., James S. Rollins and Warren Woodson left Jefferson City on their return home, taking passage on a steamboat. The boat landed at Providence at 10 o'clock. That night, shortly thereafter, a band of guerillas from fifteen to twenty-five in number, dashed into the town on horseback, under the command of Capt. Drury Pulliam. Riding up in front of Mr. J. W. Lamme's store, they inquired for Maj. Rollins, who, presenting himself at the door, Capt. Pulliam dismounted and arrested him, at the same time ordering two of his men to guard him closely and not allow him to leave the store-room. In a few minutes the whole band took possession of the store and commenced indiscriminate plunder, from the most valuable down to the smallest article which they could lay their hands upon. Maj. Rollins remained in the store while this pillage was going on, giving to them an occasional word of good advice. One of the band, under the *nom de plume* of William Hunter (a great desperado), denounced Mr. R. as a "d—d old Abolitionist and Lincolnite;" said that he had been after him for a long while, and that now he meant to "kill and send him to h—ll." After the plundering ceased, Maj. Rollins had a short conversation with Capt. Pulliam, who was altogether civil in his language, and, upon the intercession of several ladies who were present, the Major was released. Besides Capt. Pulliam, Russell Palmer, of this place, and the aforesaid Wm. Hunter (the same man who was engaged eighteen months before in plundering Maj. Rollins' farm), and a young Evans, of this county, were with the gang.

Two ladies living near Columbia were arrested by order of Capt. H. N. Cook, commander of the post of Columbia, for insultingly getting off the sidewalk into the gutter, in order to avoid passing beneath a Union flag, on July 4, 1863.

FALL OF VICKSBURG CELEBRATED.

Friday night, July 10, 1863, the Union victories achieved at Vicksburg, Helena and Gettysburg were celebrated in Columbia by illumination, firing of cannon, speeches, etc. Volleys of fire crackers exploded upon the sidewalks, serpentine fireworks careered through

the air, while rockets shot with whizzing sound and fiery tails athwart the sky. The cupola of the University was brilliantly illuminated by the soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry and the enrolled militia, and the windows of many of the business houses, offices, and private residences blazed with light. About 9 o'clock the soldiers on duty, in command of Lieut. Marshall H. Harris, Capt. Cook's company, Guitar's regiment, marched from their quarters into town, and forming a line in front of the post office, then in the building on court house Street now occupied by Wm. Booth's restaurant, the people collected there to hear speeches. Lieut. Harris, from the balcony, called the concourse to order, and Col. Switzler proceeded to address those present. He was followed by Mr. J. V. C. Karnes, and he by Maj. A. J. Harbison. The speeches were listened to with marked attention and were vociferously cheered throughout. The exercises of the evening were closed by a national salute from Sergeant Conger's anvil battery.

PROVOST MARSHAL, NINTH DISTRICT.

In July, 1863, Wm. F. Switzler was appointed by President Lincoln Provost Marshal, under the conscription act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for the Ninth Congressional district, composed of the counties of St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Audrain, Lincoln, Pike, Monroe and Ralls, with headquarters at Mexico. S. J. Reynolds, of Pike, surgeon; Wm. B. Adams, of Montgomery, commissioner, and Wm. W. Davenport and Jonas Whitney, clerks. Lewis M. Switzler was deputy provost marshal, and James T. Harris and Wm. Hunter, enrolling officers for Boone County. In January, 1864, the headquarters were moved to St. Charles, where Col. Switzler discharged the duties of his office until October, 1864, when he was removed, he supporting Gen. McClellan and not Mr. Lincoln for President, and Wm. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery, was appointed his successor.

UNION MEETINGS IN COLUMBIA.

On Saturday, July 18, 1863, a Union meeting was held in the court house, in Columbia, to consider the state of the country, the ordinance of emancipation, to indorse Gov. Gamble's administration and the conduct of our delegates to the Convention.

An organization was perfected by the election of Hon. Jas. Rollins as permanent president. On motion of W. F. Switzler Gen. F. R. Conway and Wm. Boggs, Esq., were elected vice-presidents and J. V. C. Karnes and L. M. Switzler secretaries. On motion of W. F.

Switzler the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of nine to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and objects of the meeting. The chair appointed the following :—

Col. W. F. Switzler, Dr. E. R. Arnold, Wm. Whist, J. T. Henry, J. W. Daly, Moss Prewitt, Wm. H. Allen, J. W. Harris and Wm. C. Robinett.

During the retirement of the committee Maj. Rollins addressed the people in favor of the restoration of law and order in Missouri, and the subordination of the military to civil authority. He advised the people to acquiesce willingly and peaceably in the ordinance of emancipation, saying that the plan adopted by the late Convention for the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri, was the best that, under the circumstances, could be secured.

He was particularly severe on the radical or revolutionary party in the State who, regardless of law, are seeking to do away with the work of the Convention, and to overthrow the Provisional Government of Missouri. He branded them as traitors to peace, to law and to the security of the State. All agitation of the subject of slavery in Missouri should now cease, and the people of the State should ply their wonted avocations undisturbed by local dissensions and divisions. It was their duty to sustain with a strong arm the General Government and the Provisional Government of the State, to put down agitation, to support and defend the laws and to kill or drive from the country lawless brigands of whatever name or character.

He denounced the instigators of the rebellion as guilty of a great wickedness, second only in criminality and atrocity to the murder of the Savior of mankind.

Maj. Rollins's speech was warmly applauded. After the conclusion of his remarks, W. F. Switzler, chairman of the committee, reported resolutions in favor of the Union, against the rebellion and guerilla warfare and bushwacking, in favor of law and order, and the subordination of the military to the civil authority, indorsing Gov. Gamble as an unselfish patriot, a Christian statesman and a wise ruler, and the votes of our delegates to the State Convention—Warren Woodson, Eli E. Bass and Joseph Flood—in voting for the ordinance of emancipation as the wisest and best policy they could adopt under the circumstances, by which we are surrounded.

The resolutions were passed unanimously and enthusiastically.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. Switzler addressed the audience in a speech, in which he took strong grounds for sustaining

the Government in an unrelenting prosecution of the war to a restoration of the Union, for sustaining the administration of Gov. Gamble, and for a willing support of the ordinance of emancipation. He denounced, in unqualified terms, the demagogues heading the radical faction, who strive to keep alive the slavery issue in Missouri. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned.

NEGRO EXODUS.

The existence of flagrant civil war practically abolished slavery, despite all constitutions and laws, for the legal ligament which bound the slave to the master became a very brittle and uncertain tenure. Therefore, as early as the summer of 1863, the negro exodus began and slaves abandoned their masters with impunity. Later in the year the adult males left in large numbers for the army, and for other States, and very few of them were reclaimed — most of them never.

FIRST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT M. M.

On September 1, 1863, Col. Joseph B. Douglass, Sixty-First Regiment E. M. M., was promoted to Brigadier General, and under an act of the Legislature, and by the authority of Gov. Gamble, took command (as colonel) of the First Provisional Regiment, with the following staff: Alex. F. Denny, Lieut. Col.; Majors, Lewis P. Miller, James C. Bay and Robert Barclay, Jr.; Adjutant, Frank D. Evans; Quartermaster, R. G. Lyell; Surgeon, Wm. Blair; Assistant Surgeons, Jordon Hayes and William A. Brown. Officers of Company A.: B. P. Ritchie, Captain; Thomas A. Arnold, First Lieutenant; John G. Strode, Second Lieutenant. Company K.: Samuel L. Cully, Captain; Miles J. Henly, First Lieutenant; John I. Orr, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters of the regiment, Mexico. The regiment was mustered out of service in February, 1864.

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.

About 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, September 24, 1863, a diabolical murder was committed by a squad of Federal soldiers, on the person of Martin E. Oldham, who resided four miles west of Columbia.

About the hour mentioned, four armed men dressed in Federal uniform came to the door of Mr. Oldham's residence and demanded admittance. One of them came in dancing, and in a few moments another came in, presenting his pistol and ordering the citizens pres-

ent out of the house; there being six in number in the house at the time, names as follows:—Joseph Gooding, a Mr. Johnson, Leonidas Scott, William Oldham, J. R. Payne and John Meredith. These armed men ordered them out of the house, in line, and said: “We will settle that thing damn quick.” They also ordered three horses caught, which was done. Martin E. Oldham had by this time come up to where the citizens were, and was formed in line with them. The deceased asked permission to go to the house and change his clothes, which he did, accompanied by one of the soldiers. One of the men calling himself Captain, took Mr. Johnson to one side and conversed with him. They ordered M. E. Oldham and Joseph Gooding to mount their horses and go with them, leaving the balance of the citizens where they were. In about fifteen minutes Mr. Gooding returned from the direction of Robert Scott’s, and the deceased did not return with him.

They took Mr. Oldham a short distance from his house, and hung him by the neck to the limb of a small tree, until he was dead, cut him down, and left him lying upon the ground. Such was the verdict of the coroner’s jury. Coroner: George W. Rowland; Jurors: Thomas J. Gillaspy, Sr., foreman; J. B. McMickle, James H. Stephens, Robert Lemon, Ishmael Vanhorn and C. P. Hultz.

Mr. Oldham was an old citizen of the county, a man of family, and what was then called a secessionist.

Four soldiers of the Ninth M. S. M.,—Odell, Leadbetter, Weddell and Maples,—were arrested for the crime, indicted by the grand jury and committed to jail. At the May, 1864, term of the Boone Circuit Court, they obtained a change of venue to Audrain County, and on Thursday, June 9, 1864, James H. Waugh, sheriff, took them to St. Louis for safe keeping and lodged them in prison.

After much delay the prosecution was *nolle pros’ed*, it is believed by military order, and the prisoners discharged.

COLD THURSDAY.

Thursday, December 31, 1863, will long be remembered as “Cold Thursday.” The oldest inhabitants doubted whether a day so cold was ever experienced in this latitude, since Winter, in the unnumbered generations of the past, first put on its icy garments. A violent snow storm raged all day, and the thermometer ranged Thursday night and Friday morning, at twenty-three degrees below zero.

SALE OF SLAVES.

1864. In the first portion of this chapter are given the prices at which slaves were sold on January 1, 1860, before the war. In instructive contrast with the prices they then brought, is appended the following account of a sale, January 1, 1864, of the slaves belonging to the estate of John Shock, deceased, sold to the highest bidder, before the court house door, in Columbia, by Joel H. Haden and David Shock, executors; terms cash:—

Jane, aged 48 years, sold to F. T. Russell.....	\$ 86
Zerrelida, " 7 " " " Henry Shock	170
Laura, " 9 " " " David Shock	150
Jim, " 35 " " " J. H. Haden	250
Kirt, " 16 " " " Henry Shock	200
Nat, " 13 " " " Isam Williams.....	312
Hannah, " 30 " and three children, aged 6, 4 and 1 year, to J. H. Haden.....	505

Also, of a public sale on Monday, January 25, 1864, by the sheriff, of 22 slaves belonging to John W. Rollins, for cash, as follows:—

To J. T. McBain, Alex, aged 43 years.....	\$132 00
" J. A. McQuitty, Green, aged 30 years.....	80 00
" Dr. J. W. Roberts, Charles, aged 30 years.....	150 00
" G. C. Swallow, Levi, aged 25 years.....	208 00
" J. W. Lamme, Essex, aged 30 years.....	135 00
" J. W. Lamme, Joe, aged 21 years	140 00
" F. Herndon, William, aged 13 years.....	161 00
" D. Guitar, Jerome, aged 8 years.....	70 00
" J. W. Lamme, Eddy, aged 6 years	51 00
" A. L. Vandiver, Winny, aged 55 years.....	101 00
" M. S. Matthews, Mary, aged 40 years, and her child, Odon, aged 18 months.....	106 00
" Robert Schwabe, Hannah, aged 35 years.....	25 00
" D. McQuitty, Margaret, aged 30 years.....	50 00
" J. W. Lamme, Lucy, aged 30 years	145 00
" J. W. Lamme, Harriet, aged 16 years, and two children	170 00
" J. W. Lamme, Fanny, aged 12 years.....	85 00
" J. A. McClancy, Julia, aged 10 years.....	135 00
" Mrs. W. F. Switzler, Laura, aged 9 years.....	93 00
" M. S. Matthews, Morgan, aged 4 years	43 50
Twenty-two negroes	\$2,080 50

On Saturday, at a constable's sale, a very likely negro man, Dick, aged 21 years, was bought by Wm. F. Switzler for \$126 00; the slave sold was the property of Columbus B. Hickam.

NEGRO RECRUITS.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Russell, 61st Regiment., E. M. M., was Assistant Provost Marshal in Columbia for enlisting colored volunteers in accord-

ance with General Orders No. 135, and he accepted the appointment and enlisted a large number. He resigned the position in July.

A SOLDIER OF "MERRILL'S HORSE" TAKEN FROM THE STAGE AND SHOT.

On Wednesday, July 20, 1864, the bushwhackers stopped the Centralia stage at Hallsville, in this county, en route for the railroad, and inquired if there were any soldiers aboard. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes and a furloughed soldier of "Merrill's Horse," by the name of James Palmer, a young man of Cedar township, in this county, were in the stage, the latter dressed in citizen's clothes. Palmer told his name and acknowledged being a soldier, whereupon they ordered him out of the stage, cursed him and told him he was the very man they wanted, took his pistol from him, opened his trunk, and marched him off on the road leading west from Hallsville into a woodland belonging to the late Wm. Dunn, and shot him. On the 24th his body was found not far from Red Top church, covered with logs and brush. Capt. Smith, who then commanded the post at Sturgeon, ordered the people of that neighborhood to bury his body, which they did.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BUSHWHACKERS NEAR DRIPPING SPRING.

About the middle of August, 1864, this county had been cursed with the presence of quite large bodies of guerillas and horse thieves, wandering in armed bands over the county, and robbing the citizens night and day indiscriminately, of whatever property they possessed. General J. B. Douglass, the military commander of this district, being well posted in regard to their movements, made such a disposition of a small portion of his forces as to give the outlaws to understand that they must cease their depredations in this quarter. In pursuance of this object, on Tuesday, August 16, he sent a company under the command of Captain Carey, of the 3d M. S. M., to a point some ten miles northwest of Columbia, where it was understood that Clif. Holtzelaw, and his band, were in considerable force, numbering probably 100 men, near what is called the Dripping Spring. On his arrival there he ascertained that the 17th Illinois, under the command of Captain Hibbard, had arrived on the ground the day before, and that on Monday night two of his pickets were fired upon from a cornfield and badly wounded — (one of whom died on the following night in Columbia), and that on Tuesday morning considerable skirmishing had been going on between them and the bushwhackers. Captain Carey, on his way out, was met also by Captain Cornell, of the E. M. M. and Captain Campbell, of the 9th M. S. M., with small detach-

ments of their respective companies. Coming up on the enemy, a brisk engagement ensued, lasting some three quarters of an hour or more, in which four of the bushwhackers were killed and left on the field, and from the abundant signs of blood left upon the bushes, a good many were also wounded. Twelve or fifteen fine horses were captured and quite a number of guns and pistols. There was no one killed on the Federal side, but nine soldiers were slightly wounded. The enemy retreated into the thick brush and rugged country, the engagement ceased, and the command started in the direction of Columbia. On their way down, about four miles north of town they were fired upon by another band of these desperadoes — one man was slightly wounded, and also several horses. Upon the fire being returned by the troops, they fled precipitately to the woods, scattering in every direction. This last band was supposed to have been under the command of Capt. Tom Todd, who was on his way to reinforce Holtzelaw.

The wounded men were all brought to Columbia and furnished with comfortable quarters. They were as follows: —

J. H. Hall, Company F, 17th Ill., wounded on picket duty in the arm and back; — Wintling (died), Company F, 17th Ill., wounded on picket duty in the breast and limbs; Theodoric Russell, Company L, 9th M. S. M., knee; Elisha Howell, leg, Jas. C. Matthews, neck, Wm. J. Cayhill, hip, Company G, 3d M. S. M.; Elliott Baker, arm, Simon Johnson, cheek, Lewis Perry, side, Company B, 3d M. S. M.

One of the guerrillas killed was John Kincaid, of this county, who was riding at the time of his death a horse taken from Jere Orear, of Columbia, several days ago. Another man killed was Geo. Jones, son of Lewis Jones, of this county. The guerillas did not return to bury their dead, but it was done by the women and negroes of the neighborhood. It is also definitely ascertained that sixteen guerrillas were wounded in the engagements.

THE FIGHT IN GOSLINE'S LANE — CAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN — ELEVEN FEDERAL SOLDIERS KILLED.

On Friday, September 23, 1864, a Federal train of fourteen wagons, four government wagons, and the remainder pressed for the occasion, started from Sturgeon to Rocheport. The train was escorted by about seventy men of the 3d M. S. M. under Capt. McFadden. The wagons were loaded principally with some subsistence, with ammunition, clothing and private property belonging to officers and soldiers. The majority of the wagons and teams were pressed from private citizens of the neighborhood and belonged to and were driven by

W. W. Batterton (present County Clerk), Bellfield Crosswhite, — Barnes, and Michael Spillman. George Wayne, a colored man belonging to Anthony Wayne, drove one of the teams. The escort and train travelling south from Sturgeon stopped near sunset in the lane of Sylvester F. Gosline, on section 10, township 49, range 14, about seven miles from Rocheport. A few of the soldiers were in Mr. Gosline's yard and some of them in his orchard gathering apples; most of the command and all of the wagons were in the lane about 200 yards from the house. On the west side of the house (the escort and wagons being east of the house), and running north and south, there is a narrow neighborhood lane communicating with the main lane in front and southwest of Gosline's house. Without the least warning or expectation of their presence, and very suddenly, a force numbering about 100 mounted men under Thomas and George Todd and John Thrailkill charged at full speed down this lane, yelling like Indians as they came, and made a desperate attack upon the escort and train, firing indiscriminately and with deadly effect upon the soldiers. The charge was so sudden that the Federal soldiers had not even time to form in line for battle. Under these circumstances they were scattered and no alternative left but to save themselves by flight. Some escaped by abandoning their horses and going into a corn field which was on one side of the road; and some rode across the country to Columbia and others went back to Sturgeon. Some of the soldiers had neither arms nor horses and were riding in the wagons. The train was taken possession of by the guerrillas. Among other things they got eighteen thousand rounds of ammunition, a lot of clothing, and private baggage belonging to the officers and soldiers. After the train had been robbed of everything the bushwhackers could use, the wagons and their remaining contents were burned.

Eleven Federal soldiers were found dead on the ground and three negroes, Geo. Wayne being one of them, who was shot in the forehead. We have not been able to obtain the names of the soldiers who were killed.

Mr. Batterton, while sitting in his wagon on the stores with which it was loaded, holding the reins of his horses, was wounded by the guerrillas in the right shoulder, and Mr. Crosswhite in the heel.

A team belonging to James D. Patton, of Sturgeon, and driven by —, started up the road after the wagon was fired, and near Marion McKinney's ran against a tree, or was overturned in a gully, killing one of the horses.

After robbing and firing the wagon train and killing and scattering the escort, the guerillas left the scene by the same lane through which they approached it, none of them having been killed, and only one mortally wounded. Bill Anderson was not among them.

THE CARNAGE AT CENTRALIA.

MASSACRE OF UNARMED FEDERALS, TAKEN FROM A TRAIN, BY BILL ANDERSON — ANNIHILATION OF THE FEDERAL FORCE UNDER MAJ. JOHNSON BY THE FORCES OF TODD, THRAILKILL, ANDERSON AND POOLE — PURSUIT OF THE GUERILLAS.

After the fight in Gosline's lane, September 23, Geo. Todd and John Thrailkill went to Howard County and formed a junction with Bill Anderson and his company of 75 men. Rev. Tom Todd, a Baptist minister, and Si Gordon, each had a band. Todd's numbering 50, Gordon's 25, and Dave Poole had about 60. The aggregated force seemed really to have no commander, but George Todd was the leading spirit, and perhaps next to him John Thrailkill. If there was speculation as to the future, or doubt as to present purposes, "What does George say?" was the first question asked. The grim, sturdy-looking, Scotch-Canadian rode stolidly along, seeming to know what he was about, and to be revolving extraordinary enterprises. It was his design to carry out Gen. Price's instructions and "keep the Federal militia north of the river actively employed;" and finally to cross the Missouri in the neighborhood of Jefferson City, and join the Confederate army when it should make its appearance in that quarter, as it was preparing to do.

Moving northward, the guerillas passed into Randolph county. Anderson attacked Allen, then a small station on the North Missouri Railroad, near where Moberly now stands, sacked it, and passed into Monroe with the remainder of the guerilla force. An attack on Paris was contemplated, but citizens of Monroe reported that place garrisoned by Kutzner's regiment of Missouri infantry, and, remembering the Fayette disaster, Todd marched by Middle Grove and on eastward into the timbered region along Young's Creek.

About this time the pickets of Bill Anderson, who were dressed in Federal uniform, were fired on by some of the command of Capt. G. W. Bryson of Boone, who was then in that region on recruiting service by authority of Gen. Price. The firing by Bryson's men was soon discovered by him to be a mistake, they supposing

Anderson's pickets to be Federal soldiers, and a lieutenant was sent to Anderson to make the needed explanation and to propose a union of their forces. Anderson indignantly refused to receive him. "Your men are either d——d fools or worse," he said, "or you would not have fired at us. I don't want anything to do with you or any other of Perkins's men." Col. Perkins was at that time raising a regiment for the Confederate army from this section, and to this regiment Bryson's company belonged.

The guerillas made their way up Young's Creek, going southward, crossed the North Missouri Railroad about two and a half miles east of Centralia, and marched to the farm of Col. M. G. Singleton, an ex-Confederate officer then at home on parole and under bond. Here on the evening of September 26, 1864, they encamped.

Col. Singleton had plenty of forage and provisions to which the guerillas helped themselves very liberally; and forays were made into the neighborhood, and every family visited was forced to prepare food for the guests, who thus came uninvited and for the most part unwelcomed.

BILL ANDERSON'S CAMP, EQUIPMENTS AND FORCE.

The guerilla camp was well chosen. Water, grass, and shade abounded, and above all coveted seclusion, and sufficient proximity to Col. Singleton's large barn, which at night could be used by a part of the command for sleep and repose. On all sides of the camp there was a long stretch of prairie, so that a hostile force could be discovered miles away, and in ample time to prevent a surprise.

Here it was the purpose of the guerillas to rest for a few days, capture and rob a train on the railroad only a short distance to the north of them, and then hasten to a crossing on the Missouri River and to safety in Price's army.

The total number of the guerillas in camp at Singleton's farm could not have been far from 350—not many more, not many less. Poole said there were 400. Todd did not pretend to know. Thrailkill said 350. Rev. Tom Todd reported there were 325. A citizen counted them next morning as they passed through a lane and reported their number at 428, but they had been reënforced after their stay at Singleton's. Some placed the number at 300, with about 260 prepared to fight as guerrillas fight; for the equipments of a guerrilla consist of a good horse, with a good saddle and bridle, and at least

four dragoon revolvers, with every chamber of every cylinder carefully loaded.

Todd's men were thus armed and equipped for duty and for danger. There were but few shot guns or carbines in the command, and only a few revolvers of smaller size and caliber than a dragoon or navy size pistol. One of these, a five-inch Colt's, was ploughed up in the spring of 1882, on the field of James Garrard, where Thrailkill's men fought, with the wood of the handle decayed, but the metal not much injured, the silver plating not tarnished, and every chamber loaded. The night of September 26th was chiefly spent by Todd, Thrailkill, Poole and Anderson in consultation. They knew there was a Federal force at Sturgeon, one at Mexico, and one north of Centralia, somewhere between Mexico and Paris. Troops were also known to be at Columbia, and much coveted plunder. The temptation was strong to attack the latter place, capture it if possible, sack and burn it, and hasten on to Rocheport, sometimes called by bushwhackers "our capital," and there cross the river. But circumstances forbade, and it was well for them and for Columbia likewise they did forbid.

THE GUERILLAS ENTER CENTRALIA.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of September 27, 1864, the few citizens of the little hamlet of Centralia were about their ordinary avocations, unsuspecting that any event of extraordinary character was about to occur. The town then contained about a dozen houses, including two hotels, two small stores, a school house, and the depot. The hotels were small. One of them, the "Eldorado House," then kept by Col. Jo. J. Collier, is still standing, and is now occupied as a tenement house. It is a one-story frame, and a rambling L-shaped structure. The other was a two-story frame, owned and conducted by Thos. S. Sneed, and stood on the present site of the Globe Hotel. The stores were owned, one by J. W. Ball, and the other by Thos. S. Sneed, still a citizen of Centralia. The stocks were neither very large nor very valuable. There were but two two-story buildings in the place; and about the town, and especially toward the north and west of it, there were miles of open prairie.

At about the hour above named, a countryman came into the town and reported, with bated breath, that the bushwhackers were near. "There are 300 or 400 of them down at Col. Singleton's, and Quantrell and Bill Anderson and all of the rest of the big bushwhackers are at the head. Hell will be to pay in this country, now!" Near the

same time another scout came in and reported that Capt. G. W. Bryson was lying out in the woods to the north of town wounded and suffering from an encounter with Kutzner's men under Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, over on Young's Creek, or near Santa Fe, Monroe County, a day or two before. Secret preparations were being made to render him some assistance—to procure a buggy in which to remove him into the timber near Hallsville, and Dr. A. F. Sneed was solicited to visit and render him medical and surgical aid.

But lo! suddenly to the southeast a company of mounted men, probably about 80 in all, was seen approaching the town in a brisk trot. As the men were dressed in blue, at least a large majority of them, they were thought to be Federal militia; but their true character was soon made apparent. The group about the messenger who was seeking assistance for Capt. Bryson departed and the bushwhackers began to scatter about the town. Every house was entered. A few of the intruders were civil and gentlemanly, but nearly all were otherwise. "Got any grub cooked?" "Got any greenbacks?" "Are you all rebels or union?" These were the usual greetings. Replying to questions from the citizens: "We are Bill Anderson's men," they said with exultation.

Anderson himself rode straight to the Eldorado House and was soon in conversation with the landlord and Vol. Collier.

DR. SNEED'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE GUERILLAS.

Dr. Sneed passed down the street and Collier beckoned to him. When he came up said Vol Collier, "Dr. Sneed, this is *Captain Anderson!*" Imagine the doctor's sensations! "Captain" Anderson entered into friendly conversation, sitting on his horse like a knight-errant and speaking as smoothly. "This is a fine location, doctor," he said. "A pretty place for a fight. If those Feds. up at Sturgeon will come down, I will give them a twist to-day. I don't want to go up there, and I won't, but if they will come down here I'll fight them."

Just then the doctor saw his horse was being led away by a bushwhacker, and he called Anderson's attention to it. "Go and get him; tell that man I say he must not take your horse." Dr. S. started and had gone only a few steps when he was met by another guerilla with a drawn pistol. "Out with your pocket book," demanded the brigand. "Excuse me, but your captain sent me after that horse," said the doctor, not halting, and leaving the bush-

whacker nonplussed by his coolness. A few steps further another guerilla confronted him. "Hand out your pocket book," said *he*. "Excuse me," said the doctor, blandly, "but you are a little too late; I have just been interviewed by your comrade yonder." When he met other guerillas that morning who demanded his purse, the doctor always replied, "You are too late."

PLUNDERING THE TOWN — WHISKY.

Meantime the guerillas were cleaning out the town very thoroughly. The stores of Ball and Sneed were robbed of nearly every article they contained. Goods were taken for which the bushwhackers had no use — calicoes, muslins, women's shoes, even baby slippers. The robbery was wanton and indiscriminate. The depot also was plundered. There were some goods in the freight house boxed up and awaiting transmission to merchants in Columbia. Among other articles were three or four cases of boots. These were appropriated quite speedily. There was also a barrel. "What's in this?" "By golly! It's *whisky*!" In five seconds the head was broken in and "anti-prohibition" flowed down the throats of the guerillas like water after a long and sultry ride.

News of the discovery of the whisky spread rapidly, and very soon nearly all of the guerrillas, and Anderson himself, had sampled it, as experts of the border alone can accomplish a convivial feat of that character. Then the question arose as to the method of carrying a portion of it to the camp, that their "comrades in arms" might share with them its exhilarating influence, and it was soon decided that some of the new boots should serve the office of demijohns, and they were filled to the leg tops, and carried to the camp miles away.

CAPTURE OF THE COLUMBIA STAGE.

Meanwhile it was apparent that something beside plundering the town and terrorizing its defenceless inhabitants was on the programme.

"How long before that d——d train will be here?" was frequently asked. "Will the Columbia stage be in first?" was another query.

At about eleven o'clock a commotion was observed at the edge of town, on the Columbia road, and a dozen or more guerillas were galloping in that quarter. The Columbia stage, an old-fashioned "Concord," drawn by four horses driven by Joe Kelly, and owned

by Wm. J. Jordan, of Columbia, had arrived, and Anderson's men were proceeding to "interview" the passengers. They surrounded the coach, and some of them dismounted and opened the doors. "Are there any Federal soldiers in here?" they demanded. "None," was the reply. "Well, get out, all of you," said the guerillas. The stage had for passengers, James H. Waugh, sheriff of Boone County; John M. Samuel, ex-sheriff; Henry Keene, Boyle Gordon, Lewis Sharp, Columbus Hickam, Lafayette Hume and Hon. James S. Rollins, the latter then the representative in Congress from this district, and nearly all of them on their way as delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention at Mexico, before which Mr. Rollins and Gen. Odon Guitar were understood to be candidates.

The passengers were questioned, inspected and robbed, in less time than it takes to write it. "What is your name?" was asked of each passenger. "My name is Smith," said Sheriff Waugh. "My name is Johnson, and I am a minister of the Methodist Church, South," said Maj. Rollins, "and I live a few miles south of Columbia." "My name is Samuel," replied John M., "and I have been arrested by the Federals, and graduated from Lynch's old nigger yard in St. Louis." "That's all right; hand out your pocket books, all of you," demanded the robbers. Peyton Long, a lieutenant of Anderson's, and a desperate guerilla, whose home was in Clay County, and who was afterwards killed, with Quantrell, in Kentucky, robbed Mr. Samuel. Two or three had Maj. Rollins in custody, and were plying him with questions, which he skillfully answered. Two of the horses were taken from the stage and led away for use. There were Southern men and Union men in the stage, but all were insulted and robbed alike, at the point of the pistol. "We are Southern men and Confederate sympathizers; you ought not to rob us," remonstrated one of the passengers. "What do we care? Hell's full of all such Southern men. Why ain't you out fightin'?" was the retort.

After taking what "plunder" there was in sight and what was surrendered to them, preparations were made to search the passengers thoroughly. Had this been done, Sheriff Waugh and Maj. Rollins would probably have been identified and murdered, unless held as hostages or for large ransom. Waugh had his pocket full of papers pertaining to his office, and Rollins would have been recognized by his name in indelible ink on his clothing, and by his letters

and papers, as a loyal member of the hated Federal Congress. But, just as the search began, a cry arose:—

“THE TRAIN! THE TRAIN! YONDER COMES THE TRAIN!”

Away dashed the guerillas toward the depot, about 250 yards away. The passengers then wended their way toward Sneed's hotel, and to other supposed safe quarters in town. They all felt very nervous, but there was no manifestation of cowardice on the part of any of them.

An hour before the stage reached Centralia it had been stopped by J. G. Bruton, and the passengers informed of the presence of the bushwhackers in the vicinity. Some of the passengers wished to return, but the driver (Joe Kelly) said he was carrying the United States mail, and intended going on at all hazards. All then agreed to go with him.

CAPTURING THE TRAIN.

About 11:30 A. M., the regular northern bound train from St. Louis, on the North Missouri Railroad, came in sight of Centralia. At that day trains were not run by telegraph, but by schedule. Following the passenger train out from Mexico was a gravel or construction train. The passenger train carried the mail and express, and there were three coaches. Conductor Overall was in charge of the train, on board of which were some railroad officials, Joseph Gamble, Belden, and another, and also twenty-three discharged and furloughed Federal soldiers, and fully one hundred and twenty-five other passengers, men, women and children.

When the train came up near town the engineer saw the guerillas and “slowed up,” intending to run back to Mexico; but he remembered that the gravel train was close behind him, and he knew a collision would ensue, and as the track seemed clear ahead he thought he could, by putting on full steam, pass the station in safety. Accordingly he pulled open the throttle of his engine and started. But immediately some of Anderson's men behind the depot began pitching ties and other obstructions on the track, others opened fire on the train, and a large squad that had hidden behind a store galloped out and began firing and shouting, as did the squad which had robbed the stage, whereupon the engineer stopped the train. The fireman was slightly wounded. Some revolver balls passed through the cars, but no one was hurt. No shots were fired from the train, and no resistance of any sort was attempted by any of

the passengers or soldiers. The soldiers had no arms — only two cavalymen having revolvers — and the citizens had few, if any, arms of any kind.

ROBBING THE TRAIN.

As soon as the train stopped it was boarded by the guerillas. The passengers were thoroughly frightened. “*Those men are guerillas!*” shouted a soldier of the First Iowa Cavalry, when the train first slackened its speed. The news rapidly spread through the cars that the bushwhackers were in possession of Centralia and would soon have the life of every passenger at their mercy. A number of the guerillas, Anderson’s lieutenant, Arch. Clements, at their head, sprang on the train, crying out to the soldiers, “Surrender! surrender! you are prisoners of war.” The soldiers did this, some of them saying, “We can’t help ourselves, for we are unarmed.” Very soon after this the demeanor of the guerillas changed. They began to curse and maltreat the soldiers, and to rob everybody on the train, men, women, and even children. Every guerilla had a pistol in his hand, and occasionally a shot was fired. Pocket books, watches, knives, rings, bracelets, ear-rings, trinkets, clothing, and various other articles, were taken from the passengers. Many of the soldiers were stripped of their uniforms to their underwear, and the blue clothing donned by those of the guerillas who were wearing apparel of other hues. The express car was entered by a squad led by Anderson himself. The express messenger delivered up his keys, the safe was opened, and about \$3,000 taken therefrom. A much larger sum was left unnoticed, for just as it was about to be discovered a cry came from Long, Frank James, and others, in the baggage-car: “Good God! Here’s thousands of greenbacks! *Whoopee!* Run here, *quick!*” A valise had been broken open containing, it is said, \$10,000, but doubtless this amount was largely exaggerated. At any rate, the men in the express car left it and entered the baggage car. Every valise and trunk was broken open and the contents tumbled out. The train men, conductor, engineer, brakemen, and all, were robbed of their watches and pocket books, and some of them of their rings and breastpins.

The scene, as described by the citizens who witnessed it, and by the passengers and the guerillas, was terrible and horrible. The guerillas were shouting and cursing; brandishing pistols and threatening everybody; the women and children were crying, sobbing and moaning. The men among the passengers spoke but few words or not at all.

The stripped and unarmed Federal soldiers bore themselves well. Although jostled and kicked about by their captors, insulted and struck in the face with pistols, they uttered not a word.

SOLDIERS MARCHED IN LINE TO BE SHOT.

At last Anderson gave the command to have the soldiers taken to the south side of the railroad and formed in line. The passengers were ordered to leave the train, and they huddled in groups about the grounds adjoining, clinging to each other, and not daring to leave without permission. A few, seemingly stupefied or paralyzed with horror, remained in the cars, some of them crouching beneath the seats.

THE MASSACRE OF THE SOLDIERS.

There were twenty-four men on the train who "wore the blue," but only twenty-three of them were or had been soldiers. One man, a German from St. Louis, wore a blue blouse and a soldier's cap, both rather old and dingy, which he had probably picked up about the camps near the city. As stated, he was a German, and was thought to be a Jew. He spoke English so imperfectly that he could with difficulty make himself understood. He was not a soldier and never had been one, but he was believed to be a soldier, and was, therefore, marched across the railroad track and made to take a place in the line with the others.

"What are you going to do with them fellows?" Arch. Clements asked Anderson, alluding to the soldiers, who stood tremblingly in line. "*Parole* them, of course," returned Anderson, with an ironical and sardonical emphasis on the word "*parole*." With a laugh, Clements rejoined: "I thought so. You might pick out two or three, though," he added, "and exchange them for Cave, if you can." (He referred to Cave Wyatt, a sergeant of Anderson's company, who had been wounded in a fight in Carroll County, and was reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the Federals at Columbia.) "Oh, *one* will be enough for that," Anderson replied. "Arch., you take charge of the firing party, and, when I give the word, pour hell into them." Then Anderson rode to the line, which was drawn up across the street and near the store, a few yards from the railroad, where Anthony's livery stable now stands, on the corner west of Roberts' Hotel. When within a few feet of the Federal prisoners, he addressed them almost pleasantly: "Boys, is there a sergeant among you?" There were three or four men of that rank in the line, but

no man spoke. "I say, is there a sergeant in this line?" he repeated; "if there is, let him step out." Whereupon Sergeant Thos. M. Goodman, of Col. Flad's First Regiment, Missouri Engineers, five days from his regiment, then at Atlanta, Ga., stepped to the front, looking the guerilla chieftain squarely in the eye. The prisoners, Goodman included, believed that the sergeants were to be taken out and shot, and the remainder of them released; but to one who knew Tom Goodman, it would be no marvel that he should defy death. Moreover, he had been robbed of his coat by a guerilla who stood near with the garment on, bearing the chevron of a sergeant of engineers, and this man moved towards Anderson, as if to point out Goodman. Anderson then directed two of his men, Hime (or Hiram) Litton and Richard Ellington, to take charge of the prisoner and remove him to a place of safety, and to *protect him*. Accordingly, he was taken to the rear, behind a small stable.

THE BLOODY WORK BEGINS.

And now Arch. Clements began to carry out Anderson's orders, and to "pour hell" into the prisoners. Probably twenty-five men opened on the doomed line with revolvers at twenty paces. Expert pistol shots as they were, many of the guerillas missed their aim. A dozen of the prisoners, shot through the brain or the heart, fell dead at the first volley. Others screamed and staggered about with a hand pressed to their wounds until, shot again and again, they tumbled lifeless to the ground. One man, Sergeant Peters, of the Missouri Engineers, Goodman's regiment, a man of herculean stature, stripped to his shirt and drawers, was shot five times through the body, and yet knocked the guerillas right and left, broke through the line, and, with the blood spouting from his wounds, succeeded in reaching the depot and crawling under the platform, which was raised some feet above the ground.

Others wandered about, stunned and bleeding, and in their agony staggered against the very muzzles of the revolvers of the guerillas. One or two started for the railroad, and fell dead within a few feet of it. Some cried, "O, God, have mercy!" but the most of them merely groaned and moaned in the most agonizing manner. The poor German whined pitifully as he expired.

Sergeant Peters was dragged from under the depot platform and given the finishing touch, as it were, with a bullet through the brain. He sank back seemingly a corpse, but in a short time raised up, rested

himself on his left elbow, extended his right arm, with the fist clenched, towards heaven, held it in that position a moment, then muttered, "My Lord," sank down and died with his head on his arm, as a little child goes to sleep. One man lay flat on his back, with his hands clinched tightly in the short grass. Another lay with one bullet-hole over the eye, another in his face, a third in his breast. He was unconscious, his eyes were closed, he did not moan, but, with a sort of spasmodic motion, he dragged his right heel on the ground, back and forth, back and forth. "He's marking time," said Arch. Clements, jocosely.

The passengers and citizens who were witnesses of these dreadful scenes were stricken almost dumb with horror. The women did little else than cry and pray. The men wandered about in a dazed way, trying to get farther from Centralia. The passengers who had come in the Columbia stage were in a perilous plight. Major Rollins was hid in the garret or attic story of Sneed's Hotel from a window of which he witnessed the bloody work. The other passengers were scattered about in what they deemed to be safe places. The depot and platform had been set on fire. One of Anderson's men came upon some citizens, among whom were Sheriff Waugh and Dr. Sneed, and directed them to go over to the side track and push a car of salt belonging to Columbia merchants down to the burning depot, that it too might be destroyed. With alacrity they obeyed. As they were going over Dr. Sneed took the Sheriff's tell-tale papers from him and secreted them on his own (the doctor's) person. "May we go on to Sturgeon?" asked some of the railroad passengers of Anderson. "Go on to hell, for all I care," returned the chieftain.

THE TRAIN FIRED AND STARTED UP THE ROAD.

Preparations were now made by the guerillas for leaving the scene of their atrocity. The two forward cars of the train were set on fire, and the engineer was ordered to jump off and "let her go." The obstructions were removed and the engineer obeyed orders. He had the boldness and presence of mind, however, to start his pumps and lower his fires so that the engine would run only a short distance when the steam would be exhausted. Away went the train, the front cars ablaze and the whistle blowing. It ran, however, but two and a half miles west of Centralia, or on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 51, range 11, when it stopped, and all of the coaches were burned. Some citizens were near when it burned, but were unable or

afraid to put out the fire, or even to uncouple or push out of danger the cars that had not taken fire. Some of the men had been passengers on the train when it reached Centralia, and had gotten out of town in some manner, and were on their way to Sturgeon. Before the train left Centralia, but after it had been set on fire, Mr. Thos. S. Sneed went through the cars and in one of them found a woman and three children. They were pale and speechless. Mr. Sneed urged them to leave the car, and explained that the train would shortly be destroyed by fire. The poor creatures then left, overcome with fright and crying and sobbing.

Subsequently the gravel train came in, and ran on a side track and it was captured and burned, some of the machinery of the engine broken, and the train men robbed. The engine of the passenger train was not materially injured. Some thousands of dollars in the express car, overlooked by the guerillas, were destroyed in the conflagration.

THE GUERRILLAS LEAVE CENTRALIA FOR THEIR CAMP.

With cheers and shouts, or rather yells and screams, the guerillas now began to depart for camp. The prisoner, Goodman, was mounted on a mule and taken along. Every one of the guerillas had "plunder" of some kind, and many of them had a good deal—greenbacks, gold watches, jewelry, etc. The boots full of whisky were tied together and hung over the horses' necks, or carried by the men in their arms. Much of it was spilled, of course, but enough was saved to make drunk a hundred or more of Todd's men at Singleton's. Goods were carried in front of the men, and strapped in bundles behind them. The route taken was substantially the same by which in the morning they entered the town. They rode away to the southeast two and a half miles, and were soon in camp, fraternizing with their comrades, and distributing whisky and boots and other spoils of victory among them.

SHERIFF WAUGH AND CONGRESSMAN ROLLINS.

Before leaving town, Anderson seemed to have discovered that Sheriff Waugh was the party calling himself Smith. He rode down in front of Sneed's Hotel. "If Mr. Smith is in the house," he said, "let him come out. I have found a check for \$10,000 payable to him, and if he will come out I will give it to him." But "Mr. Smith" had lost no check, and it is doubtful if he would have "come out" if he had, since he suspicioned that the guerilla only meant to get him

within range of his deadly revolver. Also, in some way, the presence of Major Rollins in the town was learned, for one of the guerillas said that a citizen had informed him that one of the stage passengers was a member of Congress. Anderson wanted to go back and search for him, but decided on reflection that this would be useless. "He would do to exchange for Cave Wyatt," he said; but Peyton Long said, "You can get another man just as good as he is, without half the trouble."

The citizens and passengers wandered about and gazed on the corpses of the murdered soldiers with feelings to be imagined, but not described. They compared experiences and indulged in fearful forebodings of the future. The passengers expected to encounter the guerillas again, and the citizens knew that the Federal militia would soon be in Centralia, and perhaps would hold its citizens guilty of complicity in the visit of Anderson and his guerillas to the place with fire and sword.

NAMES, ETC., OF SOME OF THE MURDERED SOLDIERS.

As before stated, there were twenty-three soldiers on the train, but only twenty-two of them were killed. One, Sergt. Goodman, was saved. Twenty-three dead bodies lay on the ground, however, but the twenty-third was not the body of a soldier. The names, regiments and residences of some of the murdered soldiers have been obtained from Sergt. Goodman, and are here appended:—

Name.	Regiment.	Residence.
Edmund Pace.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Taylor County, Iowa.
James Mobley.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Page County, Iowa.
Cass Rose.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Page County, Iowa.
Josiah Comer.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Nodaway County, Mo.
Chas. Hilterbride.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Nodaway County, Mo.
Sergeant Peters.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Holt County, Mo.
James Thomas.....	1st Missouri Engineers.....	Buchanan County, Mo.
William H. Barnum.....	Co. F, 23d Iowa Infantry.....	Clarinda, Iowa.

As every man was robbed, no papers or other articles were found on the soldiers by which they could be identified. Not much effort was made, however, at identification, the bodies, in most instances, being allowed to lie where they had fallen until the next morning.

DEPOT BURNED.

The depot was soon burned down, and converted into a mass of smouldering embers and smoking timbers. The majority of the pas-

sengers from the train set out for Sturgeon as soon, and in the best manner, possible. Some of them remained in the few houses in town, owing to the fact that all of the vehicles in the neighborhood had been engaged by others.

Why had Anderson and his company come upon Centralia that morning, while all the rest of the guerillas remained behind? Early in the morning he told Todd and Thrailkill that a reconnoissance in the direction of Sturgeon was advisable, to note if the Federals were or had been about, and as Centralia was on the road it could easily be visited. If the information obtained at Centralia was satisfactory he need go no farther, but could halt, capture the stage and train and return to camp. If he came upon Federals he was to fight them and fall back towards the main camp, if necessary. If he could ascertain that Columbia could easily be captured, the attempt was to be made. A picket of Thrailkill's men was stationed near Young's Creek bridge on the railroad, to take observations, but with instructions not to interfere with the track or trains. This picket or another (it is not certain) moved up westward in sight of Centralia, so that if troops came in on cars and disembarked they could be seen and their movements reported.

ARRIVAL OF MAJ. JOHNSON'S COMMAND.

At about 3 P. M., the citizens of Centralia saw coming from the east, along the railroad toward the town, another considerable military force dressed in blue. At first they were thought to be another detachment of guerillas, but they were soon found to be a portion of the 39th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, under command of Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, the force heretofore mentioned, moving about between Mexico and Paris. The regiment was newly organized, and had been in service only about two weeks. On the 14th of September, Companies A and G, of the regiment, had arrived at Paris, and a week later Companies C and H. By orders from Col. E. A. Kutzner, of Scotland County, these companies were placed under command of Maj. Johnson, and mounted on horses and mules "pressed" from certain "disloyal" citizens of Monroe, Shelby and Marion Counties. These animals were of an inferior grade, most of them being old brood-mares and plow-horses, with some indifferent mules. The 39th Missouri was armed with Enfield muskets, muzzle-loading guns, carrying an ounce ball and equipped with bayonets. There were no revolvers or sabers in the regiment, save those carried by the commissioned officers.

For some days, and at intervals, Johnson's battalion had been scouting in Monroe County. Once, as before stated, it had come up with Capt. Bryson's company of forty men near Santa Fe, Monroe County, and dispersed it, wounding Bryson and three or four of his men and taking one prisoner, Andrew Ewing. The next day it continued the hunt for the fleeing Confederates, but failed to find them. Bryson's force learned from the citizens and by their own observation, how many men Johnson had, how they were armed, mounted, etc., and had conveyed this information to Anderson in the interview before narrated.

On the night of the 26th of September intelligence was brought to Paris, that Bill Anderson had entered the county from the west and was near Middle Grove. At ten o'clock p. m., Johnson mounted 147 of his men, detachments of Companies A, G, and H, and started in pursuit. Company A was from Adair County and was commanded by Capt. James A. Smith, with Edwin Darrow and Robt. Moore as Lieutenants. Company G was from Shelby county, commanded by Capt. Wm. Glover. On this occasion it was commanded by First Lieutenant Thos. Jaynes, of Shelbyville. Company H was commanded by Adam Theiss, of Hannibal, and was made up of recruits from Marion, Lewis, Shelby, and Monroe counties. The lieutenants of this company were Frank B. Wray, of Lewis, and John E. Stafford, of Clark. The commissioned officers present with the command were Major Johnson, Captains Smith and Theiss, and Lieutenants Jaynes and Stafford. Company H had but 35 men on the expedition, with two wagons and one prisoner. The total number of men led by Johnson into Centralia was therefore 155, composed of 147 non-commissioned officers and privates, five officers, two teamsters, and one prisoner.

Johnson came upon Todd's trail near Middle Grove and followed it as rapidly as possible. He found that the guerrillas had robbed nearly every house along the route, but had killed no one. He pushed on in a southeasterly course to the timber on Young's Creek and then moved due south to where the guerillas had crossed the railroad, about two and a half miles east of Centralia and in plain view of the town. Here he halted and decided to visit the village in search of information, having no suspicion of the dreadful tragedy that had been enacted a few hours before.

When he arrived at the place and saw the smoking ruins of the depot and the cars, and the bloody, ghastly corpses of the slain soldiers,

and the horror-stricken women and children, Maj. Johnson at once knew it was all the work of the guerillas, but speedily set about to learn the details. He conversed with some of the citizens, but more especially with Dr. A. F. Sneed. The latter informed him thoroughly as to what had occurred, of the location of the camp of the guerillas, and of their probable — at least their reported — number. Maj. Johnson and Dr. Sneed ascended into the attic of Mr. Sneed's hotel and looked out southeast over the prairie toward Singleton's. Very soon they saw a squad of 15 or 20 men ride out from a little belt of timber along a small branch near Mr. Yates' residence, a mile from town, and halt. "There they are now," said the Major, and he hastily descended. On the ground, Doctor Sneed asked him if he intended marching out to attack them. "*I do*," he emphatically responded. Dr. Sneed remonstrated and urged him not to risk a fight with the guerillas. "They largely outnumber you," he said, "and they are much better armed and mounted, having four good revolvers each and splendid horses."

"How many do you think there are of them?" asked Major Johnson.

"I do not know to a certainty, but there are said to be about 400," replied Dr. Sneed.

"But you say there were only about 80 in town this morning."

"The remainder were down in the camp."

The Major seemed somewhat incredulous as to the number of the foe, thinking, no doubt, they were largely overestimated, as was commonly the case.

"And they are armed only with revolvers?" he again queried. "Well, they may have the advantage of me in numbers but I will have the advantage of them in arms. My guns are of long range and I can fight them successfully at a distance." Soon after he added, "*I will fight them anyhow.*"

JOHNSON DETERMINES TO FIGHT.

Johnson spoke like a soldier. It was his duty to march forth and attack his enemy at any hazard. He had been following him for several hours with orders to fight him when found. He had come upon him; and here was a town with its railroad buildings in ashes, its citizens robbed and plundered and the dead bodies of twenty-three Federal soldiers, brutally murdered in cold blood, lying stark and stripped and lifeless in the sun; and those who had done the burning, the robbing, and the murdering were only a mile or so away. Sup-

pose he had acted the craven and the coward and retreated to Sturgeon in safety, leaving the guerillas to pursue their way in peace, all future generations would have justly condemned his conduct and execrated his memory. Major Johnson is better off, dust and ashes in his grave in Marion county, than if he were alive under such a cloud of contumely and shame. He has been censured deeply and often by those who did not know the facts or did not rightly interpret them. Various silly statements have been made concerning him; among them that he entered Centralia cursing and swearing at the citizens and left using the most violent threats and denunciations; that he knew nothing of the force he was confronting — their numbers, character, etc.; that he carried a black flag at the head of his command; that the people of the place, even “beautiful girls,” implored him not to go out against the bushwhackers, with much more misrepresentation and falsehood.

The truth is, as related by the then citizens of Centralia now living, and who speak that which they know, and by the few surviving members of Johnson’s command, none of the ridiculous utterances or actions attributed to him were ever said or done. He treated the citizens respectfully, even kindly. He had on his person a written order from Gen. C. B. Fisk commanding him to “exterminate the murderous, thieving bushwhackers,” but he made no threats against the people of Centralia. He knew something of the character of the force he was about to engage, having followed them long enough, and conversed with people who had well observed them, to get an accurate idea of them. Doubtless, he was mistaken as to their numbers, as it is said he told Lieut. Stafford that he did not believe they exceeded 150. He conferred with Dr. Sneed and one or two other citizens of Centralia, and was advised by them not to attempt an attack, but no “beautiful girl” implored him to remain. He floated no black flag. He had a United States flag carried in his command, by Isaac Howard, and this was brought unstained and unhurt from the field. Practically, it may be, both sides were fighting under the black banner of “no quarter.” The guerillas killed every Federal that fell into their hands, and this fact was well known to Johnson, whose orders were to “exterminate” them if he could.

JOHNSON MARCHES TO BATTLE AND TO DEATH.

Getting his command together, Johnson ordered Capt. Theiss and Lieut. Stafford, of Company H, with 35 men to remain in Cen-

tralia with the two teamsters, the wagons and the prisoner. With the detachments of Company A, Capt. Smith, and Company G, Lieut. Jaynes, Major Johnson advanced toward the southeast. He did not have exceeding 120 men. An advance under a commissioned officer, numbering perhaps 25 men, rode in a trot toward the guerilla picket force, near Yates's. When the forces were within 200 yards of each other, the guerillas retreated southward; the Federals followed slowly, but never losing sight of their enemy. The guerillas rode leisurely along, halting occasionally to be sure that they were being followed. Half a mile south of Yates's there was a field. The fence was thrown down, the guerillas entered the field and marched in a trot up a gentle slope. Johnson closed up with his advance in the little hollow and skirt of timber near where the fence was, and entered the field through the same gap the guerillas had passed. He marched up the slope in a walk to the crest of the hill, and entered a piece of fallow land where, the previous year, had grown a crop of corn. Here he halted his command and "fronted" it, his line now running north and south and facing the east. Near half a mile away, on the crest of another hill, sloping down east to Young's Creek, he saw perhaps 75 men, Anderson's company. The remainder of the guerillas were out of sight, save a few that could be seen in a hollow to the right. Johnson dismounted three-fourths of his men, ordered them to "fix bayonets," and, himself at their head on horseback, moved forward about 100 yards and halted, leaving behind one-fourth of his men to hold horses, as is customary with cavalry and mounted infantry when fighting on foot.

PREPARATION OF TODD FOR THE FIGHT.

When Bill Anderson returned to the main camp, near Singleton's and reported what he had done, he had a considerable altercation with George Todd concerning his conduct. Todd denounced the killing of the defenceless soldiers and the robbery of the citizens. Anderson was on the point of withdrawing from the command, when Thrailkill's pickets came in and reported the approach of Johnson's command. The officer in charge of the scouts (said to have been Thrailkill himself), said he had counted the Federals as they marched up the railroad track and that their number was one hundred and fifty-five. It was soon agreed that this was the command of which Bryson's men had informed them that morning. "They have only old muskets and no revolvers, then," said Anderson to Todd, "and

it will be only fun to clean them up." All differences were forgotten, and the command, "saddle up!" rang through the camp. Todd was soon prepared for battle. Fullenwider's fence lay in front of the camp to the west. Every other panel was thrown down, and the guerillas passed into the fallow field. Todd and Thrailkill planned the battle line. To the right of the field was a slough, or "branch," running northeast into Young's Creek. To the left was a slough running southeast into Young's Creek. Up the slough to the right were sent Thrailkill and Tom Todd. Up the slough to the left went George Todd and Si. Gordon. Up the centre went Bill Anderson, and his company line running from north to south and facing the west. Behind, and partly overlapping Anderson's company, was Dave Poole.

Before the line of battle was formed, Todd sent out a squad of Thrailkill's men to observe the movements of Johnson. This squad moved up near Yates's, and was the squad seen by Maj. Johnson and Dr. Sneed from the attic of Sneed's hotel. When Johnson's advance rode down to near this force, the Federal leader called out, "Come on; we are ready for you." In a minute he again shouted, "Wait for us, then, you d—d cowards." The guerillas (but he did not, of course, know it) were only waiting for him. Report was sent to Todd of the approach of the Federals, and he directed the squad to "toll" or lead them into the trap which he was setting for them, which they successfully accomplished. As soon as the guerillas got into the old corn-field they galloped away to their command. The Federals came on as before described.

As the forces stood confronting each other, there was profound silence for a minute or two. Each party waited for the other to begin the attack. Five paces ahead of his soldiers sat Johnson on his fine gray horse, his left hand holding the reins, his right grasping his pistol—a Colt's dragoon. If he spoke to his men, no one is now alive that heard what he said. Anderson had halted at the head of his company. He looked over to the right and to the left and saw that Todd and Thrailkill were in position. Then he rode behind his company, and said to his men: "Boys, when we charge, break through the line and keep straight on for the horses. Keep straight on for the horses! Keep straight on for the horses!" It had been arranged that Anderson was to open the fight and draw the Federal fire. It had also been arranged that he was to lift his hat as a signal for the attack, which would be observed by Poole and the other leaders. As soon as the Federals fired, Todd and Thrailkill were to

charge. All of Anderson's men kept their horses, and kept in line; none of them dismounted, as reported in some accounts. Anderson scanned narrowly the dismounted Federals in his front, with their muskets and gleaming bayonets. "Not a d——d revolver in the crowd!" he exultingly exclaimed to Arch. Clements.

THE FIGHT AND THE CARNAGE.

At last some one of the guerillas gave a wild shout, and at once Anderson's line sprang forward in a gallop. Such a scene! In a moment Johnson's men fired irregularly and wildly, and in another moment Anderson was upon them, his pistols blazing, and his men cheering and shouting. "Surrender! surrender!" was heard among other cries and yells. The revolvers cracked rapidly, so rapidly that the reports sounded at a distance like a heavy hail storm beating on glass roofs. In a few seconds Todd and Thrailkill had hurried forward and were taking part, and then Anderson and Poole swept on toward the reserve. The "fourth men," who were holding the horses for the Federals, made but feeble resistance, and sought safety by riding away as rapidly as possible. A few of them started when the guerillas made the first charge, turning loose the horses entrusted to them. Shooting all the time, now a man, now a horse, the guerillas rode about the field in a perfect frenzy. Many Federals fought to the last, clubbing their muskets and thrusting with their bayonets, and a few of the guerillas received bayonet wounds. Some of the Federals knelt on the ground and implored mercy. "I am a Mason!" some of them cried out. Very many did not fire at all, for their guns were found loaded after the fight. To all on the field, with a single exception, death came in two minutes' time. Nearly all of Johnson's horses were killed on the field, a majority of them in the fight, the rest deliberately. In some respects the Centralia fight has

NO PARALLEL IN THE ANNALS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It was the wildest and the most merciless, and in proportion to the number of the force vanquished, the most destructive of human life. Out of a total force of only about ninety, which was in line of battle, and thirty others detailed to hold horses in the rear, one hundred and eight fell before the remorseless revolvers of Todd's and Anderson's men — men who, fresh from the horrible scenes of blood and pillage and fire at Centralia that morning, were prepared for other

scenes of carnage on a larger scale in the afternoon. To such men, with appetites whetted for blood and suffering and death, the carnage at Singleton's farm was a refreshment and a joy, and perhaps a pleasant memory. The pistol shots, the yells, the shouts and the cheers of the victors, mingled with the screams, groans, and prayers of the vanquished — the exciting spectacle of charging horses, of men waving weapons and firing, of men fleeing and others pursuing, all made a scene without a parallel.

No quarter was shown to a single Federal. Capt. Smith caught a guerilla's horse by the bridle: "I always spare prisoners," he called out loudly; "I *never* do," cried the guerilla, fiercely, and shot the officer dead. No quarter would have been shown the guerillas had they been taken prisoners, or had the fight gone against them, and they expected none. True, they might not have been shot down on the field, but they would in that case have been court-martialed, and probably shot for the cowardly massacre of the morning.

THE PURSUIT.

Anderson and Poole, as has been stated, passed on for the reserve with the horses. Some of the "fourth men" sat upon their horses in a state of stupefaction, with their muskets on their saddles in front of them, and never moved until they were shot dead from their saddles. A few dismounted and fired one round — no more. The others sought to escape, and turned toward Centralia and Sturgeon. But the old sickle-hammed brood-mares and plow-horses, and the sore-backed mules, were no matches in speed for the fine horses, the best in Missouri, ridden by the guerillas. The most of the fugitives were overtaken in a few moments and shot, falling from their saddles into the tall grass of the prairie. The remainder were pursued across the prairie as hunters pursue a quarry — chased as wild beasts.

The best mounted among Anderson's and Poole's men, and even among Todd's and Thrailkill's, led the chase. The little fence to the left of the field where the battle occurred was a weak and straggling enclosure, and was ridden over as if it had been made of reeds. Outside, to the west and north, was open prairie for miles and miles. It was but pastime for the guerrillas to gallop over this plain in pursuit of the fleeing Federals, who, after the first fire, with their empty muskets were as harmless as children. Ever and anon white puffs of smoke would be seen at the muzzles of the guerillas' revolvers, and a flying Federal would reel in his saddle and tumble to the

ground. Fifteen were killed between the fence, on the west side of the battle-field, and Centralia.

In less than five minutes from the firing of the first gun, Lieut. Jaynes, of the Shelby County company, galloped back into Centralia, his horse covered with sweat-foam and his pistol smoking. He shouted to Capt. Theiss's men, "Get out of here! Get out of here! Every one of you will be killed if you don't!" A few seconds before this Lieut. Stafford and Dr. Sneed were in the attic of Sneed's Hotel, looking toward the field. The officer exclaimed, "There they come! they are routed!" and immediately descended and hastened to his company. He and three of his men at once set out for Paris, and made good their escape. Theiss organized his company as well as he could and started for Sturgeon. Some of them remained in Centralia and watched the approach of the guerillas, and then attempted to hide themselves.

THE GUERILLAS RETURN TO CENTRALIA — HORRIBLE SCENES.

The guerillas were soon in town in search of their prey. Dave Poole was among the first. South of Sneed's Hotel, while galloping at full speed, he shot two Federals through the head, off their horses, fifty yards away. T. S. Sneed was standing on top of his kitchen and witnessed the shooting. Poole saw Mr. Sneed and turned his pistol on him, dropping a bullet one foot on each side of him. Mr. Sneed, like Zaccheus, of sycamore fame, came speedily down. Poole then rode up to the hotel, and, cursing Sneed, took his horse from him and rode rapidly in the direction of Sturgeon. As Theiss and his men were leaving town two guerillas, who stood by the roadside, shot four men out of the ranks. At Judge J. W. Hall's (who then lived in Centralia), his daughter, Miss Eliza, lay sick. A frightened Federal took refuge in the house and cowered down by the bed whereon lay the sick lady. The guerillas followed him and slew him while he trembled and begged for his life. Two men ran into the privy of the Eldorado House, whither they were pursued and shot. Another was in the hotel. A trooper rode up to the fence and called out: "Come out and surrender, and you shall be paroled and not hurt." Dr. Sneed lived directly opposite, heard the guerilla, saw the Federal come out and throw down his gun, and then saw the guerilla shoot him dead. One guerilla called for a drink of water. As it was handed him, he saw one of Johnson's men jump over the back fence and run. Wheeling his horse he galloped after the blue coat, and in

a second his pistol cracked, the Federal fell dead, and, returning, the guerilla said, "I'll take that drink now."

John C. Rowland, a citizen, was in town in a wagon with some ladies, when the guerillas came into town on the heels of the Federals. Mr. Rowland drove the wagon behind a barn, intending to keep himself and ladies out of harm's way. Tom Little, one of Anderson's guerillas, rode upon the wagon, and struck at Mrs. Redman, one of the ladies, with his revolver. Mr. Rowland caught the weapon by the barrel and held on with such a grip that he was almost dragged from the wagon. Little then killed him. Mr. Rowland was a well-respected young man, who had never been a soldier, but was regarded as a Southern sympathizer.

The Federals were pursued into Sturgeon, eight miles distant. One man was shot within half a mile of the town. Frank Barnes, a private in Theiss's company, was shot five times and not killed. He was taken prisoner by the guerillas, carried off, and saved by Todd's order. A German soldier left the battle-field and retreated in a southwest direction. He was not pursued. He crept in a corn shock on the farm of Mr. Cook, and was fed and helped by the latter on his way to liberty and life, and escaped. He made his way to Sturgeon by way of Hallsville. One man, Marquette, of the Shelby County company, died after reaching Sturgeon.

When the guerillas returned to Centralia from the pursuit, it was quite dark. A messenger had been sent from the battle-field for Dr. Sneed to attend Anderson's wounded. Dr. Sneed was forced to mount behind the messenger, his horse having been taken in the morning, but soon a guerilla came back leading a very good horse that had been captured, and this animal the doctor rode to camp. He lost his instrument case on the way, and extracted one ball with a thumb-lance. Three of Anderson's men only were found to be severely wounded; others only slightly. Three were killed outright and one mortally wounded. Those killed were: Frank F. Shepherd, Henry Williams (called "Hank" Williams), and a young man named Peyton. Frank Shepherd was nearly seven feet high; Williams had, a short time before, deserted the Federals. Peyton was from Howard County. The mortally wounded man was Richard Kinney. All of those who were killed outright were shot in the face. Mr. Thomas T. Jennings, now a carpenter in Centralia, made coffins, by order of Anderson, for them, and they were buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, where they still repose.

Dr. Sneed left the field about 10 o'clock p. m., and soon thereafter Todd moved camp and went south a few miles and again encamped.

CITIZENS COLLECT THE DEAD ON THE FIELD.

The next morning Dr. F. J. Bruton, W. R. McBride, Jacob Kanatzer, and other prominent citizens went out on the battle-field and gathered up the Federal dead. Where Johnson's line was formed they found sixty-eight dead men. Maj. Johnson's body, with a bullet through the temple, lay a few feet in advance of his line. His iron-grey horse was near him. The Major's pockets had been searched, and his papers lay scattered on the ground. His revolver was found by the guerillas with three of the chambers empty. His body was not mutilated, according to the accounts of the citizens named, who searched the field, and who are responsible for the statements here made.¹

All of the bodies of the Federals had been searched and some of them stripped. A few of the bodies were mutilated. Three are known to have been scalped, one of these being a large red-headed man. Over in the prairie, west of the field, one body was stripped and mutilated in a revolting manner not to be described. Near Mr. Jackson's house one soldier lay dead, pinned to the earth with his own bayonet.

As the gentlemen named were gathering the bodies they were startled by one of them rising and asking for help. Unfortunately this man's name cannot be given. He had been shot through the head, but not killed, and remained conscious all through the fight and the following night. He heard the citizens when they came on the field, but feared they were guerillas and would not make known his condition until he was certain who they were. He was carried to Centralia in a blanket and sent down to Mexico, where, it is said, he died that night.

That morning Col. D. P. Dyer, of the 49th Missouri Infantry, in 1880 Republican candidate for Governor, came up from Mexico with a portion of his regiment and ordered the citizens to bring all of the dead bodies from the field to Centralia. He took away the bodies of

¹ A silly statement has been published that Maj. Johnson was killed by the noted bandit, Jesse James. As learned from guerillas whose word can be depended on, and from other sources, *Jesse James was not at Centralia at all*. At that time he was lying wounded in Carroll or Chariton County. Frank James was at Centralia, and took a full hand.

the soldiers taken from the cars and killed. Col. Dyer did not remain in Centralia but a short time, and then returned to his camp. Col. Singleton furnished wagons and assisted himself in removing the bodies to town. It is believed that eighty-three bodies were brought. The next day the citizens buried seventy-nine of these in one large grave, near the railroad and east of the town, the other four, including Maj. Johnson, were buried elsewhere—the latter at his home in Marion County.

LIST OF THE FEDERALS KILLED.

The exact number of Federals killed, it is believed, has been correctly ascertained, together with their names. J. A. Waddell, Adjutant General of the State, furnishes from the muster rolls of the companies of the Thirty-ninth Missouri, on file in his office, the name of every man reported killed at Centralia, as follows:—

LIST OF KILLED OF THIRTY-NINTH MISSOURI INFANTRY, AT BATTLE OF CENTRALIA, MO.,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Major A. V. E. Johnson,

COMPANY A.

Capt. J. A. Smith,	Sergt. Wm. G. Elliott,	Sergt. J. S. Nesbit,	Sergt. M. B. Long,
Sergt. J. C. Reynolds,	Corp. A. W. Walters,	Corp. Jasper May,	Corp. Canada Keller,
	Corp. Elijah Eitel.		

Privates.

Josiah Adams,	Geo. W. Bragg,	O. C. Byrd,	Wm. H. Braden,
John N. Braden,	Wm. H. Corbin,	A. J. Capps,	J. L. Canada,
Geo. W. Cook,	Porter Cunningham,	A. J. Denton,	David R. Graves,
John B. W. Graves,	Alfred B. Hayward,	Valentine Hine,	Benj. Hargrove,
John Hanlin,	Granville Hanlin,	Wm. H. Jeffers,	Henry Keller,
Daniel Lorton,	James Morrow,	Joseph Morrow,	F. McClanahan,
E. T. Miles,	Mark S. Musick,	Jas. K. P. Mock,	Wm. Norton,
Eli F. Osborn,	A. B. Polly,	Alfred S. Parsons,	Jacob Reed,
John S. Spicer,	Isaac Slaughter,	James C. Stuteville,	Emmet H. Selby,
Wm. Shoemaker,	Daniel A. Simler,	Chas. Wilbaum,	Jas. H. B. Waddell,
David Wilbaum,	J. R. Williams,	Thos. Waugh,	Jas. Willis,
John R. Wood,	C. C. Wise,	Alfred Zimmerman,	Total, 56.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. David N. Dunn,	Sergt. Jno. Donahoo,	Sergt. Wm. Lair,	Sergt. Geo. W. Miller,
Corp. Leander P. Bart,	Corp. Jas. S. Gunby,	Corp. Wm. Loar,	Corp. David Riggs,
	Corp. L. D. Sherwood,	Corp. Jacob R. Wexler,	

Privates.

Geo. W. Adams,	Charles Bishop,	Samuel Bell,	Philip Christman,
Wm. Christman,	Oscar Collier,	John J. Cirstein,	Homer M. Dunbar,
Wm. Drennan,	Sylvester H. Deen,	James S. Edwards,	Eleazer Evans,
Robt. P. Elston,	Wm. G. Floor,	James Forsythe,	Robt. Greenfield,

Wm. P. Golay,	Henry T. Gooch,	Joseph S. Glahn,	John W. Hardin,
Elijah Hall,	Chas. M. Jenkins,	Wm. Knipper,	Anthony Labas,
Louis F. Marquette,	Chas. Matterson,	John Moore,	Jno. C. Montgomery,
Wm. A. Ross,	Robt. E. Spires,	J. G. Sellers,	Edward Strachan,
James Stalcup,	Wm. T. Smith,	Peter Sunnoner,	J. W. Traswell,
Geo. W. Van Osdale,	J. N. Vaden,	A. M. Vandiver,	Jonathan Wobdell,
Wm. T. Whitelock. Total, 51.			

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Henry F. Porter.

Privates.

Patrick Ballagher,	Samuel L. Dingle,	Wm. Dingle,	Wm. Dexhimer,
Wm. A. Denny,	James M. Henry,	Chas. Kline,	Frederic Miller,
Robt. E. Montgomery,	Conrad Pilgram,	Chas. E. Rendlen,	Winfield Shuler,
Benj. Stephenson, Bennett Ford. Total, 15.			

RECAPITULATION. — Field officers, 1; line officers, 1; Company A, non-commissioned officers and privates, 55; Company G, 51; Company H, 15. Total, 123.

The following are the names of some of Capt. Theiss's company (H.), who escaped: Capt. Adam Theiss, Lieut. John E. Stafford, Corp. John R. Sublett, Isaac (?) Howard, color-bearer, Louis Taylor, John Cummings, Ephriam J. Folen, Jack Calvert, Enoch Hunt, Frank Barns, wounded, and Wm. Parker,

The seventy-nine bodies buried at Centralia were disinterred December 17, 1873, under direction of Capt. Nelson, and forwarded to Jefferson City, and reinterred in the national cemetery at that place. James A. Harris had the contract for taking them up, for which he received \$150. A monument which had been placed over the grave was removed by C. A. Brown for \$30. About fifty-six bodies were taken up the first day. The bones, clothing, cartridge boxes, belts, etc., were well preserved. The skeletons were small, indicating they were of young men. Those who buried them say they *were* young men, in most cases, with smooth faces and without even mustaches. Seventy-nine skulls were taken out of this grave, each with a bullet hole in it.

The prisoner, Sergt. Goodman, taken from the cars at Centralia and spared by Anderson, was in the charge of Anderson's company on Johnson's men in the field, and witnessed the fight,² and accompanied the command when it left. He was with the guerillas ten days, and escaped as they were crossing the Missouri River. After his return to his home, in Page County, Iowa, he published a pamphlet giving an account of his experiences. From this pamphlet much informa-

¹ Now living in Centralia, and from whom this and other information have been obtained.

² As did Mr. Yates, a citizen, who happened to be near the field with his team.

tion has been derived for this article. Mr. Goodman now lives at Santa Rosa, California.

THE RETREAT AND PURSUIT OF THE GUERILLAS BY GEN. J. B. DOUGLASS.

On the night after the massacre and battle Todd moved his command down in the neighborhood of Frazier's Mill, and encamped on the northwest quarter of section 12, township 49, range 12. Pickets were posted and foraging parties sent out to procure provisions for the men. It was expected the Federals would soon be upon them, and Todd and Thrailkill were very uneasy. They were seeking to cross the Missouri River as soon as possible, and put themselves under the protection of Gen. Price.

On the evening of the 27th Gen. J. B. Douglass, of Columbia, then in command of the military district embracing Boone County, came across the country from Fayette to Columbia, escorted by two companies of the 1st Iowa Veteran Cavalry. At Columbia Gen. D. found Lieut.-Col. Austin A. King, of the 13th Mo. Cavalry, with three companies of his regiment, a detachment of Capt. James A. Adams's company (B), of the 9th M. S. M., and one piece of artillery, a six-pounder. Col. King had followed Todd and his command from Fayette to near Sturgeon, at which time, believing the guerillas would attempt to cross the Missouri in the southern part of Boone County, he marched across the country south to intercept them. Douglass and King heard the evening of the 27th of the massacre, but not of the battle and annihilation of Johnson and his command.

Early on the morning of September 28th, Gen. Douglass and Col. King started after Todd and Anderson, and about eight or nine o'clock came on them, near Frazier's Mill. Just before the pickets were fired on a woman of the neighborhood was captured on her way to the guerilla camp, with a handsomely embroidered velvet vest for Bill Anderson. The pickets were driven in and the piece of artillery moved to the front and fired twice, each time being loaded with shell. As soon as the sound of artillery was heard, Todd began making his preparations for a rapid retreat. He believed that the pursuing force had been sent up from St. Louis, and that it was a strong and efficient one. He first went east, into the Cedar Creek timber, then south, across the Two-Mile Prairie, Douglass in pursuit. Two or three times Todd's rear guard formed as if to fight, but this was only done to gain time, for when Douglass would form, the rear guard

moved rapidly away. The opposing forces frequently exchanged shots, and across the Two-Mile Prairie there was a sort of running fight. Near noon Anderson passed Jas. McKinney's, and the pickets were then skirmishing. The guerillas were leading about fifty horses. They robbed Mr. McKinney of his watch, two horses and \$15 in money. They also robbed Maj. Brown of his watch and money. Near Phil. Gillaspys, Anderson formed in line, but soon retreated.

After Todd reached the Cedar Creek timber he was safe. Douglass could not get to him, unless at great disadvantage. His artillery could not be utilized and made effective, owing to the extreme unevenness of the ground and denseness of the forest. The guerillas crossed Cedar Creek and passed down south, on the east side, in Callaway County, going near Stephens's Store and Millersburg. Some of them, said to have been Tom Todd's company, kept down on the west side. Crossing the Two-Mile Prairie, Todd's men threw away some Enfield muskets, which they had taken from the battle field at Centralia.

At the camp of the guerillas, near Frazier's Mill, two young men of this county, who had been pressed into service as guides, were found by Gen. Douglass, and gave him the first information of the Centralia fight and of the destruction of Johnson's command. Here he also found a citizen who had counted the guerillas as they marched along the road, and made their number to be 428. Gen. Douglass states, that a careful count of the soldiers under his (D.'s) command that day showed they numbered 360; but they were all veterans, well armed and eager for the fray. The Iowa Cavalry, and Company B, of the 9th M. S. M., had to be restrained in their impetuosity, or they would have charged the guerillas at every hazard. They cursed Douglass because he would not permit them to go; but the General states that he did not wish them to be caught in a trap, and did not wish to peril the lives of his command without a reasonable prospect of victory. This prospect was hopeless without the effective employment of his entire force, artillery as well as cavalry — a condition of affairs better understood by him than by his impatient soldiers.

On the evening of the 28th, after a hard day's march, Douglass and his command went into camp in the southeastern part of Columbia township or in the northeastern part of Cedar. Todd was not more than two miles away, and both parties had out strong pickets. Early next morning the pursuit was resumed. Todd abandoned the purpose

of crossing the river near Jefferson, and marched in a westerly direction across the northern part of Cedar township, going south of the Rockbridge Mills, and near Providence. Gen. Douglass felt encumbered by his piece of artillery, and when south of Rockbridge Mills sent it to Columbia under an escort of the 9th M. S. M. The guerillas passed west along the river, crossing the Perche and going in the direction of Rocheport. During this day the line was formed for a fight two or three times. But Todd was not anxious for an engagement, and Douglass while seeking it did not intend to deliver battle unless under circumstances which assured him of victory.

Later in the day Todd began to scatter his forces, directing them to rendezvous at "Harker's," in Howard County.

A few miles northwest of the crossing of Perche Creek Company B, of the 9th M. S. M., came upon a squad of guerillas in a house. One of them rode up and asked for water, not thinking the men he saw were bushwhackers. "Where are you from?" queried the occupants of the house. "From St. Joe," replied the militiaman. Immediately he was fired on with a shot-gun. His comrades came up and, in a cornfield near the house, a skirmish ensued, in which one of the Ninth Missouri (Joseph Wheeler) was severely wounded. A man named Creed, reported to be one of Anderson's guerillas, was killed in this skirmish. He lived in the vicinity, and his body was taken home for burial, but his wife, fearing the Federal soldiers, disowned him and pretended not to recognize his remains. As soon, however, as most of the soldiers left she recognized him, exclaiming, "That is my husband," and broke into vehement denunciations of the few Federals who were near, warning them that "Bill Anderson will make you pay for this."

That night Gen. Douglass marched to Cook's farm, on section 18, township 48, range 13, and encamped. Next morning he went to Rocheport, and sent out scouting parties in every direction, who found the guerillas, partly on account of hunger, and partly because of the presence of Douglass's command in the vicinity, disbanded and scattered over the country.

Learning this, Gen. Douglass thereupon started a citizen of Rocheport to Glasgow with dispatches for Gen. Fisk, but Anderson's men captured him en route in Howard county, took his dispatches from him, and released him. After satisfying himself that the guerillas had disbanded Gen. Douglass returned to Columbia.

THE FEDERAL DRAFT — NAMES OF BOONE COUNTY CITIZENS DRAFTED.

On November 14, 1864, there was a draft at Provost Marshal Lovelace's headquarters in St. Charles, in which one hundred and sixty-four of the citizens of Boone county, some white, some black, drew prizes, and prizes which cost some of them several months' service in the Federal army, and a large number of them from \$300 to \$750 for substitutes. The apparent deficit of Boone county was 82. To meet this 164, or double the number were drawn. The number to fill the quota of 82 was taken from the list in the order in which they were drawn, excluding of course those whom the examining board might exempt for disabilities, and those who had died, or who since the enrollment, had enlisted in the United States army. The draft was for one year. The following is

THE LIST OF DRAFTED MEN.

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| 1. John Adair, | 32. Clay Ballew, |
| 2. Robert Henry, | 33. Jacob Strawn, |
| 3. James Pigg, | 34. Riley Christian, |
| 4. Peter Palmer, | 35. Samuel M. Jones, |
| 5. Benj. Mead, Jr., | 36. Milton A. Wiggington. |
| 6. Morgan Reams, | 37. James M. Smith, |
| 7. Robert R. McBain, | 38. Asa C. Nichols, |
| 8. John W. Asbury, | 39. Eli Lanham, |
| 9. Henry N. Ess, | 40. H. W. Richardson, |
| 10. Henry Robinett, | 41. Stephen Todd (col'd), |
| 11. John R. Boulton, | 42. Edward Mansfield, |
| 12. Daniel Phillips, | 43. Anthony Clarkson (col'd), |
| 13. Pollard W. Graves, | 44. Samuel S. Hagan, |
| 14. John M. Samuel, | 45. Alfred E. Grubbs, |
| 15. Alfred Stephens, | 46. Lewis Vanhorn (col'd), |
| 16. Andrew J. Bryson, | 47. Morrison Powell, |
| 17. Azariah Martin, | 48. Isaac Lamme. |
| 18. George H. Akeman, | 49. Wm. Beazley (col'd), |
| 19. Joel Kirtley (col'd), | 50. R. C. Dyson, |
| 20. Elias Elliott, | 51. John M. Brown, |
| 21. Lewis Ashbury (col'd), | 52. Hiram Cowden, |
| 22. Wm. Barnes, | 53. John E. Blakemore, |
| 23. Frederick Wilcox (col'd), | 54. Wm. D. Oliver, |
| 24. Wm. Albright, | 55. James Petty, |
| 25. Lewis M. Switzler, | 56. Peter Lyons, |
| 26. Wm. H. Barnett, | 57. Thomas Gibson, |
| 27. John F. Evans, | 58. Wm. A. Harris, |
| 28. Nathaniel Harris, | 59. Robert T. Sapp, |
| 29. David Vivion, | 60. Charles Todd (col'd), |
| 30. W. A. Darnally, | 61. Joseph E. Proctor, |
| 31. Elijah G. Taylor, | 62. Thomas L. Burdett, |

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 63. David Mead, | 114. James Slate. |
| 64. Ashby Crump, | 115. Andrew Peyton, |
| 65. Henry L. Cook. | 116. Henry Grindstaff, |
| 66. Horace W. Gold, | 117. Joseph Roberts (col'd), |
| 67. Pleasant R. Nicholson, | 118. Samuel Simms, |
| 68. John E. Woolfolk, | 119. Robert H. Woolfolk, |
| 69. Wm. J. Simms, | 120. Wm. H. Crane, |
| 70. Harry C. Summers, | 121. Ambrose W. Hulen, |
| 71. James E. Tucker, | 122. Enoch C. Dooley, |
| 72. Wm. T. Shock, | 123. Squire Searcy (col'd), |
| 73. Levi Hickam (col'd), | 124. James Davis, |
| 74. Thomas Milhollin, | 125. Henry Colvin, |
| 75. Frank Sappington (col'd), | 126. Amos Bartley, |
| 76. Thomas Dunbar, | 127. Benjamin F. Davis, |
| 77. James R. Hagan, | 128. Isaac Henry (col'd), |
| 78. Robert Melloway, | 129. John L. Hines, |
| 79. Robert B. Coleman, | 130. Thomas Spillman, |
| 80. John D. Patton. | 131. Robert E. Smith, |
| 81. Wallace Williams (col'd), | 132. Henry F. Williams, |
| 82. James A. McQuitty, | 133. Liright Vandiver, |
| 83. Robert P. Waters, | 134. James M. Dinwiddie, |
| 84. John Rogers, | 135. Ben. F. Williamson, |
| 85. Lawson G. Drury, | 136. Stephen W. Pigg, |
| 86. Augustus Levi, | 137. James M. Strode, |
| 87. Jesse Claypole, | 138. Thomas H. Keene, |
| 88. James Harris, | 139. James H. Turner, |
| 89. Jacob Smith (col'd), | 140. Samuel Clinton, |
| 90. Wm. Bestwick, | 141. Matthew Evans, |
| 91. Nathan Roberts, | 142. Simeon Christian, |
| 92. Frank Thomas, | 143. Alonzo Wright, |
| 93. Creed Conley (col'd.) | 144. Silas Senior, |
| 94. Solomon Grindstaff, | 145. Joseph Sappington, |
| 95. Wm. F. Hall, | 146. Silas Hudson (col'd), |
| 96. Carter Chandler, | 147. Jacob Palm, |
| 97. James S. Yeager, | 148. Harvey Parker (col'd), |
| 98. John N. Ward, | 149. Thomas Ballew (col'd), |
| 99. Michael Speilman, | 150. John M. Shock, |
| 100. James J. Winscott, | 151. Columbus Hunter, |
| 101. James J. Arnott, | 152. James R. Selby, |
| 102. Wm. Allen, Sen., | 153. Lewis McAfee (col'd), |
| 103. Samuel Street, | 154. John H. Seymour, |
| 104. Benjamin Jenkins, | 155. Wm. Fagg, |
| 105. Sydney Hume, | 156. Samuel Boyd, |
| 106. Abraham Ewing, | 157. John Conway (col'd), |
| 107. John R. Garth, | 158. Daniel Robinett, |
| 108. L. W. Hendrix, | 159. James B. Stansbury, |
| 109. Robert Gordon, | 160. Sylvester Dines. |
| 110. Joseph Hall, | 161. John F. Cato, |
| 111. Edward Bass (col'd), | 162. Jesse G. Long, |
| 112. Wm. Hunter, | 163. Wm. Irvin, |
| 113. James W. Singleton, | 164. Jeff. B. Ridgway. |

REMARKS.

Of those drafted 144 were white and twenty colored. Nos. 9 and 35 were tutors in the State University. No. 25, Lewis M. Switzler, then assistant editor of the *Statesman*. No. 42, a former foreman in the *Statesman* office, but then in St. Louis or Memphis. Furnished substitutes for one year: Nos. 1, 7, 9, 11, 18, 25, 27, 51, 64, 68, 71, 72, 85, 96, 99, 105, 132, 136, 138, 139, 142, 143 and 152. Total, 23. Furnished substitutes for three years: Nos. 13, 14, 29, 33, 38, 58, 59, 61 (Furnished February 18, 1863), 83, 107, 119, 122, 133, 134, 137 and 150. Total, 16. Held to personal service: Nos. 19, 46, 54, 60, 73, 75, 92, 94, 101, 108, 118, 128, 140, 144, 148, 151, 153, 155, 157 and 158. Total, 20. Exempted from draft: Nos. 2, 6, 35, 43, 49, 50, 95, 111, 112, 114 (now in U. S. army), 116, 120 (the sixth of our Union Cranes), 130, 131, 141, 146, 147 and 149. Total, 18. Did not report: Nos. 3 (bushwhacker), 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, (in Confederate army), 40, 41 (now in U. S. army), 42, 44, 45 (in Confederate army), 47, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63 (in Confederate army), 65 (in Confederate army or in the bushes), 66, 67, 69, 70, 74, (in Gratiot Prison), 76, 77, 78, 79 (in Confederate army), 80, 81 (in U. S. army), 82, 84, 86, 87, 88 (in Confederate army), 89, 90, 91, 93 (in U. S. army), 97, 98, 100, 102 (reported by letter; very sick at home), 103, 104, 106, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 (at medical school, Jefferson college, Phila.), 129, 135 (in Confederate army), 145, 154, 156, 159, 160, 161 (in California), 162 and 163 (near Quincy, Ills.) Total, 86. Dead, No. 164.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF NEGROES.

On Friday, November 18, there was reported a horrid massacre of negroes in the vicinity of Sturgeon. It appears a negro woman, the slave of Edward Graves, living eight miles from Sturgeon, on the Rocheport road, had left home sometime since and taken up her abode in Sturgeon. On Friday she returned for the purpose of taking off other negroes from her former home. She started back to Sturgeon in a wagon with five more negroes taken from the premises, consisting of a woman, a girl, a boy, and two small children. After proceeding about two miles the party were overtaken by three men disguised in Federal uniforms. The negroes were then taken by them a distance into the woods, and all shot dead except the two children,

who were returned to their homes. One woman was hung before being shot. Who the perpetrators of this horrible butchery were is unknown.

A FIGHTING FLOCK OF CRANES.

The Columbia *Statesman*, of December 2, 1864, flushed in Cedar township, near Providence, a flock of Cranes, who, ever since the war commenced, had been pecking away at the head of the rebellion; viz: Allen, James, Darius, Tinsley and John Crane, all sons of Wm. W. Crane. Allen died in the service, a member of "Merrill's Horse." James was in Company F, Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M., and Darius, Tinsley and John were in the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers. What county can scare up a bigger flock of Union Cranes than this?

Capt. William Colbert, of Troy, Mo., assumed command of the post of Columbia, in January, 1865, headquarters in the court house; and Capt. H. N. Cook, Company F, Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M., on February 24, for the purpose of recruiting a company to defend the town and county against robbers and plunderers, and to bring about peace and good order. A bounty of \$50 was offered by the Boone County Court to each man who would enlist.

CAPT. COOK'S FIGHT WITH CARTER'S BUSHWHACKERS.

On Saturday evening, February 11, 1865, Capt. Henry N. Cook and Lieut. Marshall H. Harris, and eighteen men of Company F, Ninth M. S. M., left camp at Rocheport, in this county, on a reconnoitering expedition in the Perche Hills, and about 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, discovered unmistakable signs of bushwhackers. Dismounting his company he left his horses, boots and shoes, and moved forward, when a dim light was soon observed, whereupon Capt. Cook and his dashing platoon rushed pell mell into the den—which was a ten-by-twelve shanty, constructed by their own hands, with one end open and a large log lying in front with a fire between the log and entry, and was situated about three hundred yards from the west bank of Perche Creek, about one mile below Old Town Ford, and about seven miles north of Columbia. One of the bushwhackers fired his pistol, instantly killing Sergeant Thomas J. Hern and slightly wounding private J. F. Tudor. Now the battle raged with the greatest fury; shooting, knocking down and dragging out was the order in which things were conducted for about five minutes. Some of the soldiers broke their rifles into atoms over the heads of the foe. Sev-

eral of the desperadoes were left for dead, whilst the others were breaking through the lines and running through the brush, each pursued by a soldier, who kept up a continual stream of fire upon the rear of his fleeing adversary, until the last load was discharged from rifle and revolver. James Carter and — Thompson, the latter known as “Dink Robinson,” both inmates of the den, were killed at the den, and — Cavanaugh about 300 yards from it. Harvey Rucker was shot in the abdomen and escaped.

Twenty splendid new navy revolvers, six blue and two gray overcoats, eight or ten pairs of boots, one U. S. infantry coat, one single-barreled shot gun, several likenesses of ladies who are known in Howard County, enough blankets and bed quilts to make eleven men comfortable in an open house in dead of winter, eight horses with full equipments, eight barrels of corn, a lot of hay, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, cooking utensils, and divers and sundry other household articles too tedious to mention, as well as some financial appliances such as pocket books, belts, etc., etc., were the trophies gained by the victors.

Lieut. Harris had his glove, which was on his hand, cut by a ball from one of his foes’ pistols, and in fact he was in such close proximity to the weapon that his hand was powder-burnt.

PEACE — GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY — THE WAR OVER.

On April 9, 1865, the Army of Northern Virginia, under command of Gen. R. E. Lee, surrendered at Appomattox Court House to Gen. U. S. Grant, namely: Gen. Lee, eight lieutenant-generals, seventeen major-generals, sixty-one brigadier-generals, and about 20,000 soldiers. From that day forth the civil war was practically at an end.

SECOND FEDERAL DRAFT.

On April 5, 1865, pursuant to orders from Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General of the United States, a second draft was had in the Ninth District. The quota of Boone County being one hundred and twenty, two hundred and forty names (double the number required) were drawn.

Quite a number of these persons were held to service and furnished substitutes, but as the surrender of Gen. Lee practically ended the rebellion, neither the substitutes nor the men drafted were mustered.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN — PUBLIC MEETING.

The assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D. C., at eleven o'clock on Friday night, April 14, 1865, startled the country. To give expression to the sentiments of our people a large meeting was held at the courthouse in Columbia, on the 22d April, 1865. On motion of Hon. James S. Rollins, Prof J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., was elected president, and Rev. Isaac Jones and Gen. Jos. B. Douglass, vice-presidents; John F. Baker and Robt. L. Todd, secretaries.

On motion a committee consisting of Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, Elder T. M. Allen, Dr. M. R. Arnold, Judge David Gordon, and Col. James R. Shields, was appointed to submit resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the retirement of the committee the meeting was addressed by Col. Switzler, at the conclusion of whose remarks Maj. Rollins, on behalf of the committee, submitted the following — accompanying the same with an earnest, eloquent, feeling tribute to the memory and worth of Mr. Lincoln — after which the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. (The resolutions are the best and the most appropriate offered to any meeting in the country on the same subject, and were written by President John H. Lathrop):

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, on the night of the 14th instant, was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and removed by a violent death, from his exalted position of usefulness and honor; and whereas, the simultaneous attempt to take the lives of other eminent public men, indicates concert of action, with a traitorous as well as a murderous intent; and whereas, it becomes a great people, whom God has set up as an example to the nations of the earth, to purge themselves from the taint of sympathy with this crime against civilization, and also to give utterance to their sense of the national bereavement, therefore,

Resolved, That we, in common with our fellow citizens throughout the country, hold up to present execration and perpetual infamy, as enemies of the human race, the procurers and the perpetrators of the savage and revolting murder of the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic and other like crimes, simultaneously attempted but mercifully averted.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to Almighty God for the leadership of the distinguished dead, in the period of our country's peril; for the exemplary purity of his private and public life; for his just appreciation of the national crisis; for the admirable temper with which he met its exigences, in defeat as well as in victory; for his heroic faith in the exalted destiny of the American people; for his self-devotion to the cause of human liberty, even unto death; and for the consolation which we cherish that now, in the triumphant moment of his eminent public service, the hand of the assassin has failed to impair the value of his official work; and has been only able to commit to the historic page the name of Abraham Lincoln as the second founder of the great Republic.

Resolved, That although this attempt has been made by traitorous hands to reach the life of the nation through the assassination of its distinguished public men, we have unshaken confidence in the speedy restoration of the national authority over every acre of its soil, and the termination of the shock of arms in the formation of a still closer union; in the establishment of a more comprehensive and authoritative justice; in the assurance of an enduring domestic tranquility; in a more effective provision for the common defence; in a more vigorous promotion of the general welfare; in the immovable security of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and in the extension of the benefit of our great example to the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we recognize in Andrew Johnson, the chosen instrument of the American people for the promotion of these great national end, a patriot statesman,

“Among the faithless faithful found,”

and commend his incoming administration to the generous and persistent support of every steadfast heart, that tempers the sorrow of our national bereavement, by an undying confidence in the integrity, the perpetuity, and the ever progressive greatness of our American Union.

Resolved, That in the testimony of our respect for the memory of our fallen chief, the public buildings of Columbia be draped in mourning for thirty days; and to this end the resident Curators of the State University and the County Court of Boone County, are respectfully requested to carry into effect this resolution.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the illustrious dead our heartfelt sympathies for the great loss which, in common with the nation, they have sustained; and request the chairman of this meeting to communicate a copy to them of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers thereof, and that the newspapers of the State, be requested to publish the same.

On motion of R. L. Todd it was —

Resolved, That Dr. J. H. Lathrop be requested to prepare an address on the life and character of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, to be delivered before the people of Boone County, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Elder T. M. Allen, being called for, addressed the meeting briefly and felicitously, and Col. F. T. Russell, in response to an urgent invitation made a few remarks, well timed and appropriate.

The proceedings of this meeting were published in a large costly volume, issued by order of Congress, — a distinction not given the proceedings of any other county meeting in the Union.

GOV. FLETCHER'S APPOINTMENTS IN BOONE.

The State Convention of 1865, having adopted an ordinance ousting a large number of the officials in the State, and conferring upon the Governor the power to fill them by appointment, Gov. Fletcher made the following appointments for Boone County: Circuit Clerk, Robert L. Todd; County Clerk, Joseph B. Douglass; Sheriff, John F. Baker; County Judges, James W. Daley, David Gordon and John Berkebile, all of them the old incumbents except Mr. Berkebile.

SPENCER RIFLES FOR HOME DEFENCE.

On Monday, May 1, 1865, which was the last day of the term (under the ousting ordinance of the convention) of the old County Court of Boone, they made an appropriation of \$4,000 with which to buy Spencer's repeating carbines and revolvers to arm Capt. Cook's company of "Boone County Tigers." The money was at once placed in the hands of Lieut. Wm. B. Kemper, of that company, who left for St. Louis at once to purchase them. Capt. K. purchased one hundred stand of arms, for which he paid \$3,500. Some years after the war ninety-seven of these guns were sold to Gen. Guitar for \$12.50 apiece. The other three were unaccounted for.

STAGE STOPPED BY BUSHWHACKERS — HON. J. S. ROLLINS ROBBED.

On Saturday, April 29, 1865, as the stage was returning from Centralia to Columbia, it was stopped about 10 o'clock, ten miles from Columbia, near the residence of John S. Varnon, by four bushwhackers. Hon. J. S. Rollins was the only person in the stage beside the driver. When the bushwhackers were first discovered approaching the stage, Maj. Rollins took out his watch, a very valuable gold one, and slipped it under the cushion of the seat, but, when they came up, the stage was searched and the watch found and taken by them. They demanded to know of Maj. Rollins what his name was, where he lived, and what avocation he followed. He gave them the old Centralia dodge; replied that his name was Johnson, that he lived a few miles south of Columbia, and was by occupation a farmer. They then asked the driver who he was, and the driver affirmed that he did not know him. Maj. Rollins was searched and his pocket-book taken, containing about seventy-five dollars in greenbacks. His carpet-sack was broken open, and his private papers and some other property looked over, but nothing of value to the bushwhackers was found, and his carpet-sack was given back to him. One of them took his hat and gave him back another, the rim of which was cut off, save enough to make it resemble a cap. This the Major wore to Columbia, and, with it on, presented quite a bushwhacker appearance.

On arriving in Columbia, Maj. Rollins addressed a large meeting of citizens on their duties in driving out marauders and maintaining the laws. After his speech, a scout, composed of citizens and soldiers, was started out in pursuit of the robbers. The trail was found about night, but a heavy rainstorm coming up, attended by intense dark-

ness, precluded further pursuit. The men who committed this robbery were Jim Jackson, John West, of Mexico, and Wm. W. Martin, of Callaway, and another, name unknown.

SURRENDER OF JIM JACKSON'S BAND.

Early in June, 1865, the bottom having fallen out of the Rebellion, negotiations were entered upon looking to the surrender of the band of bushwhackers under Capts. Jim Jackson and Wm. Stephens, and on Tuesday, the 13th of the month, they were consummated, and, by order of Gov. Fletcher, were permitted to surrender to Capt. H. N. Cook at "Camp Switzler" at the Fair Grounds, near Columbia, on taking the amnesty oath, giving up their horses and arms, each being permitted to leave the State. About 11 o'clock on that day, Capt. Jackson marched in his men under a flag of truce, and the following surrendered: —

1. James Jackson, formerly of Texas, then of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was raised.
2. Wm. M. Stephens, Randolph County, Mo.
3. Wm. S. Farley, Giles County, Tenn.
4. John West, Mercer County, Mo.; formerly of Audrain County.
5. Barton J. Ramsey, Montgomery County, Mo.
6. Wm. W. Hill (son of Marcus Hill), Boone County, Mo.
7. James R. Mayfield, Newton County, Mo.
8. Sam'l H. Nunnely, Bowie County, Texas.
9. Joel Franklin Ramsey, Callaway County, Mo.
10. Sam'l T. Rowland, Boone County, Mo.
11. George Spears, Macon County, Mo.
12. Madison Evans, Boone County, Mo.
13. Wm. McCarty, Chariton (formerly of Marion) County, Mo.
14. Abraham D. Rumans, Boone County, Mo.
15. John Mullen, Callaway County, Mo. (Irishman.)
16. Wm. W. Martin, Callaway County, Mo.

Capt. Jackson was gaily attired in Confederate gray pants with a black stripe down the legs, and a richly embroidered shirt. The others were dressed in citizens' clothes. Each of them had from two to four revolvers, which together with fifteen horses and saddles, most of them very common, were surrendered to Capt. Cook. Abe Rumans wore a cane and a crutch in consequence of a wound in the left thigh received in February. Three of the party, Jackson, Martin, and one other whose name has escaped us, acknowledged to have aided in the robbery of Major Rollins in the Centralia stage on the 29th April. Jackson got his watch and money, but said he had given the watch to one West, who was then in Illinois. Martin exchanged hats

with the Major, but said the hat as well as the Major's fine shawl had since been captured by the Federals. The shawl was in the hands of Captain Wood Harris, of the Howard County militia, and was afterwards sent to Rollins. Major Rollins ascertaining that West owned a forty acre tract of land in Linn County, brought a civil action against him for the value of the watch, obtained a judgment, sold the land under execution, and recovered the value of the watch.

Jackson and Farley did not live long to enjoy their liberty, for the week after their surrender and release they were caught by citizens of Audrain near Spencerburg, Pike County, and brought to Santa Fe, Monroe County. A squad of Capt. Mitchell's "Tigers," from Mexico, were sent to Santa Fe to ascertain who they were (for their citizen captors did not know them), and they were recognized as Jackson and Farley. A citizen went with the squad who knew Jackson was the man who robbed him and murdered Mark Young. Both of the bushwhackers were killed.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BOONE, 1865 — MILITIA MUSTERING — BARBECUES, PICNICS, SPEECHES, ETC. — REUNION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Fourth of July, 1865, was a glorious day in Boone County, and was observed extensively after the manner of the olden time before the affections of the people were alienated by the late unhappy and disastrous war.

So lively was the interest manifested by the people, so thorough their "union of hearts and hands," that a stranger would have scarcely discovered that any "root of bitterness" had ever distracted their councils or alienated the bonds which hitherto bound them together. The whole county was in patriotic communion, celebrating the anniversary of the nation's Independence.

There were musters of militia at several places in accordance with previous public announcement. At many of these places there were barbecues, picnics, speaking, etc. At Riggs's, five miles northeast of Columbia, a splendid picnic was prepared, which was attended by quite a large concourse of people. The orators of the occasion were T. B. Gentry, W. F. Switzler, and 'Squire Turner, who addressed a large audience beneath an arbor subsequently used for dancing.

At Rockbridge Mills (or McConathy's), there was a great outpouring of the people. A barbecue was prepared and the people assem-

bled on a shady plat of ground where was erected a stand for the speakers, which was surrounded by an abundance of benches for seating the audience. Lewis M. Switzler read the Declaration of Independence accompanying the same with a speech. He was followed in a speech by Maj. A. J. Harbison. Finally music was rendered and dancing was carried on in the perfection of the art. The occasion passed off delightfully, every comfort and arrangement necessary for enjoyment having been provided for by Mr. James McConathy and other people living in the vicinity.

At Lynn Spring, in "Terrapin Neck," was prepared a sumptuous picnic and a very large crowd was in attendance. The people were addressed by John W. Harris and Gen. S. B. Hatton. Dancing was also conducted.

Greenland, in Perche township, was also a place of interest — a general picnic with plenty to eat. Speeches were made to a large and attentive audience by Maj. Stephen Wilhite and Judge Strong.

At Hallsville the people were addressed by Edw. Haley and Judge J. W. Hall and others. The Declaration of Independence was read by Alf. M. Duncan, of Columbia, now of Fulton. The young people enjoyed themselves in the dance, and the occasion passed off finely, the best order prevailing.

Picnics were held at several other places, but we have no report from them.

CAPT. COOK'S COMPANY RELIEVED — THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA SUMMARIZED.

[From the Columbia Statesman, August 4, 1865.]

On Friday morning, December 21, 1861, Lieut.-Colonel Morse, with a detachment of the 22d Missouri Infantry, Col. J. D. Foster, left this place for Centralia, the editor of this paper and Colonel Francis T. Russell accompanying them for considerations of personal safety. Columbia was without Federal troops for one week — until Friday evening, December 27, 1861, when Capt. John Welker, of Birge's Sharpshooters, Infantry, arrived with about 200 men and took up quarters in the State University. On Sunday night, December 29th, Capt. Welker left for Sturgeon, and Columbia was again without Federal troops until the following evening, Monday, December 30, when Col. John M. Glover, 3d Missouri Cavalry, accompanied by Col. Birge, came in with 230 men and left the following evening, December 31. From Tuesday to Thursday evening, January 2d, 1862, Columbia was without Union troops, when Col. Merrill arrived with a large portion of his regiment. Not a day since December 31, 1861 — January 2, 1862 — until Tuesday last, August 1, 1865, three years and seven months, has our town been without the presence of Union soldiers of some kind. On Monday, Capt. Cook's company of Boone county militia was relieved from duty, leaving "Camp Switzler" to take care of itself. There is not a Union soldier on duty in the county; and what is better still, no necessity for their services, for all is peace and safety once more. Let us thank God, take courage, and move vigorously onward!

RAILROAD — AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Soon after the close of the civil war, the people of Boone county commenced the agitation of the subject of the construction of a railroad from Columbia to some point on the North Missouri Railroad in this county, and the location in Columbia of the Agricultural College. During the October fair, a citizens' meeting was held at the fair grounds to take these subjects into consideration. The meeting was called to order by Col. Switzler, on whose motion Elder T. M. Allen was elected to preside. On motion of Col. F. T. Russell, Gen. Odon Guitar and Col. M. G. Singleton, were chosen vice-presidents, and John M. Samuel and W. F. Switzler, secretaries.

After brief remarks by the president, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, president of the North Missouri Railroad, addressed the people on the subject the railroad, and President J. H. Lathrop, spoke on the subject of the college.

After the adjournment of the meeting the corporators named in the charter of the Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad Company, introduced in the Legislature 1856-7 by Col. Switzler, held a session and organized by electing J. L. Stephens, President; W. F. Switzler, Secretary, and Moss Prewitt, Treasurer; who were instructed at once to open books for the subscription of stock.

This meeting was the beginning of the end, for it inaugurated a movement which finally resulted in the building of the railroad and the location of the college.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

[The publishers desired to give the name of every soldier from Boone county who served on either the Confederate or Union side during the civil war, and to this end made every reasonable effort to obtain them. The attempt, however, was a failure. There are no official records accessible of the Confederate soldiers, and but few of the Federals. The number of men from Boone county who were actual soldiers amounted to about 500 on either side, but only the names that follow were obtained. Many names could have been furnished, and were promised, but those possessing them failed to hand them in. Both ex-Confederate and ex-Federal officers were written

and requested to furnish information, but they refused to respond. The publishers have done the best they could.]

FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

COMPANY B, NINTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Commissioned Officers.

* Captain James A. Adams. 1st Lieut. John C. Wilcox. † 2d Lieut. C. F. Berkebile.

Non-commissioned Officers.

1st Serg. Marcellus A. Nichols,	6th Serg. John C. Bucher,	4th Corp. A. G. H. Little,
2d " Joseph Lukens,	7th " R. F. Berkebile.	5th " John W. Brown,
3d " Hezekiah Brown,	1st Corp. F. M. Greenstreet,	6th " George W. Little,
4th " John Harrison,	2d " H. T. Goodwin,	7th " Geo. W. Goodman.
5th " Wm. O. Blanchard,	3d " Benj. Weddle,	Blacksmith, W. T. Jones.

Privates.

John Bolander,	Francis Daily,	John M. Johnson,	George F. Shults,
J. P. Berkebile,	Samuel C. Davis,	Perry C. Jeffry,	Wm. Senior,
Coulby Bush,	Robert Gallop,	Nathaniel Little,	Paul Vamer,
Marion F. Clardy,	Wm. Grindstaff,	James Madden,	Wm. Vaughn,
Benj. F. Clardy,	James Grindstaff,	Elvis Nichols,	John A. White,
Robert Coleman,	Eli B. Gabbard,	John O'Brien,	John A. Wheeler,
Wm. Coleman,	Francis Hayden,	Reuben Rater,	Wm. H. Wheeler,
Thomas Dewire,	Geo. W. Harryman,	Valentine Shoemaker,	John Galatly.

Discharged.

Sergt. C. F. Berkebile, to accept promotion.	Priv. Squire Holenbeck, by order of Governor.
Private Wm. Blackburn, by special order.	" Wm. Judd, " " "
Blacksmith Thos. Doling, by special order.	" Amos Judy, " " "
Sergt. W. H. Fargens, to accept promotion.	" J. G. Jamison, promoted to 2d Lieut.
Corp. Elijah M. Friend, for disability.	" Edward Kirsky, for disability.
Priv. Jas. Goodwin, by order Gov. Gamble.	" Benj. F. Miller, " "
" W. Goodwin, for leg lost at Kirksville.	" James Miller, " "
Sergt. C. H. Gordon, to accept promotion.	" John Peters, " "
Priv. Samuel A. Garth, to accept promotion.	" Cummings Scaggs, " "
" Daniel Houck, for disability.	" John Scaggs, " "
" Jephtha Haden, by order of Governor.	Corp. Wm. Gamble, " "
" A. J. Harbison, " " "	Sergt. J. C. Wilcox, to accept promotion.

Died.

Sergt. Wm. Bush, killed at Kirksville.	Priv. Wm. T. Risk, of disease, Feb. 28, 1862.
Priv. John Claig, of disease, March 16, 1862.	" W. R. Scaggs, of disease, March 24, '62.
" Jackson Jefferson, shot by court martial.	" John Quinn, of disease, May 8, 1863.

Transferred.—Corporals Wm. Buchanan and Joseph P. Hays were transferred to the non-commissioned staff; privates Austin Bledsoe and John A. Crane re-enlisted in the 13th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers; private Jacob Sellinger was transferred to Company K, 9th M. S. M.

Killed and Wounded.—The following were the casualties in the company at the battle of Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862: Sergt. Wm. Bush was killed; Private Wm. Blackburn was shot through the left hand and leg; Private Wm. Vaugh was slightly wounded in the left

* Capt. Samuel A. Garth, the first Captain, was promoted to Major, July 10, 1863.

† J. D. Jamison, 2d Lieutenant, resigned February 16, 1864.

arm; Private Wm. Goodwin lost his right leg; Private John A. Wheeler was severely wounded in the left side; John O'Brien and F. M. Haden were slightly wounded in the head, and James Madden was wounded in the right breast. Private John Galatly was wounded in the side and in the chin at the battle of Moore's Mills. Sergt. Robert Berkebile was severely wounded in the left thigh in a fight with guerrillas on Platte River, Missouri, July 2, 1864, and Private John Maddern was severely wounded in the breast in the same fight. Private John A. Wheeler was severely wounded in the side and shoulder in a skirmish with the guerrillas in Boone county, October 5, 1864. Sergt. Hezekiah Brown was severely wounded by accident while on a scout, July 30, 1863. Lieut. (afterwards Captain) James A. Adams was thrown against a tree and his leg broken, while in skirmish with guerrillas, near Germantown, in April, 1862. Private Daniel Houck, was shot in the arm at the same time.

Historical Memoranda.—Company B, 9th Cavalry, M. S. M., was organized at Columbia, February 19, 1862. In the following April it was ordered to Germantown, Boone county. In June it was ordered back to Columbia. The 9th Regiment was then ordered to Jefferson City. Company B remained at the capital until in the latter part of July, when it took the field in pursuit of Porter and Poindexter, and from thence until in September was actively engaged in scouting through Central Missouri. In September it was ordered to Columbia, where it remained about three months. In December it marched to Rolla via Jefferson City. From Rolla it returned to Columbia in March, 1863. From Columbia it went to Sturgeon in June, 1863, and from thence to St. Joseph, in August following. St. Joseph was company headquarters until in November, 1864, although in September and November of that year it was actively engaged in this part of the State, and some squadrons took part in the pursuit of Bill Anderson after the Centralia affair, and a portion of the company was taken prisoners at the capture of Glasgow by the Confederates under Generals Shelby and Clark, in October, 1864. In November, 1864, the company was ordered to Macon City, where it remained until it was mustered out of service, February 27, 1865, after a gallant and meritorious service of three years.

COMPANY F, NINTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Henry N. Cook.

1st Lieut. Marshall H. Harris.

Non-commissioned Officers.

1st Sergt., Wm. H. Carr,	4th Sergt., Wm. W. Conger.	2d Corp., Chas. W. Pelsus,
2d " R. A. Dykeman,	5th " Jos. Sappington.	4th " James W. Crane,
3d " Geo. W. Clardy,	6th " Saml. A. Barnett.	5th " Nich. M. Gentry.

Privates.

J. H. C. Bryant,	James Hart,	James O. Smith,	John T. Tuder,
John Campbell,	John Kite,	Wm. Todd,	John H. Wainwright,
James D. Duane,	Wm. F. Lay,	Henry M. Thomas,	John Whetston,
Martin Devaney,	J. P. Morrison,	James H. Tyler,	Andrew Zumalt,
Elijah Hopper,	Reuben Perkins,	Stephen Tyler,	Wm. Engstrom,
John Hutchinson,	Jonathan Perkins,	William Tyler,	D. P. J. Dozier, saddler.

Discharged.

Priv. Augustus Henry, for disability.	Priv. Sam. H. Thomas, for disability.
" Peter Vincent, " "	Corp. Clinton Turner, " "
" Nimrod Purman, " "	Priv. McDonald Welch, gen'l worthlessness.
" Thos. E. Brumfield, " "	" Alex. Stewart, for disability.
" Lackey Devaney, " "	" Jos. B. Tuder, " "
" J. M. Hepler, " "	" A. C. Thomas, for reenlist. 14 Mo. Cav.
" Elisha Loftus, " "	" Eli. Register, " " " " "

Priv. John S. Moody, for disability.
 " David Pebley, for gen. worthlessness.
 Corp. John O. Sener, for disability.
 Priv. John W. Pickle, " "

Priv. Jacob Bittle, for reënlist. 14 Mo. Cav.
 " Rich. Prager, " " " " "
 " Frank Rooney, " " " " "
 " Jac. F. Powell " " " " "

Died.

Priv. Geo. Hutchinson, of disease. Corp. John R. Blackburn, of disease.
 Musician J. R. Baker, kil'd at Moore's Mills. Priv. John W. Gilpin, of disease.
 Corp. J. Haley, mort. wd. at Yellow Creek. Sergt. C. J. Pullen, of disease.
 Sergt. Thomas. J. Hern, killed in fight with bushwhackers in Perche Twn., Feb. 12, 1865.
Deserted. — John W. Newsom, John Sweager, Wm. P. Duane, Charles Dykeman, and
 Carey Bledsoe.

Transferred. — Wm. B. Hern, to be Q. M. Sergt. of regiment. John Henry proved to
 be a slave and was dropped from the rolls by order of Col. Guitar.

COMPANY K, NINTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Wm. B. Kemper.

2d Lieut., Carey H. Gordon.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

Ezekiel Smith,	Joseph Zumalt,	John Samuel,	J. D. Hillburn,
Thomas Smith,	Wm. Barnes,	Scott Hickam,	Jake Sellinger,
George Sargent,	Perry Thrall,	A. J. Dill,	James Rush,
Daniel Zumalt,	John Rubison,	Cyrus Turner,	Ballinger Smith.

Wounded. — Capt. W. B. Kemper was ambushed by guerrillas on Fishing River, in Clay
 county, in the fall of 1864, and badly wounded in the thigh. John Rudison was shot in the
 bowels at the same time.

Engagements, etc. — This company took part in the engagements at Newton, Kirksville,
 and other fights while in pursuit of Porter and Poindexter, and in numerous skirmishes
 with guerrillas and bushwhackers in Western Missouri. On one occasion, while a squad
 under Lieut. Carey H. Gordon was beating up the bush in the southern part of Clay county,
 a band of guerrillas was encountered in a thicket at dinner. One of the guerrillas was Jesse
 James, afterward the noted bandit and robber. In the skirmish that ensued the guerrillas
 were routed, and Jesse James had a finger shot off.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA — ROSTER.

This regiment was composed almost wholly, if not entirely, of
 Boone County men. The following is the roster of the commissioned
 officers of the regiment. Names of non-commissioned officers and
 privates cannot now be learned: —

Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Accounted For.	Date.
Dec. 15, 1862	Joseph B. Douglass...	Colonel...	Promoted to Brig. Gen.....	Sept. 1, 1863
Sept. 25, 1863	Lewis P. Miller.....	Colonel.		
Dec. 15, 1862	Francis T. Russell...	Lt. Col.		
Dec. 15, 1862	Lewis P. Miller.....	Major...	Promoted to Colonel.....	Sept. 25, 1863
Dec. 15, 1862	Frank D. Evans.....	Adjutant.		
Dec. 15, 1862	Robert G. Lyell.....	Q. M.		
Mar. 27, 1863	Paul Hubbard.....	Surgeon..	Com. A. Sur. 1 Pro. Reg....	Apr. 13, 1863
July 3, 1863	Paul Hubbard.....	Surgeon.		

COMPANY A.

Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Accounted For.	Date.
Oct. 21, 1862	Lewis P. Miller.....	Captain...	Promoted to Major.....	Oct. 21, 1862
Jan. 13, 1863	Hubbard Williams...	Captain...		
Oct. 21, 1862	Hubbard Williams...	1st Lieut.	Promoted to Captain.	
Jan. 13, 1863	Thomas J. Arnold ...	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 21, 1862	John G. Strode.....	2d Lieut..		

COMPANY B.

Oct. 15, 1862	David Guitar.....	Captain...		
Oct. 15, 1862	Sanford T. Connelly..	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 15, 1862	Wm. T. Anderson...	2d Lieut..		

COMPANY C.

Oct. 21, 1862	Wirt W. Samuel.....	Captain...	Resigned.....	Mar. 13, 1863
Mar. 31, 1863	Samuel M. Cully.....	Captain.		
Oct. 21, 1862	Samuel M. Cully.....	1st Lieut.	Promoted to Captain.....	Mar. 26, 1863
Mar. 31, 1863	Miles J. Henley.	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 21, 1862	Overton E. Harris....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY D.

Oct. 15, 1862	James M. Ellis.....	Captain.		
Oct. 15, 1862	John L. Hickman.....	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 15, 1862	Thomas M. Field.....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY E.

Oct. 21, 1862	Tyre G. Harris.....	Captain.		
Oct. 21, 1862	John Q. Orr.....	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 21, 1862	James T. Harris.....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY F.

Oct. 15, 1862	James D. Patten.....	Captain...	Resigned.....	Jan. 30, 1863
Apr. 9, 1863	William Hunter.....	Captain.		
Oct. 15, 1862	John A. Fisher.....	1st Lieut.		
Oct. 15, 1862	William Seymore....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY G.

Nov. 28, 1862	Martin E. Swift.....	Captain.		
Nov. 28, 1862	Richard Phillips	1st Lieut.		
Nov. 28, 1862	Garland M. Sims.....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY H.

Nov. 28, 1862	B. P. Ritchie.....	Captain.		
Nov. 28, 1862	P. H. Owings.....	1st Lieut.		
Nov. 28, 1862	F. F. Sheppard.....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY I.

Jan. 17, 1863	Joseph J. Sterne	Captain.		
Jan. 17, 1863	R. E. Sappington.....	1st Lieut.		
Jan. 17, 1863	W. T. Sapp.....	2d Lieut.		

COMPANY K.

Jan. 21, 1863	John W. Rollins.....	Captain...	Resigned.....	April 6, 1863
Jan. 21, 1863	A. H. Conley.....	1st Lieut.		
Jan. 21, 1863	Joshua Fenton.....	2d Lieut.		

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

[The name of every Boone county man that wore the gray would here appear if it had been possible to learn it. Information was solicited from every source, blanks furnished to those deemed best posted, to be filled up with the names of Boone county Confederates, but all efforts produced the most meagre and unsatisfactory results. Letters were written to many and unresponded to. The publishers desire to thank Col. Eli Hodge, of Columbia, for names furnished, and Capt. M. G. Corlew, of Dripping Springs, for the following roll of his company, made up from memory]:—

CAPT. M. G. CORLEW'S COMPANY, MISSOURI STATE GUARD.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Mastin G. Corlew. 1st Lieut., James Winn. 2d Lieut., Amos Onan (died.)

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

Jonathan Winn,	Riley Brown,	Buck Tribble,	James Bratton (died).
Sanford Reed,	Jackson Rumans,	Edward Waller,	George Alexander.
James Alexander,	Thomas Robinson,	J. M. Forshay,	Wm. Forshay,
Henry Batterton,	Thomas Toalson,	W. T. Toalson,	Charles Burks,
Saul Robinson,	Wm. Holton,	J. H. Parmer,	T. B. Wade,
James Barnes,	Samuel Shryock,	Milton Shryock,	James Toalson,
John Toalson,	B. Shackelford,	Dr. James Gosline,	S. P. Kemper.
John Burks,	John Onan,		

Memoranda—This company took part in the destruction of the North Missouri Railroad at and near Sturgeon, and was in the Riggs Run Fight the next day. Here Thos. Toalson, James Toalson, and John Onan were killed, and Beverly Shackelford wounded. It afterward crossed the river and joined Price's army.

COMPANY C, NINTH MISSOURI INFANTRY, C. S. A.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain M. G. Corlew. 2d Lieut., Al. Evans (died). 3d Lieut., Wm. Clayton.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

Thomas Evans,	Wash Buckler,	Thos. Hubbard,	— Clayton,
Howard Evans,	Mountville Rose,	Jesse Baker,*	Sim. Cannon,
Jack Robinson,	James White,	James Baker,*	T. B. Wade,
Thos. Bailey,	Wm. Lawrence,	Thomas Baker,*	Wm. Brink,
James Johnson,	Marion White,	John Baker,*	John Rumans,
Adam Colly,	Samuel Miller,	Turner Baker,*	Owen Rollins.
Richard Slaughter,	The three Morris bros.		

Memoranda—This company was first organized for Poindexter's regiment, but was afterwards mustered into the Ninth Missouri Infantry, Col. John B. Clark. It took part in many hard-fought battles in Arkansas and the Southwest.

MAXWELL'S COMPANY, WILLIAMS' REGIMENT, JOE SHELBY'S DIVISION OF CAVALRY.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, John H. H. Maxwell. 2d Lieut., James H. Lowrey.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

Robert H. Douglass,	B. H. Hudson,	T. J. Smith,	S. D. Cochran,
Joseph Douglass,	H. G. Hudson,	T. H. Benton,	D. H. Cook,
B. Williamson,	W. Robinson,	James Robinson,	James Ogan,
Thomas Barrett,	Sam. Dysart,	N. Watson,	James O. Maxwell,

* The Bakers were all brothers.

John Colman,	Swead Hudson,	E. Lyons,	F. Rumans,
N. Colman,	—— Claxton,	James Lyons,	James Harris,
A. Chittenden,	S. Richard,	Scott Jacobs,	John Morton,
James McQuitty,	F. M. McQuitty,	—— Oldham.	L. McQueen,
Thomas McQuitty,	Thomas Westlake,		

This company was mainly recruited in the fall of 1864, by Col Eli Hodge, who was afterward lieutenant colonel of the regiment to which it belonged. It went out at the time of Price's raid, but many of its members had seen service of some sort in the Confederate cause previously.

BOONE COUNTY COMPANIES IN THE M. S. G.

At the breaking out of the civil war several companies were formed in Boone county against the Federal authority, and their services tendered to Gov. Claib. Jackson. They were accepted and became a portion of the Missouri State Guard ("M. S. G."). The first company was commanded by John M. Samuel, and went from Columbia to Boonville a few days before the "Races" at the latter place. Some of the members entered for the aforesaid "races," and, as reported, made an excellent record for speed! Being sheriff of the county at the time and under a heavy bond, which he feared might be forfeited, "Captain" Samuel returned home in a few days, and was soon after followed by several of his comrades.

In August, 1861, several companies were formed, under Cols. McKinney, Singleton and Peacher, and went south to Gen. Price's army. Of the organization of these companies into a battalion, Capt. M. G. Corlew says: "The battle of Drywood was fought September 2d (7th), 1861. A day or two afterward, while we were camped on the prairie west of Drywood, the battalion to which we belonged was organized. M. G. Singleton was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Quin. Peacher elected major. The captains of the companies constituting the battalion were: F. Fullenwider, James Watson, Sam. Tuttle, M. G. Corlew, and then there was Peacher's company, whose commander I do not remember. From Drywood we went to Lexington. After the surrender of Mulligan, and I think about September 28, we were organized into a regiment, the battalion being first dissolved. Harvey G. McKinney was elected colonel; M. G. Singleton, lieutenant-colonel; and Quin. Peacher, major. The company commanders were: Wm. Clarkson, Ab. Hicks, Robert Maupin, ——— Strobe, Sam. Tuttle, James Watson, F. Fullenwider, Dick Carter (probably), and whoever was in command of Peacher's old company."

This regiment was the 4th Regiment, 3d Division (Gen. John B. Clark), M. S. G. In the winter of 1861-62 the majority of the men re-enlisted — this time in the regular Confederate service.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1866 TO 1870.

Subsidence of Civil War—Railroad Projects—Convention of Callaway and Boone Delegates in Columbia—Discussion of the Martinsburg-Columbia Proposition—Its Failure—Monster Petition to the Boone County Court—Subscriptions to Boone County Rail and Turnpike Roads—Ceremony of “Breaking Ground” for the Railroad—First Railroad Convention in the State—North Missouri Railroad Incorporated—“Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad”—Public Meeting to Endorse President Andrew Johnson—Registration and Election—Test Oath for Voters—Disfranchisement and Excitement—Militia Enrollment in 1867—Cook v. Woodson—A Writ of *Quo Warranto* Issued against the Latter—Judge Woodson’s Death ends the Case—Cook Appointed County Clerk—Registration of 1868—Gen. Grant Carries the County—Names of Accepted Voters—Louisiana and Missouri River Railroads—Bond Elections in Missouri, Columbia, Perche and Rocky Fork Townships—Legal Complications in Regard to the Bonds of the Two Latter—A Compromise.

ELECTION RETURNS.

* Those thus marked were elected.

NOVEMBER, 1866.		COUNTY COURT JUDGES.	
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.		[Three to be elected.]	
John F. Williams, (C.).....	631	*James Harris.....	618
*T. A. Parker (R.).....	135	*John W. Hall.....	423
Williams' majority.....	497	*James Arnold.....	321
CONGRESS.		James W. Daly.....	308
Wm. F. Switzler (C.).....	636	David Gordon.....	234
*G. W. Anderson (R.).....	178	John Berkebile.....	191
Switzler's majority.....	458	J. R. Crosswhite.....	228
STATE SENATOR.		CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.	
J. A. Hockaday (C.).....	615	*John M. Samuel.....	552
*Paul Hubbard (R.).....	166	Robert L. Todd.....	268
Hockaday's majority.....	479	Samuel's majority.....	284
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.		COUNTY COURT CLERK.	
[First District, one to be elected.]		*Warren Woodson.....	366
*James S. Rollins (C.).....	308	H. W. Cook.....	251
John B. Allison (R.).....	82	Joseph B. Douglass.....	200
Wm. Leach, Jr., (C.).....	12	SHERIFF.	
John G. Shellnutt, (C.).....	9	*James C. Orr.....	605
Rollins's majority over Allison.....	226	John F. Baker.....	220
[Second District, one to be elected.]		Orr's majority.....	385
*Rollins Lyman (C.).....	321	COUNTY TREASURER.	
J. J. Blair (R.).....	81	*R. B. Price.....	595
Lyman's majority.....	240	J. H. Waugh.....	169
		Price's majority.....	426

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

COUNTY ASSESSOR.		COUNTY JUDGE.	
*J. W. Hickam.....	220	*James Harris (D.).....	206
M. H. Harris.....	189	John Berkebile (R.).....	137
H. P. Potts.....	4	Harris's majority.....	69
J. C. Gillaspie.....	162	CIRCUIT JUDGE.	
James Lampton.....	145	*George H. Burckhart (D.).....	217
Miles J. Henley.....	99	A. F. Denny (R.).....	127
SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION.		Burckhart's majority.....	90
*Jefferson Garth (C.).....	678	CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.	
Isaac T. Jeffrey (R.).....	146	*John H. Overall (D.).....	111
Garth's majority.....	532	Boliver S. Head (D.).....	41
COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		J. R. Christian (D.).....	1
*James A. Henderson.....	480	S. C. Major (D.).....	11
H. H. Gray.....	158	J. W. Barron (R.).....	115
W. T. Orear ¹	13	COUNTY TREASURER.	
E. G. T. Ross.....	60	*R. B. Price (D.).....	206
CORONER.		Lafayette Hume.....	136
*T. J. Gillaspie.....	646	Price's majority.....	70
H. C. Schwabe.....	112	COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
Gillaspie's majority.....	534	*John C. Conley (D.).....	221
NOVEMBER 3d, 1868.		S. M. Culley (R.).....	52
ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, 1868.		H. C. Schwabe (R.).....	28
*U. S. Grant (R.).....	177	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	
Horatio Seymour (D.).....	171	*John Ellis (D.).....	177
Grant's majority over Seymour.....	6	Paul Hubbard (R.).....	111
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.		Ellis's majority.....	66
Wm. F. Switzler.....	195	COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
*D. P. Dyer.....	153	*R. C. Dyson (D.).....	208
Switzler's majority.....	42	H. E. Clough (R.).....	129
GOVERNOR.		Dyson's majority.....	79
John S. Phelps.....	204	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.	
*Joseph W. McClurg.....	148	*C. W. Masterson (D.).....	213
Phelps's majority.....	56	Wm. Helper (R.).....	117
SENATOR.		Masterson's majority.....	96
*James S. Rollins.....	213	CORONER.	
L. M. Conklin.....	108	*Thos. J. Gillaspie, Sr.....	192
Rollins' majority.....	105	Lewis Sharp.....	145
REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.		Gillaspie's majority.....	47
Thomas M. Allen.....	70	SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION.	
*Francis T. Russell.....	79	*Lewis M. Switzler.....	169
Samuel Henly.....	52	Wm. Seymour.....	130
John Finlay.....	38	Switzler's majority.....	39
*Tyre Harris.....	99	SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.	
SHERIFF.		Against striking out the word "white".....	278
*Frank D. Evans.....	257	For striking out the word "white".....	68
Oliver Keyser.....	84	Majority against negro suffrage.....	210
Evans's majority.....	163		

¹ Was not a candidate.

The subsidence of civil war and the inauguration of practical peace witnessed the return of the people of Boone county to their usual avocations, and to the projection of new enterprises for the promotion of their best interests. Among those of a public character were the building of a railway from Columbia to some point on the North Missouri Railroad at New Florence, Martinsburg, Mexico, Centralia or Sturgeon; and the location in Columbia of the Agricultural College. Of the difficulties they encountered and overcome in regard to the latter, and of their final triumph, we have spoken at length in another chapter.

To forward the railroad project a portion of the citizens of Boone met in Columbia on Monday, January 1, 1866, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a railroad convention, proposed by the people of Callaway, to be held in Columbia, on Monday, January 8, 1866. Henry Keene was chosen chairman of the meeting and J. H. Waugh, secretary. Major Rollins explained its object, and on his motion the following resolution was adopted:—

WHEREAS, A convention of the citizens of Montgomery, Callaway, Boone and Howard counties having been proposed to consider the feasibility of building a railroad, commencing at Florence, on the North Missouri Railroad, and passing through the county seats of the above named counties, and to strike some point on the Missouri River in the vicinity of Glasgow; and whereas, Callaway county having appointed delegates to meet in Columbia on the 8th inst., to confer with such delegates as might be appointed on the part of the other counties:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and the same are hereby appointed as delegates, on the part of Boone county—to represent its citizens in the proposed convention at the time specified, namely, the Directors of the “Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad Company,” to wit:—

D. H. Hickman, J. S. Rollins, R. L. Todd, William H. Bass, S. F. Conley, James Harris, M. G. Singleton, James H. Waugh, Henry Keene.

And the following named citizens: Wm. F. Switzler, James L. Stephens, John F. Baker, Joseph B. Douglass, M. S. Matthews, John M. Samuel, Moss Prewitt, G. C. Pratt, W. T. Hickman, David Guitar, John W. Harris, Henry Tummy, J. F. Clayton, Dr. C. D. Chandler.

The convention was held accordingly; Joseph Flood, of Callaway, president; W. F. Switzler, of Boone, secretary. A general discussion of the proposed enterprise ensued, during which speeches were made by Thos. B. Harris, Henry Larrimore and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway, and W. F. Switzler, D. H. Hickman, James L. Stephens, F. T. Russell, Geo. C. Swallow, W. T. Hickman, John W. Harris and Milton S. Matthews, of Boone.

Mr. Harris, of Callaway, moved that the president appoint a committee of five to prepare and report a charter, naming in it the corporators in each county, and that this meeting adjourn subject to the call

of said committee, which was adopted and the following gentlemen appointed: Thomas B. Harris and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway, and Wm. F. Switzler, D. H. Hickman and John W. Harris, of Boone.

This, we believe, was the last ever heard of the proposition; and, therefore, the people of Boone, determined to have a railroad, proceeded to adopt measures to build the one projected by themselves, and without the aid of any other county.

The charter of the road (hitherto noticed) introduced into the Legislature by Col. Switzler in 1856-7, having empowered the County Court to subscribe to its capital stock, either with or without submitting the question to a vote of the people, it was resolved that the following petition be circulated for signatures: —

To the Honorable the County Court of Boone County:

The undersigned, citizens and tax payers, believing that a system of improved roads would add much to the value of property, and the general interest of the county, respectfully petition the court to provide means, by sale of county bonds, or in such other way as may be deemed expedient, for having graded and turnpiked or gravelled four roads; one from Columbia to the North Missouri Railroad, one to Rocheport, one to Claysville by way of Ashland, and one to the Callaway line, in the direction of Fulton. Or, if deemed best by the court, to aid in making the first named a railroad to the amount it would cost to build a turnpike.

This petition was signed with astonishing unanimity, and up to its presentation to the County Court, on Wednesday, February 7, 1866, about fifteen hundred citizens, comprising not only a majority of the voters, but at least two-thirds in interest of the tax-payers of the county had signed it.

At 1 o'clock, therefore, on that day this monster petition was presented to our County Court, in the presence of a large assembly of the people, by D. H. Hickman, the president of the railroad company, with the request that the court make substantially this order: —

Two hundred thousand dollars in county bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad from Columbia to the North Missouri Railroad, provided the railroad company raise an additional amount sufficient to complete the road in running order; and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds to aid in the construction of a turnpike from Columbia west to Rocheport, from Columbia east to the county line, and from Columbia south to Claysville by the way of Ashland.

A most respectful and patient hearing was given by a full bench of judges — James W. Daly, David Gordon and John Berkebile — while the merits of the proposition were elaborately discussed, the following gentlemen in speeches urging the appropriation, namely: D. H. Hickman, James L. Stephens, Odon Guitar, J. S. Rollins and W. F. Switzler — John W. Harris in speeches opposing it.

The Court made the order unanimously — thus securing the completion of the railroad from Columbia to the North Missouri, and three turnpike roads on the lines mentioned.

On March 9 and 10, 1866, the directors of the North Missouri Railroad held a meeting in St. Louis which was attended by Mr. Hickman, the president of the Columbia Branch, and by J. S. Rollins and R. L. Todd, directors, and a contract was made to secure the building of the road.

Geo. C. Pratt, engineer, commenced the survey on Monday, March 12, 1866.

CEREMONY OF "BREAKING GROUND."

On May 2d the board entered into a contract with Joseph and James Kelley, of St. Louis, to build the road, and on Monday, May 21, 1866, the ceremony of breaking ground occurred in Columbia before a large concourse of people, male and female.

The contractors of the road, James and Joseph Kelley, both of whom were present, and George C. Pratt, the engineer, selected the place for breaking ground, at an eligible point in the grass lot south of Mr. McAlester's residence, northeast of town. At the appointed hour the large concourse repaired on foot and in carriages to the grounds, where, after some soul-stirring music by the Centralia Cornet Band, the vast assembly was called to order by Hon. J. S. Rollins, who, in a very appropriate address, introduced the ceremonies.

On all sides of the spot selected for "breaking ground" stood an imposing concourse of our people; intermixed here and there and everywhere among them were the sturdy and strong-armed men who were to build the great work in prospect, while in the center were the officers of the road, contractors, engineers, band, and in full view of all stood a wheelbarrow and spade.

Finally, D. H. Hickman, president of the road, took hold of the spade, and, with the first effort to sink its point into the green turf, the welkin rang with the loud plaudits of the people. After he deposited several spades full in the wheelbarrow, David Gordon, one of the Honorable Judges of the County Court (in the place of Mr. J. L. Stephens, who was absent on account of a severe family affliction), followed suit, whereupon Wm. F. Switzler, the author of the railroad charter, wheeled the earth away and "dumped" it at the appointed place. Cheer upon cheer followed; for thus and then commenced the most important public work to our people ever projected in the county.

After short, thrilling speeches by Col. Switzler and Gen. Guitar, and music by the band, the vast concourse was dismissed, every countenance being radiant with joy and hope.

FIRST RAILROAD CONVENTION IN THE STATE.

The St. Louis Railroad Convention met April 20, 1836. Among the delegates from Boone County were John W. Keiser and James S. Rollins. The latter was twenty-four years of age the day after the convention assembled, and its youngest member. This convention recommended three railroads radiating from St. Louis — northwest, west and southwest. It memorialized the State Legislature for a grant of State aid to the extent of \$10,000,000, and Congress for a grant of public lands. Rollins moved the memorial to Congress, and was made chairman of the committee for that purpose.

In the autumn of 1836 a survey was made for a railroad from Louisiana to Columbia. James S. Rollins, General Richard Gentry, Sinclair Kirtley, William Cornelius and David M. Hickman, of Boone, were promoters of this enterprise. In January, 1837, the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company was chartered, and Gentry, Kirtley, Cornelius and Hickman were named among the corporators.

During the same month the Rocheport Railroad Company was incorporated to build a railroad from Rocheport to Columbia, and the corporators were Anthony W. Rollins (father of Hon. James S. Rollins), Robert S. Barr, George Knox, John Alexander, John Ward, William Gaw, John Stemmons, Jesse B. Dale and L. C. Dickinson.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD INCORPORATED.

The North Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated March 3, 1851, and the road was completed through Boone County in the autumn of 1858. Its line cuts a triangle off the northeast corner of the county, twelve miles long east and west by two and a half miles wide at its widest part, on the east boundary of the county. Boone County subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of this company, paid the subscription in county bonds, and subsequently redeemed the bonds. Several citizens also took stock in the company. James S. Rollins was for many years a director in the company, and Geo. C. Pratt was one of the engineers on location and construction. (For a full account of the canvass preceding the vote of \$100,000, see Chapter IX., pp. 368, 369.)

THE BOONE COUNTY AND JEFFERSON CITY RAILROAD COMPANY

Was incorporated January 30, 1857, to build a railroad from the North Missouri Railroad, via Columbia, to the Pacific Railroad, at or above Jefferson City. Col. Switzler drafted and introduced the charter in the Legislature of 1856-7. Among the corporators were Jas. S. Rollins, Wm. F. Switzler, Jas. L. Stephens, Jefferson Garth, W. W. Tucker, F. T. Russell and Geo. C. Pratt.

No steps were taken to build the road until after the war, when the corporators organized October 5, 1865, only a few days before the charter expired, and opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock. The stockholders met December 16, 1865, and elected directors, who on the same day elected D. H. Hickman president and Geo. C. Pratt chief engineer. Surveys were commenced immediately, but were soon after suspended until March, 1866, when the final location was made and the work put under contract. Construction was commenced May 21, 1866. The road was completed from Centralia to Columbia, October 29, 1867.

The resources provided for building the road were:—

Individual subscriptions in cash.....	\$12,500
Boone County subscriptions in 8 per cent bonds.....	200,000
Eight per cent mortgage bonds on road.....	300,000
Total	\$512,500

Before commencing work a contract had been made with the North Missouri Railroad Company, by which the latter was to operate the road and pay for use of same one-third of gross earnings from all business going to or from the leased property.

This rent went to pay interest on the mortgage bonds.

After January 12, 1869, the North Missouri Company ceased to pay rent and consequently the lessor company had no money wherewith to pay interest. Consequently, on April 23, 1873, the road was sold under foreclosure to Wm. E. Burr for \$30,000. Burr conveyed the property to the Boone County and Boonville Railroad Company, a corporation organized by "Articles of association filed April 30," 1873.

The capital stock of that company is \$500,000 and the mortgage debt on the road is \$100,000 seven per cent bonds. The property is leased to the Wabash Company which pays the interest on those bonds as rent.¹

¹ We are much indebted to George C. Pratt, now one of the State Railroad Commissioners, for many of these facts.

MEETING IN BOONE COUNTY TO ENDORSE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A very large meeting, pursuant to public notice, assembled in the court-house in Columbia, Missouri, on Monday, March 5th, 1866, to consider the political issues of the day, and more especially those growing out of the proceedings of Congress and the action of President Johnson in regard to the restoration of the Union. The court-house was crowded; and at the appointed hour the assembly was called to order by Maj. A. J. Harbison, on whose motion Hon. J. S. Rollins was called to preside.

Messrs. Henry Keene and William Boggs were elected vice-presidents, and A. G. Newman and A. J. Harbison, secretaries.

Col. W. F. Switzler then moved the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions to the meeting, and that all resolutions introduced be referred to that committee; which was adopted and the following committee appointed by the chairman: Col. W. F. Switzler, Dr. M. R. Arnold, Gen. J. B. Douglass, Judge David Gordon and John H. Field, Esq.

During the retirement of the committee the meeting was addressed at length by Hon. J. S. Rollins in a speech, fully endorsing the policy of President Johnson, and condemnatory of the revolutionary programme of the Sumner-Stevens Radicals.

Col Switzler, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following: —

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the citizens of Boone County, here assembled, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and faithful to the principles which have carried the Republic triumphantly through the war, are convinced of the necessity of an early and complete pacification of the country, that the people may all engage in their proper pursuits and reap the just rewards of their labors.
2. That, therefore, we desire to see the restoration of practical and constitutional relations between all the States and the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period, and to that end we favor the admission into Congress of all loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion, who were fairly elected and can take the oath prescribed by Congress as a test of loyalty through all the pressure and peril of the rebellion.
3. That the Constitution is at once our charter and defence; no magistrate can go beyond it; no department of the government, however powerful, legislative or executive, is permitted to transcend it; and however benevolent or otherwise meritorious a measure may be, if it be not within the powers granted by the Constitution, it cannot be adopted, and we insist that every one of our public servants shall conform to the will of the whole people, as manifested in the great organic act, which is antecedent and superior to the government itself.
4. That we approve the general principles announced by President Johnson in his annual message, and in his late message, explaining the reason for withholding his assent to the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau; and while we express our unqualified approval we give him our confidence, and promise him our continued support in

all proper measures for the restoration of constitutional government in all parts of the country.

5. That we cordially endorse the course of our worthy and patriotic representatives in Congress, the Hon. John Hogan, and Hon. Thos. E. Noell, for their able and manly support of President Johnson, in his efforts to maintain the constitution and restore the Union of the States.

6. That the Honorable Chairman of this meeting is hereby appointed a committee to present to the President of the United States a copy of these resolutions.

7. That the chairman appoint a county central committee of five, whose duty it shall be to adopt such measures for the organization and success of the conservative Union party of Boone county as they may deem proper.

8. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Missouri *Statesman* and St. Louis *Republican*.

Col. Switzler accompanied the presentation of these resolutions with a brief and lucid exposition of the principles they enunciate, strongly approving the administration of President Johnson, and in opposition to the usurpations and tyranny of the Radicals, who are enemies of that administration.

Mr. W. H. Brand then arose and briefly addressed the meeting, endorsing the restoration policy of the President, and highly eulogistic of his heroic resolve to stand by the constitution.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed county central committee: W. F. Switzler, A. J. Harrison, J. W. Harris, J. B. Douglass, M. R. Arnold. After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION — TEST OATH.

The Constitution of 1865 prescribed a test oath for voters, which greatly inflamed the people of the State and of Boone County, especially that portion of them belonging to the Democratic party. The convention which adopted and the Legislature which enacted laws to enforce it, sought to justify the procedure on the ground that the best interests of the country would be subserved by committing them at the polls to the arbitrament of voters who were loyal to the government, and who, during the Rebellion, had not attempted by force of arms, by sympathies, or by other methods, to overthrow the Constitution; while the Democrats charged that the continued supremacy of Republican rule in the State — in other words, the retention of all the offices, by the disfranchisement of political opponents, was the governing motive of the enactments. At all events the process of registration, in Boone County, was under the control, in 1866, of Pierce Buffington, a Republican, as supervisor, and the following

registrars of the various townships, all of whom were Republicans : — J. C. Gallanar, W. H. Fox, W. A. Graham, W. G. Green, Wm. Slade, Wm. Hunter, Isaac T. Jeffry, Peter E. Nichols and W. H. Dunn. Clerks of the Board of Review : — Thos. J. Sutton, E. S. Rhino and A. P. Selby, the latter now deputy clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court in St. Louis.

Paid out of the county treasury to the supervisor, registrars and clerks, \$517.75.

The registration engendered great bitterness of feeling, sometimes approaching the verge of personal violence.

After the registration lists had been made by the precinct registrars and thoroughly supervised at Columbia, the whole number of persons who were registered as qualified voters, out of the 5,000 in the county, was 878, as follows : Bourbon township, Centralia precinct, 81; Sturgeon, 94; Rocky Fork township, 8; Columbia, 238; Cedar township, Ashland precinct, 86; Claysville, 94; Providence, 71; Missouri township, Rocheport precinct, 141; Strawn's, 43; Perche township, 23.

MILITIA ENROLLMENT IN 1867.

1867. In November, 1866, J. C. Gallanar was appointed by Gov. Fletcher enrolling officer of Boone County, and on November 26th gave notice that "all able-bodied male inhabitants of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years inclusive, constitute the militia of the State, and must be enrolled." This enrollment was concluded in January, 1867, and exhibited the following result :—

PRECINCTS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Columbia.....	508	240
Rocky Fork.....	210	.....
Perche.....	260	6
Centralia.....	102	3
Sturgeon	189	18
Missouri	315	47
Providence	108	15
Claysville.....	120	1
Ashland	327	20
Totals.....	2,139	350

Total of all colors, 2,489, of which about 250 are exempt.

H. N. COOK *vs.* WARREN WOODSON.

These two gentlemen, at the November election, 1866 (as we have seen), were candidates for County Clerk, and Mr. Woodson having

been declared duly elected, Cook sought by proceedings in the courts to dispossess him of the office on several grounds, among them that he was disloyal to the United States government; that he had committed some of the acts specified in section 3, article 2, of the State Constitution of 1865; that therefore he was ineligible to hold the office of County Clerk, and that the votes cast for him were nullities.

In January, 1867, a writ of *quo warranto*, issued by the Supreme Court of the State, was served on Woodson requiring him to appear before that body on Saturday following and show by what authority he held the office of county clerk. Although this proceeding was all in the name of the State and, in the event of the State's failure, at the expense of the State, Mr. Cook was the real prosecutor.

Judge Woodson obeyed the writ and by his counsel, Wm. A. Hall, of Randolph, made answer. Quite a lengthy discussion ensued between Judge Hall and Attorney General Wingate and A. F. Denny, much of which concerned the meaning and bearing upon the case of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was submitted to the court, which took it under advisement until its July term, when a judgment of ouster against Woodson was rendered and a commission issued by Gov. Fletcher to Cook, Judges Thos. J. C. Fagg and David Wagner concurring, Judge Nathaniel Holmes dissenting. (See Mo. Reps., Vol. 41, page 228.)

Woodson appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and retained the office till his death, which occurred October 4, 1868, up to which time the appeal had not been heard. It was then dismissed, and Cook was appointed by Gov. Fletcher to fill the vacancy.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN 1868.

1868. — Since the last registration of voters the Legislature passed a more stringent law on the subject, and for this and other reasons the registration preparatory to the election of 1868 was wholesale in its character and ended in the disfranchisement of 3,000 citizens of the county, only 411 being allowed to vote. So general and sweeping was the ostracism that Gen. Grant carried the county for President over Horatio Seymour by six majority.

This extraordinary proceeding inflamed many of the people to fever heat and at times there were outbreaks of individual and popular fury which not only menaced the personal safety of the registrars but the general public peace itself.

And this was in fact no marvel, for the political ostracism of so

large a number of citizens who had been accustomed to vote, many of them being old residents and taxpayers, was well calculated to upturn the foundations of society and to incite the disfranchised and their friends to the fiercest denunciations, if not to open violence.

E. L. Clough, Pierce Buffington and William Dunn were the registrars, who, after subjecting the lists to days and days of manipulation, finally deposited in the County Clerk's office the following:—

RECORD OF ACCEPTED VOTERS IN 1868.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP—110.

Allen, T. M.	Ficklin, Joseph	King George	Russell, F. T.
Allen, W. H.	Gentry, Thomas B.	Lamme, Josiah W.	Sturgeon, Edward S.
Arnold, Thomas A.	Gordon, Boyle	Lukens, A. J.	Switzler, Lewis M.
Adkinson, James	Gallatly, James	Lukens, A. N.	Stewart, James L.
Berkebile, John	Gordon, David	Lukens, George W.	Schwabe, H. C.
Baumgartner, G. M.	Guitar, Odon	Lukens, Wm. A.	Saunders, Thomas
Blair, John N.	Gordon, Carey H.	Livingston, Wm.	Scott, James N.
Black, Thomas	Green, Wm. S.	Lee, Wm.	Shanks, James M.
Berkebile, Robert	Gordon, Wm. J.	McKasky, Robert	Shultz, Aug.
Berkebile, C. F.	Gans, J. C.	Marshall, Charles	Schwabe, H. C., Jr.,
Batterton, John T.	Garth, Jeff	Miller James,	Sexton, Enoch
Berry, Edward	Hume, Lafayette	McCarten, John	Scott, Samuel F.
Bishop, Silvanus F.	Hickey, John E.	Miller, Benj. F.	Scott, A. L.
Bowman, John A.	Hinkle, John F.	Murphy, John	Scott, N. F.
Booth, Wm. P.	Henderson, J. A.	More, Stephen J.	Stewart, Benj. F.
Boggs, James M.	Hubbard, Paul	McKay, Neal	Scott, Wesley
Bealmeaer, James M.	Hamm, Fred	Maynard, James A.	Switzler, W. F.
Boswell, James M.	Harris, James T.	Northcutt, Wm. H.	Sellinger, Jacob
Cook, H. N.	Hume, Reuben	Nichols, Philip P.	Thornton, James H.
Corbit, John	Hunter, Wm.	Pierson, Wm. F.	Todd, W. W.
Conley, John C.	Henley, M. J.	Prewitt, Moss	Todd, Robert L.
Campbell, John	Hugle, Arnold	Power, Thomas F.	Warren, Harris N.
Cannon Hugh	Helper, Wm. M.	Potts, Charles J.	Waugh, James H.
Cully, Samuel M.	Hume, James R.	Root, Oren, Jr.,	Warren, Wm.
Carlisle, R. G.	Keene, Alf.	Ripley, E. L.	Westerlage, P.
Dailey, Edward	Kelley, John M.	Robnett, Wm. C.	Weist, Simon
Douglas, Joseph B.	Kehr, Chris.	Read, Daniel	Werdemann, A. D.
Evans, Frank D.	Kimmell, E. J.	Rollins, James S.	

PROVIDENCE—33.

Acton, Wm.	Gilpin, Ambrose	Hessleman, Lewis	Perkins, Reuben
Bullard, Jesse	Grindstaff, Samuel	Hopper, Sidney W.	Rogers, Jesse
Colvin, Garland	Gilpin, George A.	Jeffries, John	Stewart, Charles
Crane, Wm. W.	Gilpin, Elias	Jeffries, Perry C.	Senor, John O.
Crane, John A.	Hickam, Scott H.	Lunda, Wm. N.	Senor, Wm. T.
Crane, Darius	Hume, Lewis	McBain, James T.	Stickdaub, C. W.
Crane, James W.	Homell, J. C.	McBain, Turner	Teeter, John E.
Dozier, Dennis	Hume, Sidney	Maples, Robert	Vamer, Paul
Edwards, Frazier			

PERCHE — 17.

Allspaw, Reuben	Long, James	March, Absalom, Sr.,	Schwabe, Henry
Botner, Jacob	McAlister, Wm. T.	March, Absalom, Jr.,	Schwabe, Bennett
Caton, Thomas	Merry, John	Palm, Jacob	Stewart, William
Glass, Robert R.	March, Wm., Jr.,	Schwabe, Robert	Williams, Wm. T.
Gentry, N. M.			

CENTRALIA — 19.

Adams, James	Bower, Throp	King, W. E.	Shultz, C. H.
Adams, Wm. B.	Faukner James	Myers, John L.	Wainscott, R. A.
Booth, Horace	Fretwell, Silas	Phillips, James	Wheeler, W. H.
Baker, Allen	Gallop, Simeon	Stemmons, John T.	Wert, James.
Booth, W. J.	Herbert, James A.	Tuly, James	

STRAWN'S SCHOOL HOUSE — 12.

Cook, Levi	Graham, James	Lamme, W. W.	Sharp, Lewis
Grant, Columbus	Hultz, C. P.	Register, George W.	Sharp, George W.
Graham, Wm. A.	Gordon, James M.	Searcy, D. G.	Todd, Samuel B.

STURGEON — 75.

Allison, John B.	Dingman, Chaney	Harris, M. H.	Roberts, Jno. C.
Barnes, Thomas M.	Eagle, Joseph	Helem, Chas.	Randall, Jno. W.
Butler, John	Fretwell, Joseph	Jarman, Jas. J.	Roher, Philip
Brown, Jacob	Farr, Edward	Jarman, John F.	Smith, Dunwaterfield
Barnes, Brinsley	Fisher, John F.	Keiser, Oliver	Slotz, John.
Baker, Thomas J.	Finley, John W.	Keller, Lewis.	Seymour, Jas. M.
Broomfield, Thos. E.	Fantes, David F.	Kelly, Wm. J.	Spelman, Thos.
Brundy John S.	Fuer, Andrew	Lockridge, Jas. S.	Stephens, Wm.
Batterton, John Y.	Green, Wm. J.	Long, Matthew	Spelman, Philip E.
Clinton, Samuel	Gyer, Henry P.	Manahen, Michael	Seymour, Francis M.
Cross, S. F.	Gordon, Hiram	Patterson, Mason W.	Seymour, Wm.
Croswhite, John F.	Gordon, Robert	Patton, Jno. M.	Seymour John H.
Chalmers, Goldsmith	Gray, Henry S.	Palmer, Thos.	Taylor, Joseph
Carpenter, Edward	Halburt, Hosea	Palmer, Jas. D.	Tucker, Benj. F.
Croswhite, Wm. P.	Harbins, John D.	Redmon, Jno. T.	Usry, John
Clark, John J.	Hayes, James P.	Roberts, John W.	Wadkins, Tracy J.
Cain, Amon	Harris, James L.	Rothrock, Lazarus S.	Wilkins, Geo. R.
Croswhite, Jacob	Holman, Henry	Rowland, Wm. C.	White, Chapman
Carney, Michael	Hawkins, John	Riggs, Zadock T.	

HALLSVILLE — 16.

Austin, J. M.	Brown, John R.	Kent, O. S.	Moody, John S.
Angel, Robt.	Brown, Edward	Kent, Carlos	Tucker, W. W.
Ayres, Nath.	Dunn, W. H.	Masterson, S. S.	Varnon, J. S.
Austin, Stephens	Haggard, Alvin J.	Masterson, C. M.	Stewart, Wm.

ROCHEPORT — 25.

Acton, Aaron	Boggs, Thomas J.	Grindstaff, Sol.	Slade, Wm.
Boggs, Wm.	Bowen, Thos. H.	Grossman, L.	Sampson, Thos. W.
Bisfield, Thos. A.	Crawford, John	Gentry, J. C.	Waddle, W. E. T.
Boggs, Christie	Daley, Jas.	Hultz, M. J.	Tumy, Henry.
Boggs, Chas M.	Daley, Thos. A.	Harris, F. G.	White, A. D.
Burroughs, Levi	Deitrich, Aug.	Mooth, Henry C.	Henley, Samuel
Boggs, Jas.			

CLAYSVILLE — 51.

Arnold, James, Jr.	Foster, Wm.	Kilpatrick, Greenb'y	Smallwood, Jas.
Buffington, Thos.	Gilmore, Samuel S.	Kemp, John G.	Sappington, R. G.
Buffington, Pierce.	Gleeson, John.	Legate, Otis.	Sapp Noah.
Bledsoe, Abraham	Graham, Solomon J.	Legate, H. M.	Sapp, John H.
Bledsoe, Leroy	Hunt, Joshua	Madden, John C.	Smallwood, Irvin
Butler, Wm.	Hover, Jonathan	Madden, Wm.	Tuck, Finis
Biddle, Jacob.	Henshaw, Amos R.	Matthews, Franklin	Webber, Nicholas
Boqua Wm. P.	Henshaw, Able.	Madden, Jacob Jr.	Waters, Jas. M.
Clough, Lewis E.	Hickman, Jas. S.	McClenn, John.	Waters, John H.
Clough, Herman E.	Hudinger, Jacob	Perkins, John	Westbrook, Edwin
Chatterton, Horatio	Hilburn, Jas. H.	Perkins, Windall	Zumalt, Joseph
Ewing, C. P.	Hickam, Geo. H.	Risk, Wm.	Zumalt, David
Ellis, Peter F.	Jones, Wm. M.	Rader, Reuben	

ASHLAND — 53.

Acton, Harrison	Goodwin, John	Johnson, James	Peake, Reuben B.
Blackburn, R. J.	Goodwin, P. J.	Little, A. J. H.	Pauley, James W.
Bennett, Wm. B.	Hardin, Rufus T.	Little, Wm.	Russell, Wm. H.
Brown, Hezekiah	Huttinger, Arnold	Little, Geo. W.	Ridwell, G. B.
Brown, John W.	Hazle, Randolph	Little, John H.	Rollins, Henry
Bennett, Jeremiah	Haggard, Chas. E.	Little, Nathaniel	Riley, Lawrence
Blythe, John	Haden, Jephtha	Monaghan, John	Sargeant, G. W.
Bearce, Eli	Haden, Francis	Nolan, Simeon	Shelnutt, Lewis
Brown, Geo. W.	Johnson, John M.	Noakes, John	Sharp, Milton
Brown, Hiram	Johnson, Wm. T.	Nichols, P. E.	Shultz, Geo.
Chase, Nathan	Johnson, Geo. W.	Nichols, Eli.	Shelnutt, John G.
Goodwin, Walter	Johnson, J. B.	Nichols, Wm. A.	Stewart, James L.
Goodwin, James	Johnson, James R.	Perkins, David W.	Vandiver, Carlton D.
Grindstaff, Wm.			

THE LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD — ELECTIONS ORDERED BY THE COUNTY COURT.

On December 8, 1868, a petition was presented to the County Court from a number of tax-payers in Rockyfork township, asking the court to order an election in that township to ascertain the will of the qualified voters in regard to the proposition to subscribe \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. The court, after consideration, complied with the prayer of the petition, and ordered the election to be held on Wednesday, January 27, 1869.

A similar petition was presented from a number of tax-payers of Perche township, asking an election on a proposition for that township to subscribe \$25,000 to the same road. The court ordered an election on the matter, to be held on Tuesday, January 26, 1869.

Still another petition was presented from tax-payers in Missouri township, asking an election in their township, on a proposition to

subscribe \$65,000 for the extension of the Boone County Railroad to a point on the north side of the river, opposite Boonville. The court also complied with this petition, and set Tuesday, January 12, 1869, as the day on which the election should be held.

Judge Lackland, of Mexico, was present and addressed the court in the interest of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. D. H. Hickman and Gen. O. Guitar addressed the court in behalf of the proposition looking to the extension of the Boone County Railroad. There was no opposing interest to either road before the court.

As has been seen by the foregoing list of accepted voters there were only thirty-seven in Missouri township qualified to vote on the proposition to subscribe \$65,000 to extend the Boone County Railroad, via Rocheport, to a point on the river opposite Boonville, the road thence to be continued to Arrow Rock, etc. As the mass of the tax-payers in this township were disfranchised, it would have been manifestly unjust for the thirty-seven registered voters to decide whether or not the township should be taxed to the amount of \$65,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed road.

A remedy was proposed, to avoid injustice being done in this way. A *separate* poll for the disfranchised tax-payers was opened, and they were permitted to vote; and it was understood that if a majority of *these* was not in favor of the road, the County Court would not make the appropriation, and this mode of raising the money was to be abandoned. If two-thirds of the legally qualified voters did not vote for the appropriation it could not legally be made, and of course, would not have been, though a majority of the disfranchised citizens voted for it.

THE RAILROAD ELECTION IN MISSOURI TOWNSHIP.

1869. — On January 12, 1869, pursuant to the order of the County Court, an election was held in Missouri township, upon the proposition to subscribe \$65,000 towards extending the Columbia Branch of the North Missouri Railroad, which resulted as follows: —

ROCHEPORT.			
<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Yes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Legal.....	36	36	3
Disfranchised.....	181	181	19
Totals.....	227	227	22
Majority for appropriation.....			205

STRAWN'S.			
<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Yes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Legal.....		4	5
Disfranchised.....		—	44
Totals.....		4	49
Majority against appropriation at Strawn's.....			45
Total legal vote— Yes..... 40; No.....	8		

Majority of the legal votes, 32, which was more than two-thirds, the number necessary to carry the appropriation.

RAILROAD ELECTION IN COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

The proposition for Columbia township to subscribe \$60,000 to the extension of our railroad west to Boonville, via Rocheport, thence to Arrow Rock, to be continued to Marshall, Lexington and Kansas City, was carried on Tuesday, February 9, 1869, by an immense majority of both legal and disqualified voters. The vote stood as follows:—

QUALIFIED VOTERS.		
For the proposition	54	
Against the proposition.....	3	
Majority for.....	51	
DISQUALIFIED VOTERS.		
For the proposition.....	204	
Against the proposition.....	46	
Majority for.....	158	

RAILROAD ELECTIONS IN PERCHE AND ROCKY FORK TOWNSHIPS.

The former was held January 26, and the latter January 27, 1869, on propositions respectively to subscribe \$25,000 in eight per cent twenty year bonds to the capital stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad on condition of its location through said townships, the vote being:—

IN PERCHE TOWNSHIP.		
Whole number of qualified voters only.....	17	
For the bonds.....	13	
Against the bonds.....	none	
IN ROCKY FORK TOWNSHIP.		
Whole number of qualified voters.....	16	
For the bonds.....	7	
Against the bonds.....	none	

A remarkably small vote and a remarkably small number of voters in two entire townships of a populous county to decide such a question! But they did decide it according to the forms of law, and

on their decision the bonds were issued, delivered to the railroad company and sold by them.

Previously, however, the railroad company located its road from Mexico via Hallsville and Harrisburg, through the townships named to Fayette, in Howard county, and proceeded to grade and bridge the track, but the road was never completed, and, perhaps never will be.

Nevertheless, the bonds of the townships were in the hands of innocent purchasers who had paid their money for them; but this fact did not prevent the tax-payers from being very reluctant to pay them, for they had received no consideration in return except the inconvenience and damage which an abandoned railroad track, with its cuts and fills, entailed upon the county.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of G. W. Hartman, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Bates county, Missouri, having decided similar bonds to those authorized by Perche and Rocky Fork to be null and void, the people of those townships, at the June term, 1876, of the Boone County Court, petitioned the court to make an order restraining the tax levy on them for the payment of either interest or principal of the bonds, and the court agreed to do so as soon as the citizens of each township filed a bond of \$10,000, and deposited with the county treasurer \$500 in cash, to indemnify the county against any loss or expense which might accrue in consequence of said order. The conditions were promptly complied with and the restraining order was made.

In the course of time, however, the courts, State and Federal, rendered adverse decisions to the one above mentioned, and suit was instituted against the townships by the holders of the bonds, Henry A. Cunningham, of St. Louis, being the attorney for the townships. Passing over the intermediate history and coming to the final result, suffice it to say that in 1880 a compromise was made between the bondholders and the tax-payers on the basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the dollar, by which each township made some \$12,000, and at elections — in Rocky Fork on April 13, 1880, and in Perche on May 25, 1880 — a constitutional majority was secured in favor of the compromise and funding the bonds at 6 per cent, as follows: Rocky Fork, yeas, 163; nays, 12. Perche, yeas, 78; nays, 14.

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM 1870 TO 1882.

Methodist Conference—Registration of 1870—Public Meetings in Honor of Gen. R. E. Lee—Railroad Meetings in Ashland—Cedar Township Railroad Vote—Boone County Registrars—Decoration Day at Centralia—Political—The Passive Policy Indorsed—Presbyterian Synod—Sale of the Boone County Railroad—The Lost Found—The Dead Alive—Stock Law Election—Columbia and Rock Bridge Gravel Road—The Centennial Year—Evidences of Patriotism—Martha Washington Reception at Columbia—Fourth of July at Ashland—Census of Boone County of 1876—Election to Refund County Bonds—A Temperance Wave—The Blue Ribbon Movement—Missouri State Grange—State Convention of Colored Teachers—Fire in Columbia—Missouri Medical and Press Associations—Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Death of President Garfield—Public Honors Paid to His Memory—Sad Accident on Thanksgiving Day.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM 1870 TO 1882.

* Those thus marked were elected.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR, 1870.			
*B. Gratz Brown (Liberal).....	1,893		
Joseph W. McClurg (Republican).....	667		
Brown's majority over McClurg.....	726		
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.			
No. 1—Abolishing District Courts:			
Yeas.....	2,063		
Nays.....	22		
Majority.....	2,041		
No. 2—Abolishing oath of loyalty for jurors:			
Yeas.....	1,994		
Nays.....	98		
Majority.....	1,896		
No. 3.—Abolishing double liability of stockholders in private corporations:			
Yeas.....	2,023		
Nays.....	55		
Majority.....	1,968		
No. 4.—Abolishing oath of loyalty for voters:			
Yeas.....	1,951		
Nays.....	134		
Majority.....	1,823		
		No. 5.—Abolishing certain disqualifications to hold office on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and on account of former acts of disloyalty:	
		Yeas.....	2,036
		Nays.....	65
		Majority.....	1,971
		No. 6.—In relation to education, prohibiting the General Assembly, counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts, or other municipal corporations from making appropriations in aid of any creed, church, or sectarian school:	
		Yeas.....	2,008
		Nays.....	64
		Majority.....	1,944
		FOR SUPREME JUDGE.	
		*David Wagner (no opposition).....	
		2,045	
		CONGRESS.	
		*Andrew King...1,321	D. P. Dyer..... 90
		E. Draper..... 551	
		King's majority over both.....	
		681	

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATURE — FIRST DISTRICT.

C. W. Masterson	231	*A. G. Newman	517
T. B. Gentry.....	377		—
Newman's majority over Masterson...	286		
Over Gentry.....	140		

REPRESENTATIVE — SECOND DISTRICT.

*John L. Bass....	633	H. C. Mooth....	234
James Goodwin.	103		—
Bass' majority over both.....	296		

CIRCUIT CLERK.

*J. M. Samuel...1,269	J. T. M. Johnston.....	859
Samuel's majority.		410

COUNTY CLERK.

J. P. Horner....	569	*H. N. Cook....	854
W. H. Gilman...	122	J. W. Daley....	76
F. Bentley.....	298	J. T. Harris....	176

SHERIFF.

*J. C. Orr.....1,020	J. C. Gillaspie..	802
A. E. Burnam... 311	Perry C. Jeffrey	19

COUNTY TREASURER.

*R. B. Price.....1,569	L. Hume.....	539
Price's majority.....		1,030

ASSESSOR.

*J. A. Hender-son.....1,077	Jas. Lampton... 552
	W. W. Lamme 516

SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION.

Taylor (no opposition).....	925
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COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

J. W. Hall.....	279	*David Gordon.	951
*J. Y. Batterton	808	James Long....	77

CORONER.

*J. H. Cozine....	910	John Campbell	713
Cozine's majority.....			197

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

*W. W. Batterton.....1,212	W. W. Todd....	831
Batterton's majority.....		381

NOVEMBER, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Horace Greeley	3,199	*U. S. Grant.....	993
Charles O'Connor	18		

FOR GOVERNOR.

*Silas Woodson		John B. Henderson (R.)...	988
(D.).....	3,313		

FOR CONGRESS.

*John B. Clark, Jr.(D.).....	3,297	M. L. DeMotte (R.).....	977
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FOR STATE SENATE.

*C. H. Hardin (D.—no opposition).....	3,816
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FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

E. C. More (D.)	1,954	*Squire Turner	
Phineas R. McBride (D.)	17	(D.).....	2,153

COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

*John Y. Batterton (no opposition).....	3,846
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PROBATE JUDGE.

Stephen Bedford.....	1,130	*John Hinton..	2,158
		H. N. Cook.....	975

COLLECTOR.

H. C. Keene ...	1,924	*R. H. Smith...	2,342
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SHERIFF.

M. G. Corlew..	1,717	*J. C. Gillaspie..	2,586
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TREASURER.

*R. B. Price....	3,041	J. S. Clarkson..	1,270
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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

H. C. Pierce....	1,795	*A. H. Conley..	2,429
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SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

H. M. Cheavens	1,551	*Harvey Hulen	1,618
W. S. Pratt....	900		

SURVEYOR.

*M. G. Quinn..	3,186	W. W. Beazley	1,011
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ASSESSOR.

*T. B. Searcy..	1,775	Jas. Lampton...	1,409
W. H. Jacobs ..	1,030		

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

*Wellington Gordon	2,152	J. De W. Robinson.....	1,982
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CORONER.

*D. E. Daugherty.....	2,087	Dudley Hamilton.....	850
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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st. { Yes.....	3,516	2d. { Yes.....	3,587
{ No.....	362	{ No.....	324

NOVEMBER, 1874.

GOVERNOR.

*C. H. Hardin (D.).....	3,103	Wm. Gentry, People's	820
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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*N. J. Colman		S. W. Headlee, People's	771
D.....	3,007		

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

CONGRESS.	
*John B. Clark, Jr. (D.) (no opposition).....	3,870
STATE SENATOR.	
*D. H. McIntyre D. (no opposition)....	3,871
CIRCUIT JUDGE.	
*G. H. Burckhardt (no opposition)	3,885
CONVENTION.	
Yes.....	2,372 | No..... 1,069
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.	
Yes.....	3,239 | No..... 404
REPRESENTATIVE.	
*W. R. Wilhite (D.).....	2,344 | C. H. Gordon (Ind. D.)..... 1,540
COUNTY COURT JUDGE.	
*H. T. Wright, (D).....	2,646 | M. D. Cook..... 1,025 W. T. Reyburn 141
COUNTY COLLECTOR.	
*Eli Hodge (D.) 2,611 | C. T. Worley..	1,104
COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
*T. Benton Searcy (D.)... 2,668 |	A. L. Scott..... 434 Jas. Lampton... 829
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	
*Stephen Bedford (D.)....	2,772 | J. M. Boswell... 910
CIRCUIT CLERK.	
*W. W. Garth, (D.).....	2,937 | N. W. Wilson.. 988
COUNTY CLERK.	
*W. W. Batterton (D.)	1,658 | Wm. T. Hickman..... 426
J. A. Woodson 1,183 |	H. N. Cook.... 645
SHERIFF.	
*Jas. C. Gillasp, (D.).....	3,505 | C. T. Worley.. 373
COUNTY TREASURER.	
R. B. Price, (D.) (no opposition).....	3,853
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
*S. C. Douglass, (D.) (no opposition)...	3,806
COUNTY CORONER.	
*Jas. H. English, (D.).....	1,977 | Wm. P. Booth 1,148 W.K. Sturgeon 446
Wm. Waller... 123 |	
For licensing dogs.....	1,091
Against licensing dogs.....	2,082
Against township organization.....	2,437
For township organization.....	628

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1875.	
For the new constitution.....	1,846
Against the new constitution.....	117
Majority for constitution	1,729
NOVEMBER, 1876.	
PRESIDENT.	
Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.).....	3,846
*Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.).....	1,181
Peter Cooper (Greenback).....	4
Green Clay Smith (Prohibition).....	4
GOVERNOR.	
*John S. Phelps (D.).....	3,698
G. A. Finkelnburg (R.).....	1,176
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
*Henry C. Brockmeyer (D.).....	3,757
Charles C. Allen (R.).....	1,176
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
*Michael K. McGrath (D.).....	3,845
Eugene F. Weigel (R.).....	1,177
STATE TREASURER.	
*Elijah Gates (D.).....	3,850
John Severance (R.).....	1,176
STATE AUDITOR.	
*Thomas Holliday (D.).....	3,851
Geo. R. Smith (R.).....	1,176
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
*Jackson L. Smith (D.).....	3,856
Alex. W. Mullins (R.).....	1,176
REGISTER OF LANDS.	
*James E. McHenry (D.).....	3,855
Richard Drane (R.).....	1,176
JUDGES SUPREME COURT.	
*John W. Henry (D.).....	3,854
David Wagner (R.).....	1,176
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
(For six-year term.)	
*James Harding (D.).....	3,827
Thomas R. Allen (R.).....	1,178
Franklin Murphy (Greenback).....	
(For four-year-term.)	
*J. S. Marmaduke (D.).....	3,815
Edmund D. Harper (R.).....	1,176
W. Hopkins (Greenback).....	
(For two-year term.)	
*John Walker (D.).....	3,819
Isaac Hayes (R.).....	1,173
Marvin R. Banks (Greenback).....	8

ELECTION RETURNS — *Continued.*

COUNTY JUDGE — N. DISTRICT.		REGISTER OF LANDS.	
J. M. Angell (D.).....	568	*Robert McCulloch (D.).....	3,294
T. B. Gentry (D.).....	643	G. B. Herenden (R.).....	1,166
M. M. Jesse (D.).....	184	J. A. Mattinee (G.).....	424
*W. F. Roberts (D.).....	729	SUPREME JUDGE.	
W. L. Victor (D.).....	424	*Robert D. Ray (D.).....	3,275
COUNTY JUDGE — S. DISTRICT.		J. V. C. Karnes (R.).....	1,167
Jackson T. Burnam (G. B.).....	122	Peter E. Bland (G.).....	428
M. D. Cook (D.).....	441	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
*James Harris (D.).....	581	*George C. Pratt (D.).....	2,982
S. B. Hatton (D.).....	346	H. Barnes (col'd R.).....	1,117
E. W. McClanahan (D.).....	516	J. B. Alexander (G.).....	428
CORONER.		STATE SENATE.	
*W. H. Allen (D.).....	4,111	*J. L. Stephens (D.).....	3,224
Sherwood Harris (D.).....	217	J. S. Roselle (G.).....	1,072
FUNDING COUNTY BONDS.		CIRCUIT JUDGE.	
Funding bonds at 6 per cent { Yes.....	4,087	*G. H. Burekhardt (D.).....	2,390
{ No.....	468	W. A. Martin (D.).....	1,519
NOVEMBER, 1880.		REPRESENTATIVE.	
PRESIDENT.		*J. W. Kneisley (D.).....	2,905
W. S. Hancock (D.).....	3,269	W. J. Booth (R.).....	1,886
*J. A. Garfield (R.).....	1,170	S. B. Hatton (I. D.).....	229
J. B. Weaver (G.).....	418	COUNTY JUDGE — N. DISTRICT.	
CONGRESS.		*Wm. F. Roberts (D.).....	1,883
*J. B. Clark, Jr. (D.).....	3,248	COUNTY JUDGE — S. DISTRICT.	
J. C. Heberling (G.).....	915	*W. P. Tuttle (D.).....	1,464
GOVERNOR.		J. H. McGhee (I. D.).....	270
*T. T. Crittenden (D.).....	3,226	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
David P. Dyer (R.).....	1,168	*J. De W. Robinson (D.).....	3,592
L. A. Brown (G.).....	464	COLLECTOR.	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		*James C. Orr (D.).....	3,373
*R. A. Campbell (D.).....	3,259	Eli Hodge (I. D.).....	1,198
Milo Blair (R.).....	1,167	TREASURER.	
H. F. Fellows (G.).....	434	*John M. Samuel (D.).....	3,620
SECRETARY OF STATE.		JUDGE OF PROBATE.	
*M. K. McGrath (D.).....	3,262	*John Hinton (D.).....	3,782
J. C. Broadwell (R.).....	1,167	SHERIFF.	
Orville D. Jones (G.).....	432	*Jos. W. Stone (D.).....	3,878
STATE AUDITOR.		ASSESSOR.	
*John Walker (D.).....	3,292	*M. G. Quinn (D.).....	3,750
L. A. Thompson (R.).....	1,165	J. P. Kennard (I. D.).....	224
Dr. A. C. Markis (G.).....	410	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	
STATE TREASURER.		*Wm. J. Babb (D.).....	3,554
*P. E. Chappell (D.).....	3,265	SURVEYOR.	
W. Q. Dallmeyer (R.).....	1,182	*W. E. Wright (D.).....	3,693
John M. Sneed (G.).....	421	CORONER.	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		*Charles Y. Trice (D.).....	3,223
*D. H. McIntyre (D.).....	3,279	J. H. Hickam (I. D.).....	202
H. H. Harding (R.).....	1,168	Frank M. Miller (R.).....	195
A. N. McGindley (G.).....	425	Total vote polled, 4,895.	

1870. — The excitement and ill-feeling consequent upon the stringent registration of 1868 did not pass away with the election, for the grand jury in Boone county in January, 1870, indicted Lewis O. Clough, one of the registrars, for the refusal and failure of himself and the other registrars to register A. J. Harbison, Monroe Bateman, Eli Mars, and perhaps others, as accepted voters, and on Saturday, January 8, 1870, he was arrested at his home in Claysville by Deputy Sheriff Henry Keene.

On his arrival here Clough was discharged on \$1,500 bail, a large number of citizens going on his bond. Clough obtained a change of venue to — county, where after continuances the case was finally dismissed.

The Missouri annual conference of the M. E. Church South held an annual meeting in Columbia commencing on September 14, 1870. Bishops McTyeire and Marvin were present, the former presiding most of the time. Revs. John D. Vincil, J. H. Pritchett and H. A. Bourland were secretaries. The conference numbered 132 members, clerical and lay — 30 of the latter. Some 300 persons were in attendance and were provided with homes during the conference by the people of the town and vicinity.

REGISTRATION OF 1870.

This was the last registration of voters made in the county, accompanied by the test oath, as at the election that year a constitutional amendment was adopted abolishing the oath. It was conducted by Lewis M. Switzler, supervisor of registration, and Wm. H. Allen, John B. Allison and James Madison West, registrars. Total number of white accepted voters, 1,968. Colored, 600. Total, 2,568. Total number rejected in the county, 120.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN HONOR OF GEN. R. E. LEE.

On Saturday, November 5, 1870, the audience which assembled in the Baptist Church in Columbia to testify their appreciation of the character of Gen. R. E. Lee, was worthy of the occasion. It was composed of a large number of the best citizens of town and county, among whom were many ladies. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. H. Duncan, on whose motion Prof. Geo. C. Swallow was called to preside; after which Edwin W. Stephens and Lewis M. Switzler were made secretaries.

Gen. Lee, having been for many years a member of the Episcopal Church, the meeting was opened by Rev. Dr. Jennings, who read a portion of the burial service of that church, concluding with a brief and appropriate prayer; after which the orator of the day, Capt. F. F. C. Triplett was introduced, who proceeded to deliver a very chaste, ornate and elegant address.

Other remarks being called for, Mr. E. W. Stephens delivered an address, concluding by the introduction of the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased an over-ruling Providence to remove from the scene of his labors Gen. Robert E. Lee, late commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States, and President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, thus visiting with painful bereavement the family of the deceased and thousands in this and other lands, who admire and reverence his life and character; and,

WHEREAS, We behold in the career of Gen. Lee those great qualities of mind and heart which distinguished their possessor, with the virtues of skill, temperance and courage in the field; wisdom and courtesy in the council, and fortitude and dignity in defeat; and,

WHEREAS, We find in him a character without ambition as a citizen, illumined by those traits of Christian excellence which commanded the admiration of even his adversaries and the warmest esteem and affection of his associates. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this visitation of Divine Providence, we recognize in the death of Gen. Lee, the loss of a great and good man, of a brilliant warrior, of a true and unswerving patriot, devoted at all times to what he conceived to be the welfare of his own country, a distinguished and useful citizen, skilled no less in the arts of peace than of war, and that the cause of popular culture is deprived of a representative whose influence will be felt long after the passions of the present shall have died away into history, and that in his humility, piety and Christian devotion he has left a model fit for imitation through all succeeding time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the public prints of this city for publication.

The resolutions were seconded by W. F. Switzler, in a few remarks, and they were passed unanimously.

LEE MEETING IN ROCHEPORT.

On Saturday, September 17, 1870, a large number of people of both sexes assembled in the Christian Church in Rocheport to do honor to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was organized by calling Dr. W. J. Roberts to the chair and electing J. DeW. Robinson secretary. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Elder N. B. Peeler, after which J. DeW. Robinson introduced to the audience Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., the orator of the day, who proceeded to deliver a very appropriate, feeling and temperate oration commemorative of the character of Gen. Lee.

Mr. J. DeW. Robinson being called for by the audience, made a

brief address and introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Death has taken from us Gen. Robt. E. Lee, a man whom we delighted to honor while living, and whose memory we revere and cherish; now dead; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in him preëminently the qualities of skill, courage and prudence in the field, modesty and wisdom in council, and fortitude and dignity in defeat.

Resolved, Therefore, that the whole country has sustained in the death of Gen. Lee an irreparable loss; that he was as perfect a character as the American Continent ever produced—a good man, a brilliant warrior, and an uncompromising patriot: in a word he was a model character, worthy to be imitated in all coming time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and furnished for publication to the Columbia, Fayette and Boonville papers.

After which, calls being made upon them by the audience, remarks were made by W. F. Switzler and E. W. Stephens. Then the meeting adjourned.

RAILROAD MEETINGS IN ASHLAND.

1871. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cedar township assembled in Ashland on the 18th of February, 1871, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of building a railroad from Columbia to Jefferson City, and for taking such action on the subject as the meeting might deem expedient.

On motion, A. G. Payne, Esq., was called to the chair and H. C. Pierce was appointed secretary.

On motion, E. M. Bass, J. T. M. Johnston and Maj. J. S. Strode were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Whilst the committee were in retirement Wm. F. Switzler, being called upon, addressed the meeting, at the conclusion of which the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is for the benefit of the township and county that a railroad be built from Columbia to Jefferson City, by the most direct and practicable route.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of thirteen members, to wit: W. C. Rickey, P. J. Ruffner, A. G. Payne, E. M. Bass, James Harris, Peter Ellis, A. Tandy, T. B. Hickman, James L. Stephens, R. B. Price, Alex. Bradford, W. B. Strode and Hiram Smith be appointed to inquire into the cost of such road, to ascertain the amount of subscription which can be obtained for it, the aid which the Pacific Railroad will grant to it, to urge upon the citizens of Cedar and Columbia townships the propriety of voting a township subscription to it, and that this committee be required to report to a meeting to be held in the town of Ashland on such day as they may appoint by publication in the *Columbia Statesman* and *Columbia Herald*.

On motion, Wm. F. Switzler, James L. Stephens and James Harris were appointed a committee to wait on the Legislature of Missouri and ascertain what aid the State will give to this enterprise.

Another meeting on the same subject was held in Ashland on Saturday, December 2, 1871, of which Wm. Vanausdal was made president and Thos. J. Neal secretary. Resolutions were unanimously passed cordially endorsing the proposed road, and recommending that subscriptions be made by the citizens.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Arnold Krekel, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri; Hon. H. Clay Ewing, and Mr. J. E. Belch, all of Jefferson City, and Capt. H. C. Pierce, of Columbia.

During the session of the County Court commencing on Monday, December 11, 1871, a petition, signed by forty citizens of Cedar township, was presented expressing the desire to take stock in the proposed railroad from Jefferson City to Columbia, through Cedar township, to the amount of \$80,000 in township bonds, payable in ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and asking the court to make an order for a special registration and election, with the view of ascertaining the will of the people in the premises; whereupon the court ordered a special registration, on Tuesday, December 26, 1871, and a special election on Saturday, January 6, 1872, for the purpose mentioned.

Another large meeting was held in Ashland on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the question of the railroad—John L. Bass, president, and Eli Penter, secretary. Speeches were made in favor of the enterprise by Judge George W. Miller, of Jefferson City; W. F. Switzler, H. C. Pierce and J. DeW. Robinson, of Columbia, and Judge James Harris.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP RAILROAD VOTE.

Pursuant to the order of the court, an election was held at the voting precincts in that township, on Saturday, January 6, 1872, on the proposition to take stock in the proposed railroad. The day was very cold, yet quite a respectable number of voters were at the polls, the result being as follows:—

PRECINCTS.	YES.	NO.
Ashland	355	32
Claysville	82	6
Providence.....	10	91
Totals.....	447	129
Majority for the bonds.....		318
Total vote cast.....		576

The total vote in favor of the proposed subscription by Cedar

township being 447, and 384 being two-thirds of the whole vote (576) cast, the proposition carried by two-thirds and sixty-three over.

Although the people of Cedar, Columbia and Missouri townships voted the bonds asked of them to aid in the construction of this railroad, it was never built, owing chiefly to the failure of Moniteau and Franklin townships, in Howard County, to second the proposition.

BOONE COUNTY REGISTRARS.

A new and far more liberal registration law — abolishing the test oath — having been passed by the Legislature, (approved March 10, 1871,) the County Court of Boone County appointed the following: —

Registrars. — At Sturgeon, S. F. Cross; at Centralia, J. M. West; at Hallsville, W. W. Tucker; at Columbia, L. M. Switzler; at Ashland, A. G. Payne; at Claysville, Joseph G. Jones; at Providence, B. F. Orear; at Strawn's S. H., Dr. John A. Vanlandingham; at Rocheport, F. Bentley; at Rowland's S. H., H. M. Petty.

DECORATION DAY AT CENTRALIA.

1872.—On Thursday, May 30, 1872, the graves at Centralia of the soldiers of the 39th Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, killed in action with the command of Bill Anderson, on September 27, 1864, were decorated with flowers, amid appropriate ceremonies. Delegations were present from Mexico, Macon City, Moberly and other points.

The delegations were formally received by the citizens of Centralia, and every courtesy and attention extended to them. A speech of welcome was made by the chairman of the Board of Trustees, D. S. Flagg. After this a procession was formed which marched to the graves of the soldiers. Here an organization was made, prayer offered by Rev. W. F. Clayton, of Moberly. Music by the Moberly Silver Cornet Band followed, after which an opening address was made by S. P. McCormick. Following this came the decoration of the graves, accompanied with solemn music. There was an ample abundance of the most beautiful flowers. Dr. A. F. Sneed, of Centralia, detailed the incidents and particulars of the battle in which the soldiers fell. Gen. T. J. Jones, Maj. Clements, of Macon City, and M. F. Simmons, of Mexico, also made addresses.

POLITICAL — THE PASSIVE POLICY ENDORSED.

In pursuance of a call by the chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, the Democracy of Boone County assembled in

convention at the court house in Columbia, on Monday, June 3, 1872, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention to be held at Jefferson City on June 12, and to take action in regard to the Presidential campaign. On motion of Dr. C. Q. Chandler, member of the County Central Committee, Judge John Y. Batterton, of Sturgeon, was made president of the convention, and E. W. Stephens, of the Columbia *Herald*, John W. Jacks, of the Sturgeon *Leader*, F. B. Bysfield, of the Rocheport *Enterprise*, and Lewis M. Switzler, of the Columbia *Statesman* were made secretaries. Col. Wm. F. Switzler introduced the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for the Democratic party of the United States to make any nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention.

2. That in expressing our decided opposition to nominations for President and Vice-President by the Baltimore convention, we at the same time, are for maintaining the organization of the Democratic party, intact and thorough, in Missouri and all the States of the Union.

Capt. F. F. C. Triplett offered the following as a substitute: —

Resolved, That in the restoration of the rights of the States, as recognized before the late civil war, and the restricting of the general government to its constitutional functions, we see the only hope of the recovery of liberty.

2. That our delegates to the State Democratic convention to be held in Jefferson City on the 12th of June, shall go untrammelled by instructions, and then, in our opinion, the delegates to the convention to be held in Baltimore on the 9th of July, proximo, should be equally free to consult with delegations from other States, and to act on their best judgment as formed upon such consultation.

After some discussion H. L. Gray moved that a committee of one from each township be appointed by the President to report on all resolutions offered.

Col. W. F. Switzler, Capt. F. F. C. Triplett, A. G. Newman, J. M. Barron, Col. J. H. Moss, Squire Turner, J. T. Singleton, J. P. Horner and J. I. Hickman made remarks. Mr. Gray's motion was lost. J. DeW. Robinson offered the following resolution: —

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Boone county, in convention assembled, deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, that the National Democratic convention when assembled nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

2. That we are opposed to the disbanding of the Democratic party, and will never consent to its dissolution.

3. That we adhere to the Democratic doctrine as taught by Jefferson and Madison, and are uncompromisingly opposed to all amendments to the Federal constitution which look to consolidation or centralization.

The substitute offered by Capt. Triplett was adopted, also the resolutions offered by Col. Switzler. Mr. Robinson stated that for the sake of preserving harmony he withdrew his resolutions.

J. M. Barron moved that the President appoint a committee consisting of one from each township to select three delegates from each township to represent Boone county in the State Convention. Carried; and the chair appointed the following: Rocky Fork, J. M. Barron; Perche, M. G. Corlew; Bourbon, W. E. Wright; Missouri, L. Grossman; Cedar, John Ellis; Columbia, F. C. More.

On motion of Col. Switzler, Col. A. A. Anderson, a Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, was then invited to address the convention, which he did in a brief and pertinent address.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The representatives of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) of Missouri, convened in annual synod in Columbia on Tuesday, October 8, 1872, Rev. Dr. Lacy, of St. Louis, preaching the introductory sermon. Moderator, Rev. Dr. John Montgomery; recording clerk, Rev. Edwin M. Yantis; reading clerk, Rev. J. L. Lapsley.

SALE OF THE BOONE COUNTY AND JEFFERSON CITY RAILROAD.

1873. — On the 3d day of December, 1866, the Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad Company, or what is popularly known as the Columbia Branch of the old North Missouri Railroad, executed a deed of trust to Joseph B. Douglass, Arthur B. Barrett, and Robert E. Carr, and to their successors, conveying to them as trustees the property, rights and franchises of said railway, to secure the payment of three hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, executed by said Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad Company, bearing date July 15th, 1866, and payable twenty years after date, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year. It was provided that if the bonds or any installment of interest thereon should not be paid when due, and should so remain unpaid for the period of sixty days, that then the trustees might at the request of holder or holders of said bonds, the principal or interest of which should then be in default, proceed to sell the road, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due upon the bonds named, and at the request of a large number of the holders of them, the trustees, after three months' public notice proceeded at two o'clock on Wednesday, April 23d, 1873, before the court house door, in Columbia, to sell the road to the highest bidder.

The sale of so large an amount of property, the largest ever offered at one time in the county, very naturally excited much public interest and attracted a large number of people.

In addition to quite an assemblage of our own citizens, the following gentlemen from St. Louis were attracted hither by the sale: J. J. Mitchell, president of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway; W. C. Van Horne, general superintendent, and John M. Woodson, attorney, of the same railway; Robert E. Carr, president of the Kansas Pacific; W. E. Burr, president of the St. Louis National Bank, and A. B. Barrett, one of the trustees and president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

At the appointed hour — two o'clock P. M. — Gen. J. B. Douglass, one of the trustees, mounted the court house steps, stated the purpose of meeting together, read the advertisement of sale, and called for bids, and received them as follows:

First bid by W. E. Burr, St. Louis.....	\$15,000
Second bid by Wm. H. Jacobs, of Boone.....	20,000
Third bid by W. E. Burr.....	25,000
Fourth bid by C. T. Worley, of Columbia.....	26,000
Fifth bid by W. E. Burr.....	30,000

Which being the last and highest bid the road was knocked off to Mr. Burr, who it was publicly announced represented the holders of the bonds, said bondholders thus becoming the legal owners of the road.

THE LOST FOUND — THE DEAD ALIVE.

James and Benjamin Payne, two brothers, together with their father and mother, brothers and sisters, were born and lived in Smith County, Tennessee, about fifty miles east of Nashville. James was born in 1800, and Benjamin in 1810, and therefore in 1873 were seventy-three and sixty-three years old respectively. In 1818, when James was in his eighteenth and Benjamin in his eighth year, James left home with his grandfather, John Payne, to come to Missouri, leaving Benjamin and the balance of the family in Smith County. James settled with his grandfather in this county, where he has remained ever since. Benjamin grew up to manhood, remained in Tennessee and traded South till 1851, twenty-two years ago, when he moved with his family to Sangamon County, Illinois, fifteen miles from Springfield, where he now lives.

Until sometime during 1873 each supposed the other dead many

long years ago ; but not long after by the merest accident the Illinois brother heard that James was still living. He could not at first credit it, but investigations by letter and otherwise convinced him the lost was found and the dead had come to life.

Therefore they arranged it by correspondence to meet each other in Columbia on Wednesday, May 21st, 1873, on the arrival of the morning train, Benjamin coming by rail from Illinois and James on horseback from his farm in this neighborhood, and the appointment was strictly fulfilled. Thus these two brothers, now old men, met each other after a separation of more than fifty years and a most affecting, joyful meeting it was, such as the ills and trials of earth do not often vouchsafe to brothers on earth.

STOCK LAW ELECTION.

On Tuesday, November 4th, 1873, a special election was held in Boone County, for the purpose of deciding whether a majority of the people were in favor of adopting and enforcing in this county the law to prevent domestic animals—horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, etc.—from running at large, that is, outside of an inclosure of their owners. The question was decided in the negative as follows :—

<i>Voting Places.</i>	<i>Yes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Ashland.....	43	275
Claysville.....	26	50
Columbia.....	129	317
Centralia.....	18	92
Everett.....	14	59
Hallsville.....	33	168
Providence.....	25	92
Rochepport	51	130
Strawn's.....	23	56
Sturgeon.....	27	206
Total.....	389	1,445
Majority against the law.....		1,056
Whole number of votes cast.....		1,736

COLUMBIA AND ROCKBRIDGE GRAVEL ROAD.

The directors of the Columbia and Rockbridge Gravel Road Company met in Columbia, on Monday, November 29th, pursuant to a call of the meeting of the stockholders, held November 22, 1875. Present,

James S. Rollins, Joseph Estes, David Emmett, Isom Williams and H. L. Beasley.

Moved and seconded that Maj. Rollins be appointed temporary chairman, and H. L. Beasley act as temporary secretary. Carried.

It was resolved on motion of David Emmett that in order to complete this road subscriptions to the amount of at least \$10,000 in addition to those already obtained must be secured; and J. De W. Robinson, Isom Williams and J. S. Rollins were appointed to solicit further subscriptions. Failing to obtain them an appeal to the County Court for aid, by an appropriation of \$5,000, was made. This was unsuccessful and the directors were forced to abandon the enterprise.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR — EVIDENCES OF PATRIOTISM IN BOONE COUNTY — MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION AT COLUMBIA.

1876.—We have had many good things in Columbia in the form of festivals, musical concerts, readings, lectures, dramatic entertainments, etc., etc., etc., in aid of church and benevolent objects, but we believe it is generally admitted that “Ye Martha Washington Reception” at the Court House, on Tuesday night, March 2, 1876, was the most unique and successful exhibition ever made here. It certainly had the merit of rekindling the patriotic memories of our people, and afforded a fitting occasion for the exhibition of that love of country which should distinguish all Americans.

The programme, which purported to give “a lyste of ye greate folkes who are to be present, also the order and titles of ye tableaux, and likewise a lyste of ye national hymns and other worldly songs, wh are to be sunge and played,” is as follows:—

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S (MRS. J. S. ROLLINS'S) RECEPTION.

George and Martha Washington—Hon. J. S. Rollins and wife. Ye following Greate Folkes were presented by Gen. George Washington: Gen. and Lady Washington (in miniature), Master Guy Gordon and Miss Susie Trimble; Thomas Jefferson and Mrs. Jefferson, R. B. Price and wife; John Adams and Mrs. Adams, Geo. W. Trimble and wife; John Jay, Philemon Bliss; Benjamin Franklin and wife, W. F. Switzler and wife; Gen. Mifflin and wife, T. B. Gentry and wife; Gen. Knox, John M. Samuel; Gen. and Mrs. Lafayette, E. C. More and wife; John Hancock, Jas. C. Gillaspay; Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Paul Hubbard; Robert Morris and Mrs. Morris, E. L. Ripley and wife; Gen. and Mrs. Greene, I. O. Hockaday and Mrs. J. H. Rollins; Gen. Lincoln, Dr. W. T. Maupin; John Smith, James W. Ripley; Pocahontas, Miss T. Todd; Gen. Steuben, David M. Hickman; “Uncle Sam.” James F. Hurt; Washington's Private Secretary, Warren Switzler; Miss Nellie Custis, Miss

Flotie Rollins; "Tom Collins," Lewis M. Switzler; Gen. Jonathan Trumbull, G. Bing. Rollins; Mr. and Mrs. Brown (Quakers), J. Scott Branham and Miss Bettie P. Todd; Squire Bowden, Dr. G. W. Riggans; Mrs. Thompkins, Mrs. G. C. Swallow; Mrs. Ware, Mrs. M. R. Banks. Tableaux. 1. Washington's Dream of Liberty—Scene 1st, Court of George III., James M. Ferguson, King; Miss Emma Price, Queen; scene 2d, Thirteen States—Liberty. 2. Molly Pitcher at the Cannon, Miss C. L. McAfee. 3. Song, "John Anderson, my Jo John," Miss Anna H. Stephens. 4. The Kitchen. 5. William Tell and son, J. W. Ripley and Ollie Gentry. 6. Interview between Washington, Franklin and Lafayette, followed by the Marseilles Hymn by the choir. 7. The Trades. 8. The Star Spangled Banner (song), by the choir. 9. "E Pluribus Unum," sung by Mrs. E. C. More.

A platform extending across the entire length of the court house, and carpeted and otherwise appropriately furnished, served as the reception room; the audience, which was about as large as ever seen in the court house, occupying seats elsewhere in the room. Flags, large and small, pictures of George and Martha Washington and of revolutionary scenes hung upon the walls.

Hon. J. S. Rollins and wife, costumed as their great prototypes were, personated President Washington and wife, and they did it splendidly. The entertainment opened with "Martha Washington's Reception," which consisted of the ceremony of President Washington receiving, and introducing to his wife, after the manner of similar receptions in revolutionary times, "Ye Greate Folkes" mentioned in the above programme, all of whom were dressed in the costumes of that period. Warren Switzler acted as President Washington's private secretary and usher, and at the door received the cards of the callers as they entered and announced their names. "Ye Reception" was a most interesting and attractive introduction to what followed, and was conducted throughout in exquisite taste and with great success.

"Washington's Dream of Liberty," consisting of two scenes, was quite impressive and successful. J. M. Ferguson personated George III., and Miss Emma Price, his Queen; and the following young ladies represented the goddesses mentioned: Miss Mary A. Douglass, Tyranny; Miss Sarah Matthews, Justice; Miss Ella Dimmitt, Liberty; Miss Zela Gillette, War; Miss C. P. Switzler, Hope.

The song, "John Anderson, my Jo John," by Miss Anna H. Stephens, was sung in her proverbially exquisite and successful manner.

The interview between Washington, Franklin and Lafayette and the Marseilles hymn was regarded as one of the most interesting portions of the programme. Gen. Washington was personated by Maj.

Rollins; Marquis de Lafayette, by E. C. More, and Dr. Franklin by W. F. Switzler; and the performance consisted of a scene improvised by poetic license for the occasion, for it never actually occurred in history. Dr. Franklin as one of the commissioners to France in 1777, to interest the government and people of France in the struggle of the thirteen States for liberty, was represented as returning to the United States with Lafayette, whom he introduced in a speech to Gen. Washington, to which he responds, cordially accepting the services of Lafayette. To this speech Lafayette replied, very feelingly, and in broken English with the peculiar French accent.

The "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the choir of the Baptist church, was executed in splendid style and stirred the patriotic feelings of all present from their profoundest depths.

The evening's entertainment was befittingly closed by "E Pluribus Unum," sung by Mrs. E. C. More, and sung with a pathos and power that elicited the warmest applause.

FOURTH OF JULY AT ASHLAND.

The town was full of people and flags gaily glittered in the breeze in every direction. A brass 24-pounder, made to order at Sedalia for the occasion, and paid for by the citizens of Ashland and vicinity, woke the hills and plains for miles around by its national salutes. A long procession, under the command of Chief Marshal Jos. W. Johnston, with James W. Conly, Ev. M. Bass, Wm. Stone and J. C. Carroll as assistants, and headed by the Fulton brass band, marched to Westbrook's grove in the vicinity of town, where an abundant and elegant basket dinner, more deserving the name of banquet, was served to about one thousand persons.

About 2 o'clock, at a signal given by the band, the large assembly came together around a platform which had been erected in the grove for the accommodation of the Continental Congress, which it was proposed to personify. Mr. A. G. Payne called the concourse to order, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and invited the members of the Congress, fifty-six in number, to seats on the platform. It was an imposing, unique demonstration. About half the members appeared in the costume of the revolutionary period and excited much interest. There sat Gen. Knox of the army, in the person of John M. Samuel, and Benjamin Franklin in the person of James C. Orr, of Columbia. R. B. Price personated and looked like Thomas Jefferson; Wm. F. Switzler, in costume for which he was indebted to the cour-

tesy of Mr. David Emmett, personated John Hancock and presided over the conference. The following were the

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

VIRGINIA.

Richard Henry Lee.....Absent.
 Thomas Nelson.....P. J. Puffner.
 Thomas Jefferson.....R. B. Price.
 Francis Lightfoot Lee.....Dr. James Kerr.
 Carter Braxton.....S. T. Mustain.
 George Wythe.....W. J. Warren.
 Benjamin Harrison.....E. Penter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Hancock.....W. F. Switzler.
 John Adams.....J. W. Johnston.
 Samuel Adams.....J. R. Burks.
 Robert Treat Payne.....D. D. Murphy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin.....James C. Orr.
 Robert Morris.....Col. Thad Hickman.
 Benjamin Rush.....T. H. Roberts.
 John Morton.....John H. Sappington.
 George Clymer.....D. M. Burnam.
 James Smith.....Green B. Sappington.
 George Taylor.....L. L. Lindsey.
 James Wilson.....Seth Whitfield.
 George Ross.....W. C. Scott.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper.....B. A. Christian.
 Joseph Hughes.....Dr. H. M. Chevans.
 John Penn.....Edmond C. Forbes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge.....W. H. Wiggins.
 Thomas Heyward.....Amos Nichols.
 Thomas Lynch.....Foster Martin.
 Arthur Middleton.....H. T. Wright.

GEORGIA.

Button Gwinnett.....John Barger.
 George Walton.....Dennis Forbis.
 Lyman Hall.....J. G. Wiseman.

NEW JERSEY.

John Witherspoon.....David Brinegar.
 Richard Stockton.....John M. Edwards.
 Francis Hopkins.....W. H. Bass.
 John Hart.....Reuben Forbis.
 Abraham Clark.....Eli M. Bass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Josiah Bartlett.....J. G. Jones.
 William Whipple.....Amos T. Nichols.
 Matthew Thornton.....James Pilcher.

CONNECTICUT.

Samuel Huntington.....Gen. John Ellis.
 William Williams.....Joel Hubbard.
 Oliver Wolcott.....William Sapp.
 Roger Sherman.....Walter S. Maupin.

NEW YORK.

John Willing.....John L. Burnam.
 William Floyd.....Robert Emmons.
 Francis Lewis.....Ed. Burnett.
 Lewis Morris.....George Hubbard.
 Philip Livingstone.....J. W. Grannis.

DELAWARE.

Cæsar Rodney.....John W. Sappington.
 George Reed.....Ev. M. Bass.
 Thomas McKean.....R. E. Sappington.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Chase.....Alexander Gibbs.
 Thomas Stone.....Robert Jones.
 William Paca.....A. G. Harrington.
 Charles Carroll.....Dr. F. G. Sitton.

RHODE ISLAND.

Elbridge Gerry.....Esq. H. T. Britt.
 Stephen Hopkins.....E. R. Westbrook.
 William Ellery.....John Baker.
 David Humphrey.....John T. Johnston.

Pursuing the history of the proceedings, the Congress was called to order by Charles Thompson (A. G. Payne), and was opened by prayer by Rev. Robert White, after which Col. Switzler, as John Hancock, the President, addressed the Congress and people.

Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia (Eli Penter), from the committee, reported and read with the spirit and the understanding the Declaration of Independence, and the question being on its adoption or rejection

tion, Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts (J. R. Burks), opened the ball in a speech in its favor. He was followed on the same side by Charles Carroll, of Maryland (Dr. F. G. Sitton), and in speeches against it by John Willing, of New York (John L. Burnam), and David Humphrey, of Rhode Island (John T. Johnston). These were succeeded by speeches in favor of its adoption by Roger Sherman, of Connecticut (Walter S. Maupin), and John Adams, of Massachusetts (Jo. W. Johnston), after which a vote was taken and the Declaration adopted. No sooner was the vote announced by the President than the fact was succeeded by the firing of cannon, the ringing of the bells of the village and the applause of the people assembled.

Some of the speeches delivered were improvised for the occasion. All of them, especially the well-known speech of John Adams, were delivered with a fervid eloquence eminently befitting the occasion and worthy of all praise. To sum up in a word, the Centennial Fourth at Ashland was a grand success, and one to which the people of Ashland and Cedar township may well refer with pride and satisfaction.

CENSUS OF BOONE COUNTY IN 1876.

The following is an official abstract of the census, taken by the State, of Boone county, in 1876, by the County Assessor, the late Thomas Benton Searcy: —

Total white males.....	12,815
Total white females.....	12,633
Total white population.....	25,448
Total colored males.....	3,256
Total colored females.....	3,430
Total colored population.....	6,686
Total population of the county.....	32,134

COLUMBIA.

Total white males	1,508
Total white females.....	1,357
Total white population.....	2,865
Total colored males.....	627
Total colored females.....	673
Total colored population.....	1,300
Total population of Columbia.....	4,165

Number horses in Columbia, 177; mules, 16; cattle, 175; sheep, 193; hogs, 200.

ROCHEPORT.

Total white males.....	339
Total white females.....	276
Total white population.....	615
Total colored males.....	167
Total colored females.....	189
Total colored population.....	356

Total population of Rocheport..... 971
 Number of horses in Rocheport, 39; mules, 7; jennets, 4; cattle, 52; sheep, 30; hogs, 51.

STURGEON.

Total white males.....	336
Total white females.....	270
Total white population.....	606
Total colored males.....	77
Total colored females.....	87
Total colored population.....	164

Total population of Sturgeon..... 770
 Number of horses in Sturgeon, 95; mules, 92; jacks, 2; cattle, 377; sheep, 33; hogs, 319.

CENTRALIA.		
Total white males.....	177	
Total white females.....	148	
Total white population.....		325
Total colored males.....	14	
Total colored females.....	11	
Total colored population.....		25
Total population of Centralia.....		350

Number of horses in Centralia, 64; mules, 6; cattle, 56; sheep (the bell-wether), 1; hogs, 36.

Children in the county under 10 years of age, 3,628.

Deaf and dumb in the county: Males, 9; females, 7; total, 16.

Blind in the county: Males, 2; females, 3; total, 5.

Insane in the county, 14.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	10,545	Mules.....	5,321
Jacks.....	94	Jennets.....	158
Neat cattle.....	19,296	Sheep.....	3,0719
Hogs.....	43,652		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Wheat, bu.....	87,101	Corn, bu.....	1,681,789
Oats, bu.....	118,740	Rye, bu.....	13,749
Tobacco, lbs.....	824,321	Wool, lbs.....	87,261
Sugar, lbs.....	7,221	Hay, tons	16,596
Wine, gals.....	1,992	Molasses, gals	11,998

ELECTION TO REFUND COUNTY BONDS.

On Tuesday, August 6, 1877, an election was held on the proposition to refund \$300,000 of our county debt at 7 per cent — our bonds then bearing 8 per cent. Interest was quite small, the total vote being 1,607; majority for the proposition, 1,413. The following is the vote in detail:

VOTING PLACES.	For.	Against.	VOTING PLACES.	For.	Ag'nst.
Columbia.....	463	11	Providence.....	75	...
Hallsville.....	231	...	Rocheport.....	102	13
Centralia.....	113	5	Claysville.....	3	35
Ashland.....	226	2	Wilhite's.....	23	1
Strawn's.....	33	5			
Sturgeon.....	185	2	Totals.....	1,510	97
Harrisburg.....	56	23	Majority for funding bonds	1,413	

A TEMPERANCE WAVE — THE "BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT."

In this year, under the auspices and by the effort of certain prominent temperance workers, aided by the ministers of the various denominations, the Murphy or blue ribbon movement was inaugurated. Before it spent its force it assumed immense proportions, and to a large extent embraced the entire county. Frequent public meetings were held in Columbia, and finally appointments for speakers were made in various parts of the county. Each signer of the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and by all honorable means to encourage others to do so, was furnished with a printed card containing the pledge, and a blue ribbon to wear on the left breast.

During these meetings a large number of ministers, lawyers and other orators addressed the people in favor of the pledge. Among them may be mentioned Eld. L. B. Wilkes, Pres. J. K. Rogers, Rev. Dr. J. S. Grasty, Rev. Dr. H. M. Dodge, Rev. G. W. Horn, Pres. S. S. Laws, Dr. W. T. Lenoir, Prof. Paul Schweitzer, Rev. J. M. Robinson, Carey H. Gordon, Marcellus Dimmitt, Pres. G. S. Bryant, Jerry Harrigan, Squire Turner, Prof. M. M. Fisher, R. L. Todd, H. C. Pierce, J. W. Kneisley, W. T. Waters, Rev. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman, Wm. T. Hickman, James S. Rollins, Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Lexington, Missouri; Rev. Mr. Maple, of Mexico, Missouri; Eld. R. W. Gentry, Dr. E. W. Herndon, Rev. Dr. W. M. Prottzman, of Lexington; Eld. R. N. Davis, Rev. J. W. Riggins, Dr. G. W. Riggins, Rev. M. L. A. Via, W. F. Switzler, Judge J. A. Boulton, Shannon C. Douglass and others.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

This body met in Columbia in the chapel of the University on Tuesday, December 10, 1878, Henry Eshbaugh, of Jefferson County, Master, presiding, and was largely attended by delegates and visitors. The treasury receipts of the grange, since its organization, were \$93,000. Receipts of the previous year \$106.53. Number of members, about 20,000; number in 1875, about 55,000.

On Wednesday night an open session was held in the chapel, Col. E. C. More, of Boone, presiding, which was largely attended, and which was addressed, according to a programme made out by a committee of the Grange, by the following gentlemen, in the order named: W. F. Switzler, Henry Eshbaugh, J. S. Rollins, R. Q. Roache, N. J. Colman, W. C. Downing and Dr. S. S. Laws.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED TEACHERS.

This body met in Columbia on December 26, 1878, and was called to order by Chas. Newton, president of the convention held in St. Louis in December, 1877. The following officers were elected: For president, Inman E. Page, of Jefferson City; vice-president, R. L. Woods, of Warrensburg; secretary, John A. Agee, of St. Charles; assistant secretary, Miss Sadie Woodson, of St. Louis.

There were present the following teachers: Chas. Newton, Richard H. Cole and P. H. Murray, St. Louis; Ricely L. Woods and Wallace H. Dixon, Warrensburg; A. L. Stewart and J. H. Agee, St. Charles; John M. Fisher, Sturgeon; Richard A. Hudlin, Kirk-

wood; Inman E. Page, Jefferson City; Willis N. Brent, Boonville; J. W. Baldwin, Fayette; C. E. Cummings and John Bannister, Columbia; Mrs. Cynthia Ann Cummings and Miss Matilda Hurd, Columbia; Miss Louisa C. Jackson, Boone County; Miss Sadie J. Woodson, St. Louis; Clark Washington and Mirror H. Bass, residence not given.

Mr. C. E. Cummings, of Columbia, then delivered the address of welcome.

The regular programme was taken up and papers were read by the following persons:—

“School Laws of Missouri,” J. A. Agee, St. Charles.

“Civilization,” R. H. Cole, St. Louis.

“Educational Relation of Citizen and State,” Chas. Newton.

“Objects, Means and Ends of Education,” R. H. Hudlin, Kirkwood’

“Development *v.* Cramming,” W. N. Brent, Boonville.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA — HALF OF A BLOCK DESTROYED.

1879.—About five o’clock on Tuesday morning February 4, fire was discovered in a wooden shed (used as a coal house) in the rear of the drug-store (so-called) of R. C. Rogers, on the west side of Court House Street, and nearly opposite the Planters’ House. There was no possible way for fire to get to the place in which it was found unless it had been placed there with the design of destroying the buildings, and, therefore, the conviction was universal that it was the act of an incendiary.

The fire was discovered by Mr. J. S. Hoskins, an old gentleman who with two daughters lived in a small two-story brick on the southwest corner of the block, belonging to Hon. James S. Rollins, who at once gave the alarm, which in a short time became general and brought an immense throng to the scene.

The fire increased and continued to rage until the whole block north of the alley, with the exception of a two-story fire-proof brick, belonging to J. K. Rogers, was consumed, as follows: The marble works (small one-story frame box house) of Wallace & Kirkman; the portable photograph gallery of C. L. Martin; the two-story family grocery store (frame) and warehouse of R. L. Shock & Co.; a two-story frame building occupied by W. W. Chandler’s meat market below, and A. Johnson’s shoe shop above; the two-story frame drug store of R. C. Rogers, with Dr. Wm. French’s office above, and an old two-

story brick tenement house belonging to Hon. J. S. Rollins, were destroyed.

Little or no wind prevailing at the time, the progress of the fire was comparatively slow, and the contents of most of the buildings were saved. The large frame ice house of R. L. Shook & Co. was only partially damaged, the roof and a portion of the walls on two sides being destroyed, leaving the ice unharmed.

The roofs of the Baptist Church and Court House, being of shingles, caught fire, but were extinguished. The large two-story shingle roof brick dwelling and frame ice house of Col. Switzler, of the *Statesman*, situated in the vicinity and west of the doomed block, were saved without damage, by the vigorous use of water and wet blankets upon the roofs.

MISSOURI MEDICAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

May was a beautiful and a busy month in Columbia, and was signalized by the annual sessions of two important bodies. The first, which assembled in the University chapel, on Monday, May 19, was the Missouri Medical Association, which was called to order by Dr. E. W. Schaufler, of Kansas City. Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, of St. Louis, was elected president, after which Dr. B. A. Watson, of Columbia, delivered the address of welcome. The association was in session several days, during which a number of very able papers on medical subjects were read and interesting discussions had. The labors of the occasion closed with a banquet at the Planters' House, after which responses were made as follows, to the following toasts:—

1. "Missouri." — By W. F. Switzler, Columbia, Mo.
2. "Our Hosts." — Dr. J. M. Allen, Liberty, Mo.
3. "Medical Journalism." — A. J. Steele, St. Louis, Mo.
4. "Public Hygiene." — S. S. Laws, Columbia.
5. "What a Kansas City Doctor thinks of Columbia." — Dr. S. S. Todd, Kansas City.
6. "Medical Associations." — E. W. Schaufler, Kansas City.
7. "Citizens of Columbia." — G. M. B. Maughs, St. Louis.
8. "Our University." — Col. E. C. More, Columbia Mo.
9. "Progress of Medical Science in Missouri." — Squire Turner, Columbia.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The brightest, balmiest May weather greeted the knights of the "shears and paste-pot," the editorial "we's," on their arrival in

Columbia Tuesday morning, May 20, 1879, several hundred in number. The inundation could not have taken the town under more favorable conditions. Nature was in her most smiling mood. Everywhere the foliage and the flowers breathed a welcome and the air was laden with perfume. The town never looked more attractive or lovelier, and it was plain to be seen that a most favorable impression was entertained by our guests of the place and its surroundings.

The committee of reception, consisting of E. W. Stephens, of the *Herald*, W. J. Davis, of the *Sentinel*, and Irvin Switzler, of the *Statesman*; also, Dr. B. A. Watson, I. O. Hockaday, Felix L. LaForce, D. D. Berry and S. C. Douglass, met the delegates at Centralia Monday night and escorted them to this place early next morning. Knowing the number of ladies and gentlemen to be provided for, this committee had their duties reduced to a system. Each guest was presented with a card containing the name and the residence of the family to which he was assigned. Badges were also pinned upon the lappel of each gentleman's coat and each was fully instructed as to how to proceed in order to secure his quarters with the least possible annoyance to himself, immediately upon his arrival, or as soon thereafter as desired. This admirable arrangement was due principally to the originality, energy and industry of Mr. Stephens, the chairman of the reception committee.

The committee on decoration were certainly deserving of the highest praise. The taste and judgment exercised in the discharge of their duty could not have been surpassed. The following ladies and gentlemen constituted the committee: James W. Ripley, Prof. D. R. McAnally, Prof. Scott Hayes, Prof. F. Pannell, Mrs. E. C. More, Mrs. A. F. Newland, Mrs. C. P. Smith, and Misses E. F. Rider, Lizzie Fisher, Minnie L. Russell, Mary Gentry, Ella Child, Ida Hayes and Bettie Todd.

The chapel presented a most attractive appearance with its beautiful floral ornamentations and its suggestive and instructive decorations otherwise. A chain of cedar festoons and hanging moss baskets, filled with trailing vines and blooming flowers fringed the entire extent of the semi-circular gallery. Fronting the audience, the ornamentation was rich in profusion and tasty in design. A very large United States flag extended between the pillars just back of the rostrum. A large bronze eagle figured as a centre piece just above, and just below the eagle, with its shield and arrows, hung the following

cedar-trimmed mottoes: "Free Speech," "A Free Press," "A Free People."

On the right hung the splendid topographical chart of the University grounds, and on the left the fine oil painting of the University buildings which ordinarily hung there. Immediately in front, a system of telegraph was extended entirely across the rostrum from wall to wall, just below which, stood a Washington hand press — both most appropriate in their suggestiveness, as well as very ornamental. The smaller rostrum which projects immediately in front of the faculty's gallery was utilized on this occasion for the speaker's stand. Here the most elaborate and elegant display of cedar wreaths and flowering plants was made. The speaker's desk was a terraced *parterre* of bright hued and fragrant flowers. Extending around the gallery above the hanging baskets hung a number of appropriate names of distinguished inventors belonging to the craft; each was printed in large type and tastefully fringed with cedar. They were as follows: Guttenburg, Faust, Caxton, Franklin, Morse, Field, Hoe and Edison. In the southwest corner of the chapel a regular telegraph office was located by the Western Union Telegraph company for the convenience of reporters, and was under the courteous charge of Mr. F. G. Mason, of Moberly, Mo.

Col. John E. Hutton, editor of the *Mexico Intelligencer*, president of the association, called the convention to order and the Rev. Dr. Dodge, of Columbia, offered up a prayer. The quartette known as the Apollo Club, consisting of Messrs. G. N. Garnett, R. B. Garnett, J. T. Payne and Leon Ridgeway, University students, then sang a song, after which the welcoming address was delivered by the editor of the *Statesman* to which President Hutton replied.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown delivered the annual address on "Character in Journalism." Other addresses, papers and poems followed during the session, but a notice of them is excluded for the want of space.

1880. — Population of Boone County.....25,424.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

One of the largest and most prosperous sessions of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, Dr. N. S. Richardson of Macon, Grand W. C. T., met in Columbia on Tuesday, October 9, 1880, and continued in session several days.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD — PUBLIC HONORS PAID TO HIS MEMORY IN BOONE COUNTY.

On Tuesday night, September 20, 1881, the sad intelligence of the death of President Garfield being verified, a very large number of our citizens, regardless of party, assembled in the court house in Columbia to testify their respect, by resolutions and otherwise, for the memory of our dead President. The meeting was called to order by Gen. O. Guitar, after which Hon. S. C. Douglass, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was chosen president; Hon. Philemon Bliss and Prof. M. M. Fisher, of the University, vice-presidents, and Capt. H. N. Cook, secretary.

Mr. Douglass made a few very appropriate remarks explaining the object of the meeting, after which the following committee was appointed to report resolutions: J. P. Horner, O. Guitar, J. H. Waugh, Lewis M. Switzler and Prof. M. M. Fisher.

During the retirement of the committee, or after its report, brief and very appropriate addresses were made by Judge Bliss, Col. E. C. More, Robt. L. Todd, Pres. G. S. Bryant, of Christian College, Rev. W. B. Y. Wilkie, of the Presbyterian Church, and Professor Paul Schweitzer, Gen. Odon Guitar and Col. Squire Turner.

The committee, through its chairman, Gen. Guitar, reported the following resolutions, the adoption of which was moved by Col. E. C. More, and they were unanimously adopted, as follows: —

WHEREAS, The nation pauses to-day in its onward march to contemplate the appalling spectacle of a murdered President. We feel it due as citizens of this great republic, to give some expression of the feelings which this terrible event has aroused in our hearts; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we regard the assassination of the President as a direct blow aimed at the existence of civil government, and as an outgrowth of doctrines and sentiments which are at war with the spirit and genius of our free institutions.

Resolved, 2. That we regard as traitors and outlaws all men who entertain or sympathize with the doctrines of nihilism or communism, and we advocate the most radical and strenuous methods to stamp out such sentiments (if any such exist) in this country.

Resolved, 3. That we recognize in the President the official head of the nation, elevated to power by the supreme voice of the people, and, as such, the representative of every citizen in the republic; and as citizens we unite in sentiments of national regret over the nation's loss, and in shedding the tears of sympathy over the grave of our fallen chieftain and fellow-citizen.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce the assassin who has imbued his hands in the blood of the nation's Executive as one of the most cowardly and execrable criminals of which history gives any account; and yet we hold the law of the land to be paramount to all other authority, and invoke its aid in meting out the punishment due to his most atrocious crime.

Resolved, 5. That while we sensibly realize that this great calamity plunges the nation into grief, we behold with a sad satisfaction that the American people, irrespective of parties

and sects, or of sections, join in one common cause of sorrow at the death of the nation's chief officer, whom we recognize to have been a faithful and dutiful President, and a Christian statesman of rare virtue and ability.

Resolved, 6. That we extend our profound sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased President, and especially to her who during weeks of national sorrow and suspense has nerved the heart of her husband in his struggle for life, and aroused a feeling of hope in the darkest hour, and who by her devotion and affection has embalmed her own memory along with that of the Chief Executive in the hearts of stricken homes all over our common country.

Resolved, 7. We recommend the suspension of all business on the day of the President's funeral, and that such public service be held as shall be deemed suitable and appropriate to the occasion.

After the adjournment of the meeting the various church and college bells were tolled for an hour or more.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD — MISSOURI UNIVERSITY MEETING.

Immediately after the Missouri University chapel exercises closed, on Wednesday morning, September 21st, President Laws announced the death of President Garfield, whereupon Hon. James S. Rollins, president of the Board of Curators, and chairman of the executive committee, proceeded to make a short, appropriate and feeling address, after which he presented the following resolutions for adoption by the meeting which, being seconded by Judge Bliss, a standing vote was taken, at the instance of President Laws, and they were unanimously agreed to: —

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we have learned with profound grief of the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, rendered all the more distressing on account of the circumstances which led to it, and of the great suffering endured by him from the time of the fatal shot by the assassin to the period of his death.

Resolved, That, in common with all the citizens of the American Republic, we feel a deep sense of the loss which the country has sustained in the death of our first executive officer. In his demise the country has been deprived of an eminent citizen, distinguished as a thoughtful and conscientious Christian statesman, a patriot, a scholar, a friend of the education of the people, and in whose hands our cherished institutions would have been safe, and the prosperity of the people of every section assured.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and orphan children in the painful sufferings which they have been compelled to endure, and in their irreparable loss, in being thus deprived of husband, father, friend and protector, and we commend them to the divine consolation of Him who wept at the grave of Lazarus.

Resolved, That in our abhorrence of the foul crime which has been committed, we must not forget that we live in a land of liberty and law, and we express the earnest hope that there will be no outbreak or attempt on the part of any portion of the people to punish the criminal, other than according to the forms of the Constitution and laws, which must ever remain the crowning glory of our free institutions.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the president of the Board of Curators to the family of the deceased President, with an expression of the earnest sympathies of all who are connected with the University of the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the proctor of the University be directed to drape the columns of the main edifice of the University building with appropriate emblems of mourning, commemorative of the great calamity which has befallen the entire country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the county of Boone and city of St. Louis.

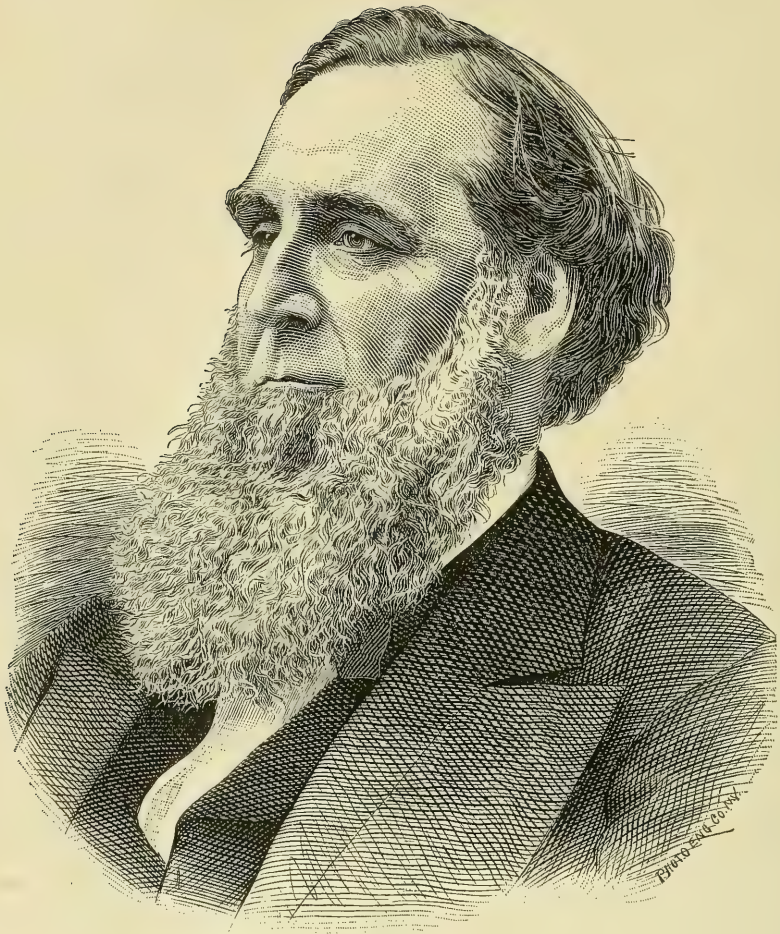
The board of trustees of Columbia also passed appropriate resolutions.

On the day of President Garfield's burial at Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, September 26, 1881, the business houses of Columbia were closed from twelve o'clock until the next morning, and appropriate memorial services were held in the University chapel, addresses being delivered by Hon. Philemon Bliss, Hon. J. S. Rollins and Elder R. W. Gentry.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 24, 1881, was a typical winter day in Columbia, clear and cold, with a free, glorious sunlight illuminating the earth. But about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the shades of night were rapidly approaching, the whole community was horrified by the report, which spread rapidly from house to house, and speedily summoned a thousand or more of our population to the scene of the disaster, that a fearful catastrophe had occurred at the pond of Mr. John M. Samuel, in the southeastern suburbs of the town, in which three young persons were drowned and others narrowly escaping with their lives.

The pond covers nearly two acres of ground, and is in many places fifteen or twenty feet deep, and when covered with ice, as it was on Thursday, is a favorite skating place for our young people. On this occasion twenty or thirty young lads and lasses, many of them students of our schools, were on the pond indulging in the pleasant exercise of skating, when suddenly those who were near the center of the pond, and where, doubtless, the ice was the thinnest and the water deepest, broke through, and, despite every effort to rescue them, three of them were drowned, namely: John Samuel Garth, aged about fourteen years, eldest son of Walter W. Garth, our Circuit Clerk; Theodore Murphy, aged sixteen, son of Joseph Murphy, formerly of Platte county, Missouri, and Maggie Buckner, aged fifteen, daughter of Mrs. Clara Buckner, of Lamar, Bates county, Missouri, widow of the late Rev. X. X. Buckner, formerly of this county, but later of Kansas City.



L. C. Swallow

CHAPTER XIV.

GEOLOGY OF BOONE COUNTY.

By Geo. C. Swallow, LL. D.

The Geological Periods — The Lower Silurian, the Devonian, the Carboniferous and the Quaternary Ages. *Formations of the Canadian Period.* — The 1st and 2d Magnesian Limestone — The 1st and 2d Saccharoidal Sandstone. *The Hamilton Age.* — Irregular Limestone Beds and Shaly Marls. *The Chemung Age.* — Chouteau and Hydraulic Limestone — Hints to Providence People. *The Carboniferous Age.* — Encrinital Limestone — Archimedes Limestone — Ferruginous Sandstone — The Coal Measures — Area of the Coal Region — Its Value — Land worth \$10 contains \$100 worth of Coal — Unimportance of the Sandstone. *The Quaternary Age.* — The Drift — The Lacustrine or Bluff Deposit — The Terrace — The Recent — How the Three Latter were Formed. *The Soils.* — Table of Amount and Kind of Plant Food in each Foot of Soil Resting on the Bluff Deposit — “Our Boone Soils are Inexhaustible” — Experiments on the College Farm — How Land turned out to Mullen and Sassafras was, in Six Years made to produce Forty Bushels of Wheat Per Acre, without the use of Fertilizers — How to Raise Wheat and Corn on “Worn-Out” Land.

The geology of Boone County, Missouri, is very variable and rich in scientific and industrial products.

THE GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Beginning at the oldest, we find —

- I. The Canadian, of the L. SILURIAN AGE.
- II. { *The Chemung.....*
Hamilton..... } of the DEVONIAN AGE.
- III. { *The Encrinital L.*
Coal Measures..... } of the CARBONIFEROUS AGE.
- IV. { *Drift.....*
Lacustrine.....
Terrace.....
Recent..... } of the QUATERNARY AGE.

The formations which belong to the *Canadian Periods*, are the *1st* and *2d* *Magnesian Limestones*, and the *1st* or *Saccharoidal Sandstone*. These rocks underlie all the southeastern part of the county, and crop out in the bluffs of the Missouri, from Providence to the Cedar, some miles up the Cedar, and in many of the ravines in that part of the county.

The Saccharoidal Sandstone is a white, sometimes brown, sandstone, which easily crumbles, and derives its name from its resemblance to sugar in color and structure. It is an excellent material for,

and is much used in making white mortar for fine plastering. It is the best material for fine glass and is used in the glass manufactories of this State, and is exported in large quantities to other parts of the country.

The 1st and 2nd Magnesian Limestones contain many beds of superior building stone which are both beautiful and durable, as shown in the buildings at Claysville and other localities. The fine cream colored beds called *cotton rock*, are regularly stratified and easily quarried and cut into ashlers, and make beautiful building stone, as seen in the State House.

It, however, must be selected with great care since some of the beds crack on exposure to frost, a defect visible in the steps and flagging of the State House. Excellent quarries of these limestones are found in many places in the southeastern part of the county. These magnesian limestones produce a warm, lively soil, the best in Missouri for grapes and other fruits, as is well shown by the vineyards and orchards on the bluffs and slopes underlaid by these rocks.

The formations which belong to the Hamilton Age are irregular beds of limestones and sandstones and shaly marls. These marls and limestones are often filled with beautiful corals and shells, which peopled the warm, shallow seas in which these rocks were deposited. The remains of coral reefs are sometimes found in the Devonian rocks. The falls of the Ohio at Louisville are produced by a reef of this nature.

Only a small portion of this county, along the Cedar, is underlaid with these rocks. They are but little used in the arts, but the decomposing marly shales produce strong, durable soils.

The formations belonging to the Chemung Age are concretionary beds of fine, bluish limestone having thin, shaly beds between the strata. This formation is often filled with beautiful little shells and was named Chouteau limestone, as it was first examined and identified as a distinct formation at Chouteau Springs, in Cooper county, in 1852. These Chouteau limestones are well exposed in the low bluffs just below Providence, and also in the base of the high bluffs above the town. They have been but little used; but when well burned they make a strong semi-hydraulic lime.

Resting upon the beds of Chouteau limestone are some fifty feet of thick, heavy beds of impure, bluish gray limestone, called Hydraulic limestone, from its marked hydraulic properties.

These thick beds of hydraulic limestone make most durable ashlers for buildings and bridges, as shown in the old custom-house in St.

Louis, and many other buildings and numerous bridges in various parts of the State. These beds of hydraulic limestone are well exposed in the middle of the high bluffs both above and below Providence, and furnished the excellent stone for the various buildings in that town. These beds extend up the Missouri and the Perche as high as the bridge on the gravel road.

This limestone will make as good a hydraulic cement as any made in the West. Vast quantities could be quarried at Providence at slight cost; and it is so high in the bluffs it could be dumped into the kilns, and from the kilns into the mill, and from the mill into the boats which would carry it at the cheapest rates to all towns and cities which buy millions of barrels and send them all over the great West. Providence might command this great trade and add millions to the wealth and hundreds to the population of our noble old county. We have the rock, the wood to burn it and to make the barrels to hold it, the money to carry on the business and the river to carry the products to market. There is not so favorable a locality in America for the manufacture of *hydraulic cement*. Not many years will elapse before some enterprising firm will utilize this grand gift of the Devonian seas.

The formations belonging to the *Carboniferous Age* are the *Encrinital limestone*, the *Archimedes limestone*, the *Ferruginous sandstone* and the *coal measures*. The *Encrinital limestone* is a gray, granular, heavy-bedded limestone, containing many concretions of chert in the upper part, and a vast quantity of the remains of encrinites and other fossils. The sea in which it was deposited, swarmed with radiates, molluscs and fishes. This limestone is durable and beautiful, and has furnished the materials for all the buildings in Columbia and Rocheport and the adjoining country. It furnished material for all the rock-work in the University buildings, save the miserable sandstone used for the window and door sills of the Scientific building. I protested against its use when it was voted in, and I protest against it still. It will soon have to be replaced by more durable material.

Bluffs of this limestone are seen below the bridge east of Columbia, on Goose creek, in town and all along the Hinkson to the south and southwest. It caps the bluffs at Providence, extends up the Missouri to Rocheport, and up the Moniteau, forming its bluffs. It is the prevailing rock in all the southwestern part of the country, and south to Ashland.

The Encrinital limestone abounds in caves and under-ground streams. Connor's cave, a large cave in the bluffs of the Missouri, below Rocheport, the one at Rock bridge, Rock bridge itself, and several other caves in the county, are in this limestone. The country underlaid with this rock abounds in sink-holes, through which the surface water reaches subterranean streams; as shown along the course of Connor's cave. The great amount of clay and sand in this cave was washed in through these sink-holes.

Bold perennial springs abound in the Encrinital limestone. The famous Rollins's spring, on the College farm, is a good sample of the springs flowing from this rock.

The flint concretions of this formation furnished the mound-builders and their successors, the Indians, with materials for their plow-points, knives, spears and arrow heads, as shown by many specimens placed in the University by Mr. Lawson Stuart and others.

There were several extensive manufactories of flint implements in this State. One near Bolivar is described in my second geological report. Hatchets were usually made of a harder and stronger rock; but I have one made of this limestone which I found in this county.

The joints of crinoidal columns so abundant in this rock, and so like button moulds, were used strung on sinews as an ornament by the Indians. These curious fossils are sometimes called "St. Cuthbert's buttons" from the legend that represents this saint as spending his time seated on the western bluffs of England whittling these unique fossils from the rock. If he made all that are found in the rocks, he must have been the prince of whittlers.

The Archimedes Limestone which rests upon the Encrinital, is lithologically much like the latter, but presents an entirely new set of fossils. The one most noted, and from which the rock takes its name, is the axis of a reticulated coral in the form of a screw. This limestone is found on the Perche below the railroad bridge. It is but sparingly developed and of but little consequence in Boone; although it contains nearly all the lead and zinc mines in southwest Missouri.

The Coal Measures underlie nearly or quite half the county, to the north and northeast. The southern boundary of these rocks extends from south of Thrall's prairie in a very irregular line through Columbia and southeast to the Cedar; and all north and east of this line is underlaid with coal. From one to five successive beds of this valuable mineral underlie all this part of the county. Some of these beds

furnish an excellent article for domestic and manufacturing purposes. In two of the beds we have the black coal, so much valued by manufacturers for furnace work, since it will burn without coking, which saves the expense of coking. This coal consists of thin laminae of mineral charcoal and bituminous coal. The charcoal prevents the blocks from melting and choking the furnace. The coal measures are made up of numerous beds of limestone, clays, shales (soapstone), sandstone, iron ore and coal.

The sandstones are very irregular and of little value. One bed is shown at Dripping Springs, where it is very thick. The limestones are used for all the ordinary purposes, and some of them are eminently hydraulic.

The coal will in time be appreciated at its real value. If a bushel of coal is worth a cent in the mine, then the coal of Boone county is worth more than the whole county would sell for at the present time. Farms sell for \$10 and \$20 per acre which have coal on them worth a *hundred dollars per acre*. In a few years the value of this mineral will be better appreciated and men will wonder why they did not see it sooner.

The formations belonging to the *Quaternary Age* are the *Drift*, the *Lacustrine*, the *Terrace*, and the *Recent*.

The Drift is a gift of the glacial period of little importance in Boone; since it consists of a few feet of gravel and pebbles and here and there a boulder often called *lost rock* or *nigger heads* so odd and hard are they.

The Lancustrine, or *Bluff*, is by far the most valuable of all the formations of Boone county, and it underlies all the uplands and renders them inexhaustibly fertile for all future generations. This formation is usually called clay and lies immediately below the soil, forming a substratum above the consolidated rocks from five to fifty feet thick. These beds of *silicious marls* were deposited in a lake which covered North and Central Missouri just after the glacial period. The Missouri and other rivers to the north and west washed out from the ground-up rocks of all the northwest the best soil material and distributed the same over the bed of this great lake, where Boone county then was. Thus the soils of Missouri are made up of the best materials of all the rocks of the States and Territories now drained by the Missouri and Upper Mississippi.

The Terrace was formed where this lake was drained and the waters were reduced to the immediate valleys of our rivers, where the bottom

prairies and wooded bottoms were formed, yielding the very best substrata for soils yet discovered; since they are rich in plant-food and pervious to the river waters, which moisten the soil and prevent the dire effects of droughts.

The Recent consists of such beds of loose materials as the rivers and other causes are now forming. Sand-bars, deltas, slides, and soil are some of the beds belonging to the Recent period in Boone County.

The soils are by far the most important formation in the county. All the varieties of the State, save the very poorest, the black-jack soil, is represented in the county. The hackberry and crow-foot lands at Thrall's prairie. The elm lands at various localities between Thrall's prairie, Rocheport, Columbia, and Ashland. The hickory lands are abundant about Columbia and the white oak lands are represented in the bluffs and ridges of the principal streams of the county. All of these soils have about the same subsoil and all rest substantially upon the same foundation, and have certain characteristics in common.

To show at a glance the amount of plant food in the soil itself, and then in each foot of depth below the soil, I have prepared the following table, which presents an average of all the varieties of soils resting on the bluff, from the richest hackberry land to the poorest white oak, and the amount for each foot in depth for the first three feet, and also for one foot at the depth of twelve feet below the surface. Other portions between the third and twelfth foot and below are equally rich.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF PLANT FOOD IN EACH FOOT OF THE MISSOURI SOILS RESTING ON THE BLUFF.

	First Foot.	Second Foot.	Third Foot.	Twelfth Foot.
Lime.....	19.166 lbs.	16.117 lbs.	29.494 lbs.	26.484 lbs.
Magnesia.....	13.329 "	30.927 "	18.184 "	18.818 "
Potash.....	13.310 "	32.234 "	17.413 "	40.420 "
Soda.....	7.157 "	7.405 "	11.343 "	104.544 "
Phosphoric Acid.....	12.868 "	11.157 "	13.996 "	1.491 "
Organic Matter.....	269.636 "	253.381 "	142.310 "	46.787 "
Sulphuric Acid.....	3.180 "	2.990 "	4.051 "	not known.
Chlorine.....	.405 "	.429 "	.664 "	not known.
Carbonic Acid.....	not known.	not known.	not known.	44.605 lbs.

This table shows these soils as rich in plant food, save the organic matter, at a depth of three feet as they are at the surface, even a little richer in phosphoric acid, soda, potash, chlorine and sulphuric

acid. At twelve feet below the surface the amount of plant food is still greater except in organic matter and phosphoric acid.

Farmers usually cultivate less than one foot of their soils, and when the plant food in that is exhausted they use fertilizers at great expense of money and labor to supply the plant food. But the farmer on these Missouri soils, when the surface soil is exhausted, has an abundance of the best fertilizers in his subsoil; and instead of buying fertilizers and spreading them over the surface, he sets his plow a little deeper and turns them up from his own stores in the subsoil. And when the plants have consumed the supply thus obtained, there is still lower down, enough of the same costly materials to replenish his soil a hundred times; for it goes all the way down to depths varying from 10 to 200 feet, all about equally rich as the table shows it to be at a depth of twelve feet.

To show the money value of this store of plant food in the subsoil of all these lands, we may reckon the commercial value of the phosphoric acid for a single foot in depth on one acre. The second foot of these soils, that is, the subsoil from the depth of one foot to two feet, in every acre, contains 11,157 pounds of this acid. At ten cents¹ a pound this would cost \$1,115.70. The next foot below, that is, from two to three feet in depth, contains in each acre 13,996 pounds of phosphoric acid, which would cost \$1,399.60. Thus it is seen that two feet only of these subsoils, contain on each acre as much phosphoric acid as could be bought in commercial fertilizers for \$2,515.30.

The soils as above shown, from which these results are obtained, were selected as representative soils from the lands of all grades and from all parts of North and Central Missouri. The soils of Boone county give the same results.

If we should calculate the commercial value of the other fertilizers, as potash, soda, sulphuric acid, chlorine and organic matter found in the subsoils of a single acre, and if the calculation be extended to a depth of ten feet or one hundred feet, the result would be somewhat startling. Such a calculation would not fall far short of a demonstration of the often repeated assertion, "*Our Boone soils are inexhaustible.*"

The experiments at the College farm fully establish the value of these scientific deductions and prove the soils, — the poorest soils — of the

¹ The commercial value of phosphoric acid is twelve and a half cents per pound.

county practically inexhaustible under intelligent culture. On the College farm we had extensive areas of soils exhausted by some fifty years' ordinary culture, mostly in corn. These lands had been turned out as exhausted and were washed full of gullies and sustained a scant growth of grass, mullen, and sassafras. Such exhausted land was plowed and subsoiled to bring up the plant food of the subsoil and planted in corn for ten successive years without a particle of any kind of fertilizer. This corn was from year to year equal to the best raised in the county; as many witnesses can testify.

Mr. Maddox has tried the same kind of experiments with wheat on the white oak ridges east of the farm house which had been so exhausted by corn as to preclude the hope of a remunerative crop and had been turned out to mullen and sassafras. When Mr. Maddox commenced cutting out the grubs and filling gullies preparatory to putting these exhausted lands in wheat, he was told by some of our best farmers he would lose his labor, as it would produce no wheat. But the subsoil was stirred and the wheat for the first year yielded less than five bushels per acre. But it has steadily increased until this, the sixth year, when the yield was over forty bushels per acre and furnished the only No. 1 wheat shipped from the county this year to date.¹

Such a discovery, so completely sustained by these experiments on the college farm by myself and Mr. Maddox more than repay the county and State for all they have expended on the college, however adverse the circumstances under which we have labored.

These analyses of the bluff and subsoils and the experiments showing the presence of so much available plant food in our subsoils and underlying marls, fully prove our soils may be successfully cultivated indefinitely without resort to fertilizers by subsoiling and thus utilizing the immense quantity of plant food which has been placed in our subsoils and underlying marls, to the depth of from five to fifty feet.

If wheat is cultivated and the stubble plowed under by deep and thorough culture the yield will improve as the years roll on; but corn requires more organic matter, and if the stalks are removed, the soil will in the course of years need clovering or other green manures. Stable manure will answer the same purpose though a greater expense.

Such are the geological features of favored old Boone.

¹ No fertilizers were used in any of these experiments.

CHAPTER XV.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP.

Position and Description — Geology and Archæology — Early Settlements — Items of Early History — Organization — War Times — Burning of the Sturgeon Bridge — Destruction of the Railroad — Skirmish in Riggs's Pasture — Sentenced to be Shot — Jim Jackson's Fight — Hanging of Amos Judy — Anecdotes — Miscellaneous — Stories by "Uncle" Durrett Bruce — "Uncle" John Alexander — Railroad Fires — The Shroyer Murder — Shooting of Rowland by Wade — Old Petersburg — McCauley's Mill — School Houses — Country Churches — Cemeteries — *The Town of Sturgeon* — Early History — "Buena Vista" — The "Firsts" — Early Days in Sturgeon — In Time of War — Fires — Sturgeonites in "Nigger Wool" Swamp — Killing of Benj. Croswite — Industries, Institutions, Associations, etc. — Court of Common Pleas — Official History — Churches — Civic Orders — Schools — Cemetery — The "Leader" — Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Bourbon Township.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

Bourbon township is the northwest corner township of Boone county. It comprises all of township 51, range 12, and township 51, range 13, and fractional township 51, range 14, — running to the Howard County line on the west, and to Centralia township on the east. It is bounded on the north by Randolph and Audrain counties, and on the south by Perche and Rocky Fork townships.

Its surface is mingled prairie and timber. Some of the timber land is covered with thin soil, as is a portion of the prairie, but in general the land is very fertile. The few tracts of bottom land are remarkable for grass. In 1872 Mr. W. G. Ridgway, of Sturgeon, cut three tons of hay from one acre of meadow, which he sold for \$26. The grass was fully five feet high, and was so rank and heavy that it fell and "lodged" and could not be cut with a mowing machine, but was mown with a scythe. From sixteen acres Mr. R. secured a crop of about forty tons. The land was rich bottom.

SOME GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Coal and Iron Ore. — Along Perche Creek and in the vicinity there is a considerable quantity of a good article of coal. Banks have been opened and worked successfully. A great deal of the coal has been shipped to Sturgeon and Rocheport. Iron ore is also to be found, but not in sufficient quantities as yet to justify the erection of furnaces.

Red Granite. — Some substantial and valuable deposits of fine red granite are to be found six or seven miles southeast of Sturgeon, in this township and in Rocky Fork and Perche. The stone is to be found in great abundance. It was discovered by Dr. A. Titus and W. H. Welch — or first developed by them. Red Rock Church, in Perche township, is named from the abundance of this peculiar kind of stone in its neighborhood.

Plaster Sand. — On the premises of Mr. Wm. Dinwiddie, that gentleman dug a well twenty-six feet deep. At the depth of thirteen feet below the surface, a vein of fine white sand was struck which ran down about thirteen feet further, when a stratum of gravel was reached and the water. The sand proved to be excellent for plasterer's use.

Remarkable Cave. — In the northwest quarter of section 34, tp. 51, range 13, is located a cave with some very remarkable characteristics. It has been explored to an extent of 200 yards, where is reached a house, naturally formed of solid rock. In its greatest breadth it makes a very good sized room. This cave was stopped up by some railroad men, who built a culvert and filled up the mouth, or entrance at which used to flow a large spring of very cold water. On one occasion, in early days, some dogs chased a panther into this cave, and their owners were forced to enter after them in order to save them. There are many incidents narrated in connection with the history of this cave, which must be omitted for want of room.

Panther Cave. — About half a mile north of the cave above described is Panther Cave, so called from the fact that in pioneer days it was infested by panthers in dangerous numbers, and their fierce howlings and snarlings many a time chilled the blood of many a traveler who came upon the den unawares. It is not so large as the first cave, but is well worth a visit to see. Not far from it, and within a short distance of the larger cave are two cylindrical openings, in the earth called "sink holes," having the appearance of walled wells, and being of considerable depth.

Fine Spring. — On the northeast quarter of section 34, tp. 51, range 13, on the premises now owned by Willis Brundage, Esq., there is a very large and fine spring of good water.

The Mound-Builders. — Evidences of the presence at one time in this township of that mysterious race known as the Mound-Builders, are plenty. Numerous mounds exist and have existed, specimens of

pottery have been found, and flint arrow-heads can be picked up in great abundance. John Alexander has quite a collection of arrow and lance heads, which were gathered in this township.

Along Roche Perche Creek, starting from Perche Church and following the creek down about two miles, are numerous mounds, the work, undoubtedly, of the famed mound-builders. These mounds are from three to six feet in height, and, on an average, are from 100 to 200 yards apart. They number about twenty well-defined specimens. Dr. Davis, of Sturgeon, and Wm. Prowell opened one of these mounds on the farm of the latter. In the center they found a perfect vault, the roof of which was covered with stones. In this vault lay a large skeleton. It measured seven inches across the forehead and the size of the other bones was in proportion. The general form and character of the mounds indicate that they are of the sepulchral kind; that is, they are merely resting places for the dead. Several other skeletons and parts of skeletons were taken out of other mounds in Mr. Prowell's field. Many of the mounds are covered with heavy timber, some of which is hundreds of years old, perhaps. There is a peculiar yellow or mulatto soil along where the mounds occur, but the elevations themselves seem to be of common earth.

Mr. McCauley says that in 1876, on opening one of the mounds, a pipe was found. It was made of clay and had been burned or baked like a piece of pottery. It was of ordinary size, and seemed to have been placed in the hand of the Indian with whom it was buried. The bowl was thought to contain ashes and soot, as though it had been used and not well cleaned just before burial. The mouth-piece of the stem was considerably worn as if by the teeth of the owner. The pipe was sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is stated that the first settler in this township was a man named Riggs, who located three miles south of where Sturgeon now stands and built a cabin, as early as the year 1818. This property now belongs to Mr. Daniel Mayer, of Sturgeon. Again it is asserted that Jack Lynch and ——— Runnels were the first settlers in what is now Bourbon township. Nothing very definite or explicit can be learned, however, regarding these settlements.

Robert Rowland settled on the northeast quarter of section 35, township 51, range 13, near the Perche line, about the year 1827.

Robert Schooling came to the southeast quarter of the section where Rowland settled in 1831,¹ and Woodson Evans settled near Schooling about the same time, as did also Wm. Kincaid. Rowland and Schooling were from Kentucky. North of Schooling's settlement, in the northeast quarter of section 26, township 51, range 13, Nicholas S. Woods settled in 1832. Ira Taylor located two and a half miles southwest of Sturgeon some time between the years 1845 and 1848. Near here the first house in the Grand Prairie was built by Wm. Green; date not learned, neither has the date of Green's settlement been ascertained.

In the Schooling settlement the first marriage reported is that of Sam. Rowland and Emeline Schooling, in 1832. The marriage occurred at Schooling's, and the ceremony was performed by the distinguished Baptist minister, Rev. Fielding Wilhite. The first death was that of a child of Woodson Evans, about the year 1831. The body was buried on section 2, township 50, range 13, now Perche township.

The first physician was Dr. Alex. Robinson, who practiced in 1835, coming directly from Columbia, and to Missouri from Kentucky. He finally went to St. Joseph. During his residence in Boone, Dr. Robinson represented the county in the Legislature, and after his removal to St. Joseph, he was sent from Buchanan county to the same body. He was an excellent physician and very popular. Dr. Hiram B. Johnson located in 1849 or 1850, about two and a half miles southeast of Sturgeon.

Very soon after the settlements were effected, religious services were held. The pioneer preachers trod hard upon the heels of the first cabin builders, and often were among the latter class themselves. Dr. Provines, an Old School Presbyterian, held the first services in the neighborhood, in 1832. Another pioneer preacher was Wm. Crockett. Dr. Provines preached the first sermon at Ed. Graves's, just across in the corner of Rocky Fork township, section 1, township 50, range 13.

The first school-house was built on section 35, about 1837. It was not an elaborate affair, but answered very well at that day. The name of the first teacher has not been obtained, nor have the first names of his scholars; but it is known that the latter were the children of Esq. Schooling, Rowland, Evans, Woods, and others.

¹ One account says in 1835.

ITEMS OF EARLY HISTORY.

It is claimed that the first physician in this township was Dr. Wells. In the year 1843, a Dr. Taylor practiced in Pittsburg. The first house in the prairie below Sturgeon was built by W. D. Kelly on the north-east quarter of section 20, township 51, range 12, in the year 1837. Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, wife of W. D. Kelly, is probably the oldest living female born in Boone county. She is the daughter of Zadok Riggs, and was born in the southern part of the county, not far from Providence, February 1, 1819.

ORGANIZATION.

For many years after the organization of the county, Bourbon township was included in Perche and Rocky Fork townships. At last, however, its population had increased to such an extent, and its interest demanded that the territory now comprised therein should be erected into a separate township. At the June term of the county court, 1854, (to be exact, on the 19th of the month), the court made the following order: —

Ordered by the Court, That a new municipal township be erected in this county out of parts of Perche and Rocky Fork; to be taken out of said townships by a line running with the township line between townships 50 and 51 across the county, and all that territory lying north of said line in this county to compose the said new township, to be denominated *Bourbon Township*; and it is ordered that the place of holding elections in said township be the town of Bourbonton.

“The town of Bourbonton” was also called Buena Vista, and is referred to in the sketch of the town of Sturgeon, on another page. The boundaries of Bourbon township remained the same until the creation of Centralia township. It is said that the township took its name from Bourbonton, then its chief town; and that the town was named by some of the citizens who were from Bourbon county, Kentucky, their neighborhood being called Bourbon. It is also reported that the town was named from the leading brand of whisky on draft in the place.

INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN BOURBON TOWNSHIP — BURNING OF THE STURGEON BRIDGE.

The first act of war, or act connected with the war history, in this township was in June, 1861. As related to the compiler, on Saturday, the 15th of the month, the railroad bridge over Sailingtown branch near Sturgeon, was burned about 12 o'clock of that day by Sergeant

R. Bruce Ball, who claimed to be acting under special orders from Gov. C. F. Jackson. The bridge was soon rebuilt, and trains were running as usual.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD AND SKIRMISH IN RIGGS'S PASTURE.¹

On the night of December 20, 1861, detachments of the companies of Captains James Watson, J. J. Searcy, M. G. Corlew, Francis Petty, W. F. Robards (and perhaps of F. Carson), all of the Confederate service, amounting to about 250 men, under command of Capt. Watson, raided the North Missouri Railroad and destroyed a considerable portion of the track of that thoroughfare in order to prevent the passage of Federal troops, the transportation of supplies, etc. The track was injured considerably, but not very seriously, as it was soon rebuilt. Some bridges and trestles were burned. The men engaged in this work looked upon the affair as a sort of frolic to be participated in without serious consequences to themselves, but to work great injury to their enemies and consequent benefits to the Confederate cause.

The next morning after the night's operations, the greater portion of the Confederates encamped on Z. T. Riggs's farm, near the center of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 51, range 12, or about four miles southwest of Centralia. The stoppage was made to get breakfast. While they were eating they were suddenly attacked by a force of Federals commanded by Major David McKee, and believed to belong to the 7th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. By count the Federals numbered 110 men. The attack was a complete surprise, and being made with great impetuosity, and the Federals being well armed and mounted, the Confederates were soon routed and driven in great confusion from the field.

The Confederate loss was John Onan, Jr., and Thos. Tolson, killed; James Tolson mortally wounded; Allen Pipes and Beverly Shackelford wounded, and a young man named McQuitty had both thighs broken by being thrown from his horse, while trying to escape. Capt. Watson was slightly wounded, and others were scratched. The Federals had some men wounded, but none killed. A few of the Confederates went to Joel Palmer's for breakfast, and afterwards rode by mistake so close upon the Federals that they were made prisoners.

¹ Sometimes called "the Riggs's Run Fight."

Their names were Thos. M. Smith, John Patton, Stephen Stott, and John Tompkins, of Boone county; R. B. Crowder, of Macon county; George H. Cunningham and George M. Pulliam from Holt county.

All of the wounded were at first taken into Mr. Riggs's house, "and they made it pretty bloody," says Mr. R. Soon after the Federals were removed to Sturgeon, where their wounds were dressed and attended to by Dr. J. S. Lockridge. The doctor states that Maj. McKee urged him to hurry up and go out to the battlefield, as there were wounded Confederates there who needed his assistance worse than his own (the Major's) men. The Major seemed actuated by generous impulses on this occasion and made a favorable impression on all with whom he came in contact. After attending to the Federal wounded at Sturgeon, Dr. Lockridge hastened to the scene of the skirmish and dressed the wounds of the Confederates, in which work he was assisted by Dr. Elliott, of Watson's forces, who had been captured and paroled.

The Confederate prisoners were first taken to Macon City, and from thence to Palmyra. Here they were tried by a military commission of which Col. Groesbeck, 39th Ohio Infantry, was president, on a charge of railroad and bridge burning, convicted and sentenced "to be shot to death at such time and place as the major general commanding this department shall direct." Gen. Halleck at that time was in command, and he approved the sentence and deputed Gen. Prentiss to warn them of their approaching fate. The time and place were never designated. February 20, 1862, Gen. Halleck issued an order, in which he declared that "in consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces,¹ and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri * * * the sentences of John C. Tompkins, Wm. J. Forshey, John Patton, Thos. M. Smith, Stephen Stott, Geo. H. Cunningham, R. B. Crowder and Geo. M. Pulliam, heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If rebel spies again destroy railroad lines, and render it necessary for us to make severe examples, the original sentences against these men will be carried into execution."

The prisoners were removed from Palmyra to Alton, and each placed in a cell to himself, in the fourth story of the building, next

¹ Fort Donelson had been recently captured, among other victories.

the roof. During cold weather they were forced to go to bed to keep warm. One by one they fell sick and were removed to the hospital. From here Mr. Smith made his escape. What finally became of the others is not known.

JIM JACKSON'S FIGHT WITH THE FEDERALS IN 1864.

In the late fall or early winter of 1864, "Captain" Jim Jackson, a guerrilla leader or bushwhacker, was operating in this section with a small band. With seven of his men he was sitting down to supper in a house about two miles west of Sturgeon, and within three hundred yards of the county line, when he was attacked by Lieut. Keebaugh, of Glasgow, with a force of Federals forty-five in number. Though surprised, the guerrillas were not disconcerted. Accustomed to every sort of fighting, they at once sprang up and made for the door, drawing their revolvers as they rose and firing them as they ran. The house, a little log cabin with one room, was completely surrounded by the Federals, but Jackson and his men cut their way out, and escaped with but the loss of one man badly wounded, and he afterward recovered, and two horses, which were brought into Sturgeon. The Federal loss was two men mortally wounded and five slightly injured. The mortally wounded men died shortly afterward. The wounded men were all left in charge of Dr. J. S. Lockridge. He dressed their wounds, cared for them and stayed with them that night, and sent them to Macon City with the two dead men the next morning.

It was late in the evening when the fight occurred. Jackson and his men escaped into the "Blackfoot country," and Lieut. Keebaugh went on to Sturgeon. On their way into town the Federals captured Bill Woods and brought him in. He was confined in the court-house, but made an almost miraculous escape. He left behind him his boots and hat, together with almost unmistakable signs that he had fallen into the big well, and this was the general opinion among friends as well as foes. Cold as the weather was, Woods preferred to walk over the prairies bareheaded and barefooted to staying and taking his chances with the Federals.

Jim Jackson was originally from Texas. As stated by himself, he joined the Texas Rangers at the outbreak of the war, went to Tennessee, killed a comrade, and then deserted and joined a Tennessee cavalry regiment. He served under John Morgan and was on the Ohio raid, in which he was captured. He escaped from Camp Doug-

las, Chicago, in the early spring of 1864, and made his way into Missouri, joining Holtzclaw's guerrillas in Chariton county. He was soon made Holtzclaw's lieutenant, but afterward had a band of his own. He surrendered to Capt. Cook, at Columbia, in the spring of 1865, but was killed by the Audrain militia soon after, while on his way to Illinois.

HANGING OF AMOS JUDY.

In 1863 Amos Judy, who lived a few miles southeast of Sturgeon, was taken from his home one night by a band of bushwhackers, carried away and never again heard of. Judy was a Union man who had rendered himself especially obnoxious to the Confederates, by acting as a guide and a spy for the Federals when they visited the township. He had also been a member of Company B, 9th M. S. M. — Capt. Adams' company of Guitar's regiment. Whatever became of Judy is not certainly known. It is believed, however, that he was taken over on Silver's Fork and hung and his body secreted. His family made diligent search and inquiry for his remains, but with no success.

In 1879, while a party of hunters were on Silver's Fork their attention was attracted by an old and somewhat peculiar "blaze" upon the body of a tree, very high up, as though made by a person on horse-back. A further investigation disclosed a slight depression in the soil at the foot of the tree, bearing the outline of an old grave. Strict inquiries of the oldest resident in the locality failed to discover a clue as to who had been buried in such a strange, out-of-the-way spot. Prompted by curiosity, the party procured a spade, and after digging down about two feet they came upon portions of the charred remains of a human skeleton, lying amidst a bed of ashes and charred wood. At the head of the grave was found a small rusty hand axe. The grave was situated due east and west, and its location is in a direct line from where Judy lived, being but a very short distance from his residence. But what is more significant, it is in the identical direction pursued by the party on that memorable night. When we take into consideration the circumstance that it was rumored at the time of his disappearance that Judy was first shot and then his body burned, it seems reasonable to suppose that the secret of his grave has been discovered. At least such appears to be the general impression.

WHY THEY WENT A-SOLDIERING.

In 1863 Joshua ("Jot") Creson and a minister named Butts started for the Confederate army. They were captured by the Fed-

erals and brought before the provost marshal. That official put on a severe look and sternly demanded of Parson Butts why he had left home and kindred and started for the miserable rebel army, wherein were all manner of men that were vile and wicked and contemptible.

"Well, captain," replied Mr. Butts, "I am a minister of the gospel, and having often heard of the terrible depravity of the rebel soldiers, I was moved with pity at their condition, and thought I would go down and *preach for them*, seeing that they needed it so bad."

This excuse seemed satisfactory to the shoulder-strapped worthy, and his features relaxed as he bade the would-be missionary sit down. They contracted, however, as he ordered up Creson for examination. "What is your excuse for starting to the rebel army?" he thundered out.

"*Me?*" returned "Jot," with a semblance of great fear and trembling; "Me? O! I—I—went along to *hear Mr. Butts preach!*"

With a hearty laugh the Federal officer released both parson and private and they were discharged, as they should have been.

HOW "JOT" CRESON SHOT REV. BARNES.

The venerable old pioneer preacher, "Uncle Jimmy" Barnes, was a strong Union man. "Jot" Creson was a "rebel" sympathizer, but a noted wag as well. On one occasion Creson came suddenly upon "Uncle Jimmy" in a secluded place in the public road. Reining up his horse "Jot" fiercely said: "'Uncle Jimmy,' you are a Union man, and you know I don't like you. I am a rebel, and I am going to shoot you." Although really believing his life to be in great danger, "Uncle Jimmy" was not badly frightened. In as cool and deliberate a voice as he could command, he replied to the threat of his "rebel" neighbor: "Well, 'Jot,' I am getting old, and if you do shoot me you won't shoot me out of very many years. I am ready; blaze away." Creson drew himself up, thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out—not a pistol, but a pint bottle filled with good whisky, and this he thrust into the old man's face. "Uncle Jimmy" liked his toddy very well, and he soon took Creson's weapon from him and extracted therefrom a comfortable dram and passed it back. The joke was fully apparent and the two fell to chatting at once very friendly. In a few minutes, as they were about to separate, the old minister said: "'Jot,' I am on my way to preaching and as I'm getting old, and its pretty hard work to preach, won't you please *shoot*

me again, so as to help me along?" It is needless to say that "Uncle Jimmy" was "shot" again, with a good solid "load," too.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Frances Ann Maher, born in South Carolina, December 28, 1796, and who has lived in Missouri for 56 years, was probably the oldest woman living in the township July 4, 1882. Joshua Gibson was reported as the oldest man.

In June, 1860, M. M. Jessee picked up from the surface of the ground a small globe of iron resembling a grapeshot, which, it was supposed, had been used long ago in a campaign against the Indians. The piece was about one and a half inches in diameter, and much resembled a grapeshot, but could hardly have been, since no artillery was used against the Indians in this country in early days.

In 1881, while the surveyors were running a route for the Hannibal and Southwestern Railroad, near John H. Seymour's, Mr. S., with an old rifle, shot and killed two turkeys at one shot. The fowls were dressed and served for dinner, to which the surveyors were invited; and as they accepted the invitation in force, a big time and a jolly one was had.

Mr. W. H. Welch has a pair of silver cuff buttons, brought from Ireland to America before the revolutionary war, by his great-great-grandfather.

Burning Bumble Bees.—In September, 1880, Thomas Stewart, a lad about fourteen years of age, found a bumble bee's nest about a mile south of Sturgeon, and sought to visit the occupants thereof with fire, if not with sword, to "have some fun." Accordingly the match was applied, and the fire burned nicely. It burned so nicely, in fact, that it consumed a fine meadow, a quarter of a mile of fence, six stacks of hay, and played the mischief generally. "But," the boy remarked consolingly, and almost with exultation, "it everlastingly fetched them bees!"

STORIES BY UNCLE DURRETT BRUCE.

Durrett Bruce was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in March, 1789. He came to Boone county in the year 1834, and was one of the first citizens of this township. He blazed out the road from the Christian Church in section 19, township 51, range 13, north to the county line, on the 7th of April, 1837, as he was on his way to a new claim in Randolph county.

Although in his 94th year, "Uncle" Durrett is hale, hearty and jolly, and can tell a good story or enjoy one with the best of them. The compilers are indebted to him for much valuable information in the shape of reminiscences, incidents, etc. Some of Mr. Bruce's tales may savor of the improbable to a few hypercritical people, but the large majority of readers will accept his statements with ready credence, and only regret that there are not more of them.

'Coon Branch got its name, Uncle Durrett says, from this circumstance: A settler was going along its banks one day when he chanced to closely observe a large elm tree, the trunk of which was slowly but regularly contracting and expanding with alternate movements. Curious to learn what occasioned the spectacle, the settler cut down the tree and split it open. Lo, snugly imbedded or imprisoned within the trunk like the imprisoned fiends in Rinaldo's grove, were *lots of 'coons!* There were big 'coons, little 'coons, old 'coons, young 'coons, to a vast number, and an unlimited extent. Their breathing, it seemed, was regular and simultaneous, and the contraction and expansion of their diaphragms, regular as pulse beats, caused the tree to open and shut, open and shut, open and shut. With great propriety the stream was thereafter called 'Coon Branch.

Sugar Creek, says Mr. Bruce, took its name from the number of sugar trees along its margin, and also from the following incident: The sugar trees were very full of the richest sort of sap. The woods caught fire one spring, and many of the trees were badly heated and scorched. A German settler, after the fire had passed, cut down a hollow sugar tree and found, nicely granulated and stowed away in the center, about 150 pounds of an excellent quality of maple sugar, which had been, by the action of the heat, extracted from the sap and as scientifically boiled down and "sugared off" as if the process had been accomplished by the aid of a patent pan!

Johnson Branch was named for Alfred Johnson, said to have been the largest man in the world. Lick Fork was so named from the number of deer licks along its margin.

Uncle Durrett says he once caught seven wolves out of a ground-hog hole, just over the line, in Howard county. At that day a bounty was paid for wolf scalps, and Mr. Bruce says he first thought he would save these wolves and breed for the market, as it were; but they gave him more trouble than their scalps would be worth, as they effectually cleaned out his chicken coops and pig pens in a short time. Uncle Durrett says he and his neighbors soon learned to turn

many an honest penny by making two wolf scalps out of one, by a process, adroitly rendered, of splitting the ears and dividing them. Dogs were trained to fight wolves, as follows: The wolves were caught in large traps made of poles, and set with bait and triggers. When one was caught one of his ham-strings was cut, or a chain fastened to his leg and held by a man, and then one dog, or two, if the case demanded it, turned upon him.

The people were accustomed to put "blobs" into their calves' mouths, to prevent their sucking. The implements gave the animals a singular, not to say a ridiculous, appearance. The first time a man named Isham saw a calf with a "blob," he thought it had tried to swallow a pocket book and got choked, and he chased it up and down a creek for hours, trying to secure possession of the supposed treasure. This creek is in Audrain county, and was named for the man who chased the calf with a "blob."

While divine service was being held down at John Rowland's, some twenty-five years ago, two bulls got to fighting, near the house. A well was being dug near the church, and it had been left uncovered. In their mad plunging and struggling the animals approached the open pit, and one of them backed fairly into it, falling down about six feet, or until he struck the rock wall, which had been partially built, where he stuck and looked wildly around. The men of the congregation, who, notwithstanding the gravity of the occasion, had been regarding the fight with more interest than they had listened to the sermon, rushed out of the meeting-house, and thinking the case similar to that of an ox in the ditch, procured ropes and chains, and, Sunday as it was, at last succeeded in extricating the bovine from his uncomfortable quarters.

On another occasion there was preaching at Mr. Rowland's, and there were also a butting ram on the premises and a wicked boy. The ram had been receiving his education from the boy, and had learned one thing right well. Whenever any one stopped and crooked a finger at him he would butt like a battering ram or an iron-clad. The minister was kneeling down in front of an open door, but with his back to it, and was "battering the gates of heaven with storms of prayer." The ram was outside, watching the minister, and the boy was *inside*, watching the ram. Presently the boy leaned over toward the sheep, and, having succeeded in attracting its attention, crooked his fingers, just in front of the rear elevation of the preacher. This was too much. The ram had been considerably worked up over the

minister's clapping his hands and shouting, and now that a taunt had been thrown out he could endure it no longer. He rushed through the door like he had been shot out of a gun, and, striking the suppliant divine in the small of the back, upset not only him but the gravity of the congregation as well. It was with some difficulty that the ram was suppressed, and the wicked boy laughed like a fiend.

"Uncle Durrett" now lives in Moberly. He is a locksmith, and still works at his trade although ninety-three years of age. He is undoubtedly the oldest person in this section of Missouri. As before stated, he is hale, hearty, and full of fun. He is able to do a fair day's work, and reads well without spectacles.

"UNCLE" JOHN ALEXANDER,

One of the pioneers of the county and township, relates another incident concerning preaching and preachers down at John Rowland's in an early day. About the year 1825 there was preaching at Rowland's when he lived near old Bethlehem church, Perche township. After services Rev. Wm. H. Hutchinson killed a garter snake and took it up stairs with him, and pretended to be asleep, as he knew Robert Sloan, a brother minister, would soon follow him. Mr. Sloan soon came up lay down, and began to snore. Hutchinson had previously tied a string to the snake and as soon as Sloan was asleep he began to draw the reptile up his leg. Sloan awaked and catching sight of the "varmint," sprang suddenly from the bed, and yelled as if the evil one were upon him. Hutchinson laughed and then Sloan, seeing the joke that had been played upon him, and not taking it in good part, turned on Hutchinson in an angry mood, and the two men, preachers though they were, were soon engaged in a real rough and tumble fight. They were separated with some difficulty, but soon made friends, and laughed it all over.

A BEAR CHASE.

Uncle John Alexander states that in the fall of 1819, as Joshua Alexander, John Rowland, and others were helping put on the roof of a cabin down in Perche township, near the Howard line, they heard a small dog coming toward them barking violently. Looking up they saw a large bear advancing rapidly. Bruin passed them by in peace, but the men gave chase with guns, dogs, etc., as soon as they could. They treed the animal pretty soon and several shots were fired at it without effect. Finally Joshua Alexander, with a well directed shot,

brought down the bear. No sooner had the huge animal been dispatched when along came Col. Ben Rives, Joe Davis, and others who claimed that they had started it. Consequently the animal was skinned and equally divided among both parties.

RAILROAD FIRES.

Some years ago, before spark-arresters on locomotives were invented, the people living along the line of the North Missouri railroad in this township suffered greatly at certain seasons of the year from prairie fires and grass fires. The land along the road is prairie and open and when the grass was dry it was easily ignited by the large sparks that fell from the engines. In dry seasons the people were afraid to leave home, and stood as minute men ready to sally out to fight fire as soon as smoke was discovered.

THE SHROYER MURDER CASE.

A most horrible and at the same time a most interesting case of murder occurred in this township in the fall of 1876. The particulars, here given are taken from the *Sturgeon Leader* of August 5, 1882. The editor of the *Leader*, Mr. T. S. Carter, is better informed concerning the facts in the case than any other person, and was prominent in causing the arrest of the alleged murderer:—

Late Saturday evening, October 14th, 1876, a wagon drove up to Mrs. Martha A. Seymour's, about three miles southwest of Sturgeon. In the wagon was a man and a woman, and three children—two boys and a girl. The man wanted to buy some feed for his horses. While he was at the barn getting some corn from Mr. Gulick, Mrs. Seymour's son-in-law, the woman in the wagon told Mrs. Seymour that her husband was going to kill her that night, that he had threatened to do so, and if she would go down in the morning to where they would camp that night she would find her dead body. Nothing further was thought of this till the 7th day of February, 1877, when some choppers in the woods suddenly came upon the mutilated remains of a human being. The bones and clothing were gathered up and an inquest held. An examination showed that the skull had been broken as if by a heavy blow; one arm was also broken. Everybody was satisfied that a murder had been committed but how to find out the perpetrator of the dark deed was the question. Mrs. Seymour recollected the circumstances of the movers who passed her house the previous October. Marion White, residing three miles west of where

the body was found, recollected that a man and three children came to his house early on the morning of October 15th, 1876, but no woman was with them. The man, children, wagon and team were exactly as described by Mrs. Seymour and others who had seen them the day before. This was all telegraphed to the St. Louis papers and in a short time found its way to Marshall, Kansas. In a few days a letter came from Marshall stating that Mike Shroyer left there that fall for Miami County, Indiana, with his wife and three children to collect some money coming to her from her first husband's estate, she having previously been married, but he returned without his wife and could tell no reasonable or even plausible story about what became of her and that people suspicioned him as having killed her.

Letters were written to Indiana and answers received stating that Shroyer and his wife and three children left there about the last of September with exactly the same outfit — wagon and team — as seen at Mrs. Seymour's the evening before the murder and by Mr. White the morning after it. Samples of clothing were sent from Indiana which corresponded exactly with that found upon the dead woman.

The little girl was sick when at Mr. White's and it was noticed that she had a crippled hand. The child was sick when Shroyer arrived home in Kansas, and the editor of the *Leader*, who made a trip to Kansas on the hunt of Shroyer, saw the child of Michael Shroyer, a girl, with a crippled hand exactly as described by Mrs. White and others. Many other interesting circumstances went to show that Michael Shroyer had murdered his wife.

Being fully satisfied of his guilt, he was indicted at the April term, 1877, of the Boone circuit court, and here the matter rested until in July, 1882, when he was captured in Jasper county, Mo., and brought back to this county and lodged in our county jail. The *Leader* says that a man named John Pittman once resided in Marshall county, Kansas, and was a near neighbor to the Shroyers and became well acquainted with Mike. Subsequently he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and settled near Joplin. He was living there when he read in the papers accounts of the murder of Mrs. Shroyer by her husband, nearly six years ago, but the matter had almost entirely left his mind until about July 20, 1882, when he suddenly came upon Mike Shroyer, who was at work as a grader on the Webb City Extension of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad. Pittman then wrote to an old friend of his in Marshall county, Kansas, inquiring about Shroyer. But in the meantime he told some parties about the report that

Mike Shroyer had murdered his wife somewhere in Missouri but he did not remember where. It so happened that John Esry, Jr., and John Jester, former residents of Sturgeon, were present and heard Pittman's story. They remembered well all the circumstances connected with the finding of the body of the murdered woman, and at once the sheriff of the county (Roberts) was notified and Shroyer was arrested and lodged in jail. He afterwards brought the prisoner to Columbia and committed him to the safe keeping of Mr. Stone, the sheriff of Boone County, who will retain him for trial.

SHOOTING OF ROWLAND.

A difficulty occurred in Bourbon township, at Union church, in 1879, between two prominent members named Wade and Rowland. They were brothers-in-law, and it seems had quarrelled over the settlement of an estate in which they were both interested. The affair got into the church, necessitating a church trial for adjustment. It was while the members were meeting for that purpose that Wade shot Rowland. The courts have not yet finally passed upon the case, and it is not for the historian to anticipate the action of the councils of justice.

OLD PETERSBURG.

On the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 51, range 12, where is now a corn field, once stood a little village, called Petersburg. It was laid out in the year 1836, or perhaps in 1837, and was a noted little village, on Silver's Fork of Perche, at one time with a population of say fifty souls. There were two stores in the place, a mill, a tanyard, blacksmith shop, etc. Gen. Geo. Dorris, now of St. Louis, put up the first store in Petersburg. Gen. D.'s wife, who was murdered in the fall of 1881, by her grandson, Russell Brown, is well remembered by the old citizens. The wife of Gen. John A. Logan, now U. S. senator from Illinois, was born in Petersburg. Her maiden name was Mary Cunningham. Many of her relatives now reside in the vicinity.

The mill at Petersburg belonged to H. Brink, who was really the founder of the little town.

Old Petersburg, like other frontier towns in an early day, was a great place for frolicking, dancing, fun and fighting. Many an old stager with gray beard and bald head will feel young again as he recalls the delightful scenes through which he passed when in his youth he was wont to visit and recreate in Petersburg. But the

town, like the days of his youth, has passed away forever, and its memories at last are bitter as well as sweet.

Among the many incidents related of Old Petersburg is this one: Long ago there was an individual in the vicinity who was known as "Tasty" Jones. He was probably ironically so called, from his taste in the selection of his wearing apparel. On one occasion "Tasty" had come to town and bought a pound of gunpowder, which he had put in the pockets of his pantaloons, a bran-new tow-linen pair. He went into a blacksmith shop to swap news with the village smithy. While standing carelessly about, a livid spark from the anvil flew against his linen unmentionables, and set them on fire. The fire communicated with the powder, and then there came a burst of thunder sound — poor Jones! Oh, where was he? It is solemnly averred that the explosion blew "Tasty" fairly through the roof, which was a low one, and badly demoralized the roof itself; that it knocked the blacksmith galley-west and crooked, and frightened the townspeople into thinking an earthquake was upon them. Jones was laid up for some days, but finally recovered. His pants were a total wreck, and perished in the great catastrophe.

M'CAULEY'S MILL.

This mill stands on Perche creek, on the northeast quarter of section 7, township 51, range 13. It was built in the year 1867, by John Peacher, Curtis Gentry, and J. R. and H. W. Jackson. Its first cost was about \$1,200, but its present value is about \$1,500, as estimated by Mr. McCauley. The mill is a saw and grist mill combined, and grinds both wheat and corn. It uses the patent process for purifying middlings. During the fall and winter seasons it runs regularly. In the spring, and subsequently, it is usually operated but one or two days in the week.

SCHOOL HOUSES IN BOURBON.

Barrett School House. — Stands on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 51, range 13. The site, one acre, was donated by J. H. Alexander, including the timber, although he was childless. He was a trustee for one year after the house was built. The house was built in the summer of 1877, at a cost of \$300. The average term of school in this district for the past year or two has been low on account of indebtedness. Average attendance, twenty-five. Present trustees, Geo. W. Gulick, Wm. B. Prowell, and John H. Graves.

Dinwiddie School House. — Northeast quarter of section 11, township 51, range 12. The site comprises two acres. The house was built about 1872, at a cost of \$300. Average term of school, six months; average attendance, twenty; average wages per month paid teachers, \$32.50. Present teacher, Miss Ella Patterson. Present trustees, L. W. White, president; Zadok Kelly, secretary and clerk; Wm. Dinwiddie, treasurer.

Turner School House. — Northwest quarter of section 12, township 51, range 13. The site, one acre, was donated by J. Turner. The house was built in 1876, and cost \$340. Average term of school, six months; attendance, fifteen; teacher's wages, \$35 and \$40. Last teacher, Miss Rose Ann Seymour.

Woods School House. — Near the centre of section 26, township 51, range 13. The house was built about 1857, and cost \$400. Average school term, seven months; teacher's wages, \$35.00.

White School House. — Southeast quarter of section 7, township 51, range 13. The site, an acre, was donated equally by J. T. and Thomas White. The house was built in the summer of 1876, and cost \$410. Four or five months of public school are held during the year besides a private school term of two or three months. The average wages paid teachers is \$37.50. Miss Addie White was the last teacher. Present directors, J. T. White, James M. Chaney, J. R. Jackson.

Robinson School House — Is on the southeast quarter of section 25, township 51, range 14. The house was built near the year 1872; cost, \$325. The average attendance is about thirty-five. The salary is from \$30 to \$40. Directors, Geo. Hombs, John Robinson, Hansen Smith. Robinson school house is noted for its spelling matches and debating schools.

The Tucker School House. — This school house is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 51, range 12. It was built about the year 1869. The site contains about an acre of ground. The building cost from \$400 to \$450. B. F. Tucker, Thos. Palmer, and Y. E. Riggs are the present directors. Mr. Tucker superintended the building of the house. The district has about eight months school in the year, with an average daily attendance of twenty-eight.

COUNTRY CHURCHES — MT. HOREB, BAPTIST (EXTINCT).

This church was situated on the southwest quarter of section 8, township 51, range 12. The date of its organization is March 3,

1853. The original members were Saml. M. and Margaret Riggs, Jno. and Rebecca Hawkins, Jesse and Mary Ann Copher, Parmelia Winn, Gerald, Serena, and Elizabeth Angell, Thos. L. and John D., Ezekiel V., and Margaret Hawkins, Peter G. and Margaret Booth, John S. Parmer, Francis M. Brink, James, Paulina, and Elizabeth Hawkins, Elizabeth Gibson, Joseph H. and Mary E. Keithley, Priscilla Ann Taylor, Mary Ann Bentley, William and Sally Summers, James A. and Lou Ann Quisenberry, and Jonathan Bogarth. Rev. Wms Thompson was really the founder of the church.

The building, a frame, was erected in the summer of 1855. Its cost exceeded \$1,200. Of this sum \$1,100 was subscribed at the start, and the remainder added afterwards. When the frame of this church was up it was blown down by a severe storm. It was again put up and all completed but the plastering, when it was struck by lightning and shivered so badly that it was torn down and built over the third time. During the war soldiers encamped in it and injured it very considerably. At present it is not used, being an old wreck and fast crumbling into complete decay.

During its existence the pastors of this church were: Rev. Dr. Wm. Thompson, W. R. Wigginton, P. T. Gentry, W. K. Woods, B. S. Woods, W. R. Wigginton (again), Green Cary, Wigginton (again, 1866), Green Cary (again, from 1868 to 1871, the last regular preacher).

The founder of Mt. Horeb, Dr. Wm. Thompson, was one of the ablest divines ever in Missouri. He was a native of Scotland, and a graduate of Edinburg University. He was a thorough scholar and especially an accomplished linguist. He afterward became president of Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, and died there not many years ago. A monument has been erected to his memory.

When Dr. Thompson first came into Bourbon township, many years ago, he was regarded as a "tramp." He called at the residence of Mr. Hawkins, a prominent church member, and, as he was not at home, started away. Mr. H's son, Andrew J. Hawkins, then a boy, followed Dr. Thompson and inquired his business with his father. Being informed that it was regarding church matters, the doctor was invited back to the house to remain over night. Meeting was being held in the neighborhood. Dr. Thompson stated that he sometimes preached and he was invited to attend. While in church he was called on to pray. The worshippers had viewed him with some suspicion and distrust, but when he began to pray he "astonished

the natives." After the meeting he was invited to preach and became the founder and first pastor of Mt. Horeb. Under his ministrations the church prospered greatly. It is said that the learned divine was "cranky" at times. On these occasions he would never speak a word — nothing could induce him to. Furthermore it is stated that he could repeat from memory and by rote every word of the New Testament.

FAR WEST — CHRISTIAN.

This church stands on the northeast corner of section 22, township 51, range 12. The congregation was organized sometime in the year 1858. Three of the original members were Jesse Roberts, Alfred Wainscott, and Wm. Denham.

The first church building, a log structure, was built either in the fall of 1852 or the spring of 1853. It was proposed by James Hendricks to raise a subscription for the building of a church before any organization of any denomination was formed. The people believed that if they would build a house in which to hold meetings that they could obtain the help of a minister and have regular services, and thus improve the moral tone of the community. Mr. Hendricks headed the subscription list and the money was raised and the building completed several years before the organization of the Christian church.

The present church building, a frame, was completed in the fall of 1880. Its cost was about \$700; a great deal of the work of construction was done gratis by the community. The land on which the building stands was deeded to the use of "the Methodist, Christian, and Baptist churches," although the Christian church was the only denomination holding regular meetings. Rev. Stephen J. Bush was the first preacher in the new church. The present membership is about 45.

PERCHE CHURCH.

This church is owned and controlled by the Baptists and Christians jointly. It is situated in the center of section 19, township 51, range 13. The Christian organization was formed June 14, 1835. The original members were Wm. White and wife, Silas Riggs and wife, James Williams and wife, Alfred Johnson and wife, Thomas McBride and wife, John White and wife, Joel Bradley and wife, Gabriel Bradley and wife, Durrett Bruce and wife, Nancy D. Sanford, Margaret Clayton, Elizabeth Roberts, Mahala Ann Roberts, Caleb Woods, Nancy Swezer, Willis Clayton, Nicholas Roberts, Sarah White,

Joel White and Emily Bradley. The first house of worship was a log with a big fire place and chimney in each end. The first elders were Durrett Bruce, Wm. White and John White. Among the pastors were William and John White, John McCune, Silas Naylor, and Minter Bailey. The present church building is a fine frame structure, 34x50 feet in size, and was built in the year 1880 at a cost of \$1,200. It has not been dedicated. The old church was built about the year 1835 or 1836.

The Baptist organization was constituted in 1881, and has but recently gone into partnership with the Christians. The first organization was composed of 22 members, as follows: Sam'l Jackson, J. B. Lyon, Wm. Prowell, G. W. Gulick, and — Brown, and their wives; James W. Robinson, wife and daughter; Hewson Smith, wife and daughter; Wesley Holmes, Mary E. Holmes, John Robinson, Woodson Tisdell, Elizabeth Tisdell, and J. A. Carr. There have been four additions since the organization. Rev. Green Carey is the pastor.

UNION CHURCH.

This is the only Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the county, and is located in the northern part of section 35, township 51, range 13. As nearly as can be ascertained, it was organized in about 1832. The original members were Robert Rowland and wife; Robert Schooling and wife; Edward Graves and wife; James, Nancy and Susannah Schooling; and Barnabas S. Woods and wife. The first building erected was a log structure, which answered for a meeting-house for several years. They next built a frame, which, however, was burned in the summer of 1879. The fire was a mysterious affair, and is supposed by some to have been the work of incendiaries. A tragedy connected with this church is elsewhere given in this chapter.

The ministers that have served this church since 1873, to this writing, are R. C. Mansfield, T. G. Pool, — Johnson, and G. W. Dysart. The present building was erected in 1881, at a cost of about \$1,100. The number of members at this writing is about 100.

CEMETERIES.

Palmer Graveyard. — This is probably the oldest burying ground in the township. It was laid out by James Palmer about the year 1837, and contains about an acre of land. The first interment was that of John Palmer. Others of the Palmer family are here buried.

There are probably twenty graves in the cemetery. Its location is in the southeast quarter of section 20, township 51, range 12.

The Robinson Graveyard.—This cemetery, a private one, is in section 8, township 51, range 13, on the farm now owned by J. B. Robinson. It was laid out about the year 1849, by Tandy Robinson, father of the present owner of the land. It contains about twenty graves.

THE CITY OF STURGEON.

EARLY HISTORY.

Many years ago a town called Buena Vista stood on the range line between ranges 12 and 13 and between section 6, township 51, of the former, and section 1 of the latter, the site being about half way of the section line from north to south. The place was also called Bourbon-ton. At one time it contained about 150 inhabitants, two stores, two blacksmith shops, a saloon, etc. The place was renowned chiefly for horse-racing, whisky-drinking, and fighting. It is not important that a full history of Buena Vista be given here, since the place that knew it once knows it now no more forever. It is remembered, however, that on one occasion in a row over a horse-race, a Mr. Hudson shot four men and cut the throat of another. None of the men were killed, but all were placed *hors du combat*. This was known as the Hudson-Perkins-Angell fight.

Lemuel Dill was a noted house-mover, and when old Buena Vista was removed to where Sturgeon now is, he moved the houses, using a huge wagon with axles and coupling-pole long enough to hold a good-sized house.

LOCATION AND SURVEY OF THE TOWN.

The town of Sturgeon was laid out in July and August, 1856, by the Sturgeon Town Company whose trustees were J. D. Patton, James E. Hicks, and Archie Wayne. The site was purchased from John Rochford, N. B. Burks, and J. B. Smith. Only a short distance away, on the northwest quarter of section 5, township 51, range 12, the town of Prairie City was laid out but swallowed up by the town of Sturgeon, because the railroad company refused to locate a depot therein. John Rochford owned the principal portion of the land on which Sturgeon was laid out. He was an engineer and a contractor on the North Missouri Railroad, and built about twenty miles of that important thoroughfare.

The town was named for Hon. Isaac H. Sturgeon, then the superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad, and was contemplated to be a station on the road from the start. The little bit of "taffy" tendered the railroad magnate was probably not without its effect in causing the location of a depot at the town bearing his name, but it took something more substantial to effect the location finally and absolutely. Six worthy citizens of the vicinity, including Messrs. Rochford, Burks, and Smith, obligated themselves to pay to the railroad company \$6,000, contingent upon the location of the railroad station as aforesaid. The following is a copy of the obligation:—

We hereby obligate ourselves to pay to the North Missouri Railroad Company three thousand dollars on the 1st day of December next, and the further sum of three thousand dollars on the 1st day of August, 1857, provided said railroad company locate a depot on said railroad between station No. 5772 and station No. 5790, being on the east end of section¹ 129 and the west end of section¹ 128, west of Salington creek; and further provided that no depot be located within five miles of this point. Given under our hands and seals this 8d of July, 1856.

JOHN ROCHFORD. [SEAL]
JOHN B. SMITH. [SEAL]
PETER G. BOOTH. [SEAL]

N. B. BURKS. [SEAL]
JOHN M. BOOTH. [SEAL]
S. M. RIGGS. [SEAL]

As will be seen the railroad company agreed not to locate another depot "within five miles of this point," *i. e.* the town of Sturgeon, and this agreement gave Prairie City its quietus.

When first laid out the founders of Sturgeon had in view a great future for their town. Not only was it intended to be a great railroad town and shipping point, but it was intended, and so advertised, to be the county seat of the new county of "Rollins," then in contemplation of formation. As "Rollins county" was never formed, Sturgeon never became a county capital. The projectors were very profuse of promises at the first to give tracts of land for churches, academies, etc., but it is said that not all of these promises were fulfilled.

THE "FIRSTS."

It is difficult to decide whose was the first house in the town. Claib. Thompson says that he put the first building in the place, an old log cabin, which he removed from Buena Vista. This structure is now weatherboarded and is still standing in the southeast part of town, south of the railroad. John F. Fisher framed one house in the old town and brought the parts to Sturgeon and put them together, and it is claimed for this building that it was the first in the place.

¹ Referring to railroad sections.

Again it is alleged that the first building erected entirely in the town was built by E. S. Hawkins for Smith & Burks and used by them as a store. This building, it is said, was completed before the one framed by John F. Fisher, but this point is one hard to decide. Mr. Hawkins lived near Sturgeon before the town was laid out. This building went up in the fall of 1856, the year the town was laid out. The first brick house in town was commenced by J. S. Lockridge. He was afterward joined by Maj. John F. Rucker, and they completed it. It is claimed that this was also the first brick house in the township.

The first male child born in the town was David A. Mayer, son of Daniel and Ann Eliza Mayer, who was born November 11, 1857. The first female child was Mary A. Murphy, born June 16, 1857. She was a daughter of Michael and Mary Murphy, and is now Mrs. J. A. Dyer, of Centralia.

The first death was that of Miss Mary Hukle, who departed this life in April, 1857, aged 18. Her disease was erysipelas. Her burial place has not been ascertained, but it is believed to have been in some one of the country grave yards. J. B. Smith died in June, 1857.

The first family in the town was either that of M. B. Tompkins or of Michael Murphy. It is claimed that Tompkins was the first inside of the corporate limits. He came in February, 1857, and located on lot 10, block 29. Mr. Tompkins kept the first hotel, on lot 16, block 26.

The first store was a small supply store for the railroad men while the road was being built. In it were kept a few *necessaries* of life, such as *whisky*, tobacco, etc. The first store worthy of the name was that of Smith & Burks before mentioned. It stood on lot 34, block 28. The first lot sales are said to have come off in November, 1856, and the store was built prior to that time. Smith & Burks kept a good stock of general merchandise. Daniel Mayer moved to Sturgeon from Buena Vista in the spring of 1857, and is now in business in the former place, the oldest merchant in town.

As to the other pioneer business men, mechanics, etc., it may be stated that Dr. J. S. Lockridge was the first physician; — Henry, the first lawyer; Rev. James Barnes (Baptist), the first minister who held religious services; Thos. L. Hawkins, the first shoemaker; T. H. Patterson, the first tailor, and the first barber; John M. Burks, Richard Harwood, Wm. Marshall, and Mr. Smith the first blacksmiths; and either James Bishop or Purdy the first photographer. Bishop went off into the Union army during the civil war and was an

army photographer. While at Ft. Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., he was shot and killed by a negro soldier, whom he had offended. The first section boss was a Mr. McCormick.

The first mayor was Housen Canada; the first postmaster Adam Gosline;¹ the first newspaper was established in 1858 by Col. Wm. A. Strawn and called the *News*.

The first church building was the M. E. South, with the Masonic Hall above, built in 1859. Previous to the building of this church religious meetings had been held in the summer time in arbors erected by the people. Political meetings were wont to be held in Daniel Mayer's store, on lot 1, block 36.

The first school-house was built in 1857.

Daniel Mayer is the oldest merchant now in town, having been here 25 years. E. S. Hawkins and J. F. Fisher, both carpenters, are the only men now in the place who were here when the town was originally laid out, in 1856.

ITEMS.

When the town of Sturgeon was first started its moral tone was not the most elevated. Rows were very frequent, and *melees*, during which knives and pistols were flourished, and sometimes used, were quite frequent. In time this state of affairs was removed, and the community became more tractable and peaceable.

In the spring of 1857 a cyclone or tornado passed over the young town, and blew down several houses. Among them was a new building, 50 by 60 feet in size, and three stories high, which was totally demolished. This building was intended for a hotel, and was being erected for Claiborne Thompson, by E. S. Hawkins, Esq. It stood on lot 7, block 28.

The town grew with reasonable rapidity after the railroad was completed, and in a year after it was started had a population of from 200 to 300 inhabitants. Considerable business was transacted. Sturgeon was the leading shipping point for a large area of country tributary to St. Louis. The railroad was a new thing in these parts, and Sturgeon and Centralia were the only stations thereon in this county. The former was the recognized leading point, and received and discharged considerable quantities of freight, not only from Boone, but from Randolph, Monroe and Audrain counties, as it does to this day.

¹ The post-office was established in 1857.

EARLY DAYS IN STURGEON.

A year or two since, one of the oldest citizens of Sturgeon, a gentleman who was one of the first inhabitants of the place, with a recollection of early scenes and events and capacity to write of them, published, in the *Sturgeon Leader*, some reminiscences of early days, which are herewith appended:—

Perhaps the common experience of our day would forbid the recurrence of the like in such common-place things. But then the country was new, towns few and far between; the railway was coming right through the middle of the town! No mistake! Splendid depots, machine-shops, round-houses, etc., would be erected, and the place taken under the especial patronage of this new institution. Who wouldn't bite?

But as so much was to be done for Sturgeon, of course she must do something in return, "besides that little subscription" for the railway. Well, ten acres of the most sightly and valuable ground in the town would be sufficient to erect these promised improvements on, "could she just donate that little" the thing would be "fixed"—Certainly, take the land; five thousand dollars is nothing in return for such promised blessings.

And now everybody stands with arms akimbo, with fiery eyelids, dilated nostrils and heaving bosoms, in breathless expectation of the coming events. Everybody talked Sturgeon, talked depot, talked machine shops and round-house; the news spread like thin batter, and it stuck; the place was overrun with people, and still others came in haste, fearing to be late. Tomkin's house couldn't accommodate the half. Harrison Hulett set up the City Hotel—"no go," more room. The Planters', on the south side, two-story, staked and ridered, was run up by a joint stock company. The railway had now come, sure enough; had planted a turn-table on the west side. What next? All are on tip-toe. The "Railroad Exchange"—what of that? Oh, that was an institution that lent a pious hand in the administration of spirituous consolation. But what about the machine shops, etc.? Well, thereby hangs a tale—I am a little tender on that subject.

The depot—yes, that came one night, when all slept. There it stands, a thing of beauty, a joy for ever so long a time. See its stately columns, arches, towers and minarets, its roof slanting both ways at once. Step inside, ye gods! This elegant retreat on the left is the ladies' private parlor; on the right, the grand saloon; in the west wing under the main tower, on the avenue lane with hewn ties, is the company's office: comfortable, of course it is. Why, one is rather pleased than otherwise. If night trains are a little late you can make yourself at home; and then, to think, all this luxury in exchange for that little strip bare and bleak over the way. Bad luck to it! "Why, I thought that was for machine shops!" So it was—but—well, they are not built yet. But isn't there a beautiful monument over there to the memory of blasted hopes? No. That you will find in the new cemetery grounds, west, but the road thither is difficult. But why do they vacate the burial grounds in the west corner? Oh, that was to compensate for the strip on the south side, and then nobody thought of dying of a sudden; the doctors were mostly young men; Lockridge and Dow were on their first legs, and if they couldn't cure were considerate enough to prolong life at least to the extent of the purse!

How about the business centers of the town in those days? Some changes have been made. Yes, formerly the bulk of the trade was done on the street fronting the railroad; the *Leader* block was the center of exchange—contained the post-office, had stores, drug houses, and other institutions where spirituous consolation and medical purposes were administered with happy results. In it also flourished the political schools, from which were graduated our present town politicians; but its greatness has departed, leaving this once busy mart to be inhabited by bats, an unhappy editor, a few indignant lawyers and a broom factory.

STURGEON IN WAR TIMES.

When the civil war broke out the people of Sturgeon, for the most part, sympathized with the Southern or Confederate side. The town was early occupied by the Federals, and held by them as a military post during the greater part of the war. It was regarded by them as a place of considerable importance, as indeed it was. By reason of its military occupation the citizens were greatly inconvenienced, to use a mild term.

The first company of Federal soldiers in town was a battalion of the Third Iowa Infantry, Col. Williams commanding. These soldiers came in July, 1861, but did not stay long, remaining only a few hours. The second body of troops that came was the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Col. John M. Palmer.¹ This regiment was stationed here for a short time, and was succeeded by a company of Merrill's Horse, Second Missouri Cavalry. Then came a company of militia from Boonville, followed by another company of Krekel's militia from St. Charles. In December, 1861, came Col. Birge's Western Sharpshooters, who, in connection with Col. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry, fought Col. Dorsey's Confederates at Mt. Zion church, December 28. Then followed a battalion of Iowa volunteers, the number of the regiment not being remembered.

From Sturgeon, Gen. Prentiss, at the head of a battalion of Birge's Sharpshooters, and of Col. J. M. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry, set out to attack Dorsey's troops at Mt. Zion, as before narrated. While Birge's men occupied the place some of them, who were printers, took charge of the *News* office and issued a number of the paper gotten up by and to please themselves. This paper gave an alleged truthful account of the Mt. Zion fight, of a skirmish over on Young's creek, in Monroe county, etc., and indulged in much boasting of the prowess of the boys in blue and a corresponding depreciation of the valor of the Confederates.

From Sturgeon also set out, in September, 1864, the ill-fated expedition to Rocheport, in charge of Capt. J. W. McFadden, Company F, Third Missouri State Militia, which was set upon by George Todd and John Thrailkill with their guerillas, in Gosline's Lane, in Perche township. An account of this affair is to be found elsewhere in these pages.

Here also was the city of refuge for the few men of Major John-

¹ Afterward Major-General of U. S. Volunteers, and Governor of Illinois in 1870-72.

son's command, who escaped from the battle, or massacre, of Centralia. Draper's and Schaeffer's commands were here and in the vicinity at the time, Draper coming down from Macon the next day. It would be a hard task, and not a profitable one, to detail all of the military movements in and about Sturgeon during the war. No great glory was won by either side, however, and the least said, perhaps, the better.

Sturgeon sent her quota of men into the Confederate army, and some of them were as gallant soldiers as the most knightly in either army, and as brave as the best.

FIRES IN STURGEON.

Since the founding of the place it has been remarkably free from fires. Several small buildings have been burned, but no conflagration of serious character occurred until the summer of 1882. The following is said to be a list of all the fires in the place:—

In June, 1861, the residence of Hugh Melvin, situated near the present residence of James Connors, was burned to the ground.

In the spring of 1862 the residence of John F. Moore, located between the present residence of W. T. Old and T. D. Moss, was burned by the soldiers.

In November, 1863, the block of buildings, four in number, about where the broom factory stands, was burned. Loss considerable.

Next was the residence of Dr. Pollard, dentist, located near where Maria Anderson lives; burned by the soldiers about 1864.

Some time in 1864 a house on the corner where Robinson's store now stands, was burned. It belonged to Dr. Dinwiddie's estate and was occupied by A. H. Nise.

In 1865 the town calaboose was burned by a lot of soldiers who had been put in it the day before for some mutinous conduct.

About 1875 the colored Methodist Church, near Russ Schooling's, was destroyed by fire.

July 19, 1882, the most serious conflagration occurred in Sturgeon. At 9 o'clock P. M. of that day, the fire broke out in Wood's saloon building and was bursting through the roof when discovered. The following were the principal losers and their losses: C. B. Branham's butcher shop; loss, \$300. B. C. Barnes, saloon; loss, \$150; building belonging to James Palmer, \$500. Daniel & Canada's billiard hall and saloon, loss on fixtures, \$200; on building, \$1,250. John Butler, two unoccupied buildings, \$1,200. Woods's saloon, loss \$900.

Montrief & Prather lost three large livery stable buildings, sheds, Fairbanks scales, etc., amounting in all to a loss of \$2,500. The two-story frame building occupied by the Sturgeon Savings Bank was saved by covering the roof with carpet and sprinkling heavily with salt.

Several incipient fires have occurred, but no great damage was done. It is also a remarkable fact that there has never been a dollar of insurance on any of the property burned in this place.

STURGEONITES IN "NIGGER WOOL SWAMP."

In November, 1880, a party of Sturgeonites, Major John F. Rucker, J. M. Proctor, T. S. Carter, W. T. Old, F. W. Middleton, and J. A. Turner, went down into that portion of the territory of the State of Arkansas known by the euphonious title of the Nigger Wool Swamp.¹ Some of the party had visited the locality during the civil war, and knew that it abounded in game and fish. The swamp is almost inaccessible and impenetrable. After going into camp Rucker, Middleton and Old started out for a hunt. They found some deer tracks a few miles from camp. Mr. Old took one direction, and Major Rucker and Middleton another. Mr. Old soon discovered that he was lost, but, happening to hear in the distance the rumble of a train of cars a mile or so away, he succeeded in making his way to the railroad track, and then to the camp in safety.

Rucker and Middleton were not so fortunate. After rambling about for a time they too became bewildered and lost. They were not much alarmed or disconcerted, however, as they had good guns, plenty of ammunition, and a first-rate compass. The latter article proved of but little use, as they were unable to travel but a short distance in any one direction, owing to the numerous sloughs and lakes. The weather was quite cold and there was snow on the ground. The situation of the hunters was not at all comfortable. Night was fast approaching, and they had but feeble hopes of extricating themselves before the next day. They had but three matches and two of these were burned in order to locate their direction of travel. The other match was saved to kindle a fire in case they were compelled to camp out.

At length, worn out and weary, without food and drenched to the waist by wading through mud and water, they decided to camp for the night, and hope for the best in the morning. Extraordinary prepara-

¹ On Black River, in Clay County.

tions were made to insure the safe ignition of the solitary match on which they were dependent for warmth and comfort, and their efforts were successful. The greatest precautions were taken to have the wood take fire, and these were also crowned with success. A bright, hot fire was soon burning, by which the belated hunters were trying to make themselves somewhat comfortable. Mr. Middleton succeeded in removing his boots, but Maj. Rucker's feet were so badly swollen that his boots could not be taken off. The night was passed in a manner that may be imagined, but that is difficult to be described. All the time their comrades in camp were shouting, firing guns, building bright fires, and trying many other devices to attract their attention and guide them to safety, but their signals were unheard and unobserved.

Sometime in the forenoon of the next day Rucker and Middleton, tired out, hungry, and in a most wretched plight every way, made their appearance in camp. Their companions, though almost overjoyed at their safety, were inclined to rally and "chaff" them over their mishap and ill luck, but Maj. Rucker levelled his gun and warned the party that the matter was too serious to be joked about, and that he was in no mood to be trifled with. It is said that neither of the parties has since shown any very fervent desire to chase the wild deer or track him to his lair within the delectable precincts of Nigger Wool Swamp.

KILLING OF BENJAMIN CROSWHITE.

About the 1st of February, 1866, Beverly F. Daniel killed Benjamin Croswhite, Clerk of the Sturgeon Court of Common Pleas and clerk in the dry goods store of Daniel Mayer, and a very estimable young man. Mr. Croswhite was shot in the left temple with a pistol, the ball passing through the head, inflicting a wound of which he died in a few minutes. Daniel was at once arrested by S. F. Cross, deputy sheriff, and was tried before J. B. Jarman, justice of the peace, and committed to jail on a charge of murder in the first degree. He died in the Columbia jail while awaiting trial. There was a rumor at one time that he did not die, but was spirited away, and the report of his death circulated to cover his escape. There was no truth in the latter report.

INDUSTRIES, INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC. — STURGEON MILLS.

The "Sturgeon Mills," F. M. Truby, proprietor, were built ten or twelve years since by Frank Suttles. The mills manufacture flour

and feed. They cover an area of 60x30 feet. They have recently been fitted up with all of the latest improvements in mill machinery ; make the " new process " flour and have a liberal patronage. Their capacity is about twenty-five barrels of flour a day.

THE MIDDLETON & TAYLOR MILLS.

These mills are among the best in the country. Recently there has been added to the machinery a new lot, costing about \$3,000. A new engine of 30-horse power has been put in. There has also been a considerable addition to the area and capacity of the mill made recently. The mill power has four run of burrs. It makes the best grades of flour, including the variety known as the " new process." Mr. F. W. Middleton had sole charge of the mill until in the spring of 1882, when Mr. C. H. Taylor was taken in as partner. Messrs. Middleton & Taylor have in connection with this mill a valuable hay press, costing \$6,000, which has a baling capacity of five tons a day.

STURGEON SAVINGS BANK.

The Sturgeon Savings Bank (now a private bank) was organized September 25, 1879, with a capital of \$10,000. The president is B. P. Ritchie ; cashier, D. Mayer ; directors, C. F. Sames, W. H. and J. S. Ritchie. B. F. Tucker is also a stockholder.

THE STURGEON BANK.

This bank was first organized in the spring of 1877, by Wooldridge & Carr. It was converted into a stock bank in the fall of 1878, with B. P. Ritchie, president, and F. E. Carr, cashier. The present officers are M. H. Harris, president ; Dr. J. F. Keith, vice-president ; S. W. Turner, cashier ; directors, J. M. Seymour, A. D. Spratt, Dr. J. F. Keith, John F. Rucker, John Hazelrigg, M. H. Harris, S. W. Turner. A general banking business is done, to the satisfaction of a liberal number of patrons. The paid up capital stock of the bank is \$20,000.

STURGEON GUN CLUB.

In the spring of 1879, Messrs. F. W. Middleton, J. A. Turner, W. R. Harris, R. H. Edmonds and J. F. Keith organized the Sturgeon Gun Club. Edmonds was chosen president, and Keith secretary and treasurer. The club has shot at Sturgeon, Moberly, and other points, and made a fair record. One member has died since the organization.

BROOM FACTORY.

The broom factory of S. A. Fretwell is quite an institution of its kind. It was established in 1878. It has a capacity for turning out thirty dozen of well-made brooms in a day. Brooms and brushes both are manufactured, the latter made of jute, which is imported for the purpose. Mr. Fretwell sells his wares in Columbia, Fulton, Mexico, and along the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway as far north as Ottumwa, Iowa. He also supplies the railway with brooms and brushes. The broom-corn used is mostly grown in Boone, Callaway, and Audrain counties. This section of Missouri is well adapted for the cultivation of broom-corn. Mr. Fretwell employs five workmen.

The shipping of railroad ties is a considerable industry in Sturgeon. The county, south and west, produces great numbers of them, and the average shipment is about 1,000 a day, or 300,000 in a year. This has been an active business for fifteen or twenty years last past.

Mr. J. M. Proctor has one of the largest and best orchards in Central Missouri on his premises in the north part of Sturgeon, just outside of town. The orchard comprises an area of six or seven acres, and contains 600 apple trees, 400 peach trees, 150 pears, 50 apricots and nectarines, 5,000 strawberries, besides raspberries, plums, cherries, and other fruits in great abundance. Rawle's Janet is considered the best apple for all purposes, being especially the most reliable bearer; Ben Davis and the Northern Spy come next. The Ben Davis is the most valuable for shipping. St. Louis is the best apple market for this section of Missouri. Mr. Proctor has also a fine fish pond, an acre and a half in extent, stocked with the best varieties of fish, such as perch, land-locked and California salmon, buffalo and cat. The pond furnishes Mr. Proctor with all of the best quality of fish food that he desires. It was made in 1876, and cost about \$1,000. It also furnishes about 100 tons of ice per year, besides abundant water for stock.

Maj. John F. Rucker is about to undertake the erection of a town hall, 50x60 feet in size, which will be a much appreciated institution when completed, according to the specifications made.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By an act of the Legislature, approved January 10, 1860, a Court of Common Pleas was created to be held at Sturgeon. The first term

convened July 16, 1860. Hon. Wm. A. Hall was the judge; J. T. Burnam, clerk; Jno. R. Jacks, marshal. The first proceeding of any sort was the naturalization of Louis Burkeye as a citizen of the United States, with all of the high honors and privileges thereunto belonging. The first civil action was on a promissory note — "Polly A. Fountain, plaintiff, *v.* Housen Canada, James D. Patton and Archibald H. Wayne, defendants."

The jurisdiction of this court extends over portions of Boone, Audrain, Howard and Randolph, and is of great advantage to the people within its precincts. Its sessions are from two days to a week in length. The present officers are: Judge, Geo. H. Burckhardt; clerk, T. S. Carter; marshal, F. M. Chaney.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

The town of Sturgeon was first incorporated in the year 1859, with Housen Canada as the first mayor. The charter was amended in 1875, and under this the town is now running.

The mayors have been Housen Canada, Napoleon B. Burks, — Dyson, W. W., Stone, H. L. Gray, J. P. Merry, John F. Fisher, John Butler, M. M. Jessee, G. W. Merry, C. B. Branham, J. W. Montrief. The present officers are: Mayor, W. J. Montrief; marshal, J. H. Barnette; treasurer, T. J. Croswhite; clerk, J. V. Kemper; council, M. H. Harris, W. H. Welch, J. T. Jackson, R. H. Edmonds, J. A. Turner, C. H. Taylor.

THE CHURCHES OF STURGEON.

The first religious services in Sturgeon were conducted by Rev. James Barnes, a Baptist, who preached under an elm tree, down near the branch, in the eastern part of town. "Uncle Jimmy" was a very popular minister in his pioneer ministrations. His biography is to be found elsewhere. There are those who deny that Rev. Barnes was the first minister in Sturgeon that held services. They assert that a Catholic priest from St. Louis was here while the railroad was building, and held mass in one of the railroad houses.

Not long after the town was started, a lady preacher came along and held forth on two or three occasions. Some people did not enjoy the spectacle of a lady in the pulpit, holding that a woman was forbidden to speak in public, etc. One night the lady challenged any one to deny her right to preach and teach, and expressed an anxiety to discuss the matter publicly. Rev. Butts was in the con-

gregation, but did not seem disposed to pick up the glove so defiantly thrown down. He was urged to reply, but refused. Then the boys threw buckshot at him, peppering him on all sides, and at last forced him to his feet. He made a speech in opposition to the claims of the lady, and denied her right to preach. He was especially severe on the doctrine of "woman's rights" in general. The lady, in a short but cutting reply, rather discomfited the reverend gentleman. Her opening sentence was: "Mr. Butts is *butting* against the wrong individual this time!"

During the war, services were practically suspended in the place. The Christian church was occupied by the Federals for a time as a fortification. The house was occupied as barracks by the soldiers and a heavy earthwork was thrown up around in case it should be attacked. Traces of the old ditches and embankment are still to be seen.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The congregation of this church was first organized in old Buena Vista, or Bourbonton, as far back as in 1851. Upon the laying out of Sturgeon the organization was removed to the latter place in 1857. Some of the original members of the church were Nicholas S. Woods and his wife, Leantha Woods; John Baker and his wife, Nancy Baker; Franklin Green and his wife, Elizabeth Green; John Dusky and wife, and Joseph Keene. The church building was erected in 1859; it is a frame and cost about \$2,000. It is still standing, its location being on lots 6 and 7, block 37. It was dedicated in April, 1860, by Rev. W. G. Miller. The pastors have been Revs. David Fisher, Wesley Hatton, Wm. Saxton, P. M. Pinkard, S. P. Cope, — Faubion, — Eads, Joseph H. Pritchett, James Smith, George Sexton, John Taylor, Wm. M. Wood, G. W. Rich, T. De Moss, Wm. M. Wood, John Shores, D. H. Root, and Robt. White.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This church stands on lots 13 and 14 of block 51, and is a neat and commodious frame building. It was begun in 1859 and completed in 1860. The congregation was first organized in 1858, by Elders P. Dibble, and F. M. Allen; and re-organized by Clayton Keith September 24, 1866. The original members were John Foreman, wife and son, William; John R. Jacks and wife; William Hargis and wife, and others. The pastors that have served this church are the following: J. M. Berry, S. P. Hollis, — Gill, G. A. Perkins, M. M.

Davis, J. H. Hardin, and O. A. Carr. The present membership is reported as ninety-nine.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church is situated in Rochford's addition to Sturgeon. The church organization was first founded in the year 1866. The original members were Michael Moynihan, Michael Spellman, Philip Spellman, Dennis Benson, Bryan Nolan, James Connors, Chas. Lanham, John Moynihan, Wm. Moynihan, and Duncan McDonald. The church building was erected in 1868. It is a frame and cost about \$3,000. It has not yet been dedicated. The pastors in charge of the church have been Fathers O'Neal, McCabe, McKinney, Stack, and Dempsey. Father Twohey, the curate, from Moberly, now celebrates mass. The present number of members is about 35.

CIVIC SOCIETIES — MASONIC LODGE.

Sturgeon Lodge, No. 174, A. F. and A. M., was instituted by Henderson Davis, the first master. The dispensation was issued in 1855. The charter bears date May, 1857. The charter members were Henderson Davis, W. W. Stone, Wharton Schooler, Dr. W. H. Callaway, Daniel Mayer, James D. Patton, Housen Canada, and others. The first officers were Henderson Davis, W. M.; James D. Patton, treasurer; Wharton Schooler, secretary. (Other officers' names not furnished.) The present officers are: Master, S. W. Turner; senior warden, John Loux; junior warden, Anthony Wayne; treasurer, John F. Rucker; secretary, S. F. Cross; senior deacon, F. E. Bruton; junior deacon, J. W. Pickett. The present membership is 62. The lodge meets in a frame hall that was built in the year 1859, at a cost of about \$1,600. The Hallsville and Centralia lodges were formed mostly of members from Sturgeon lodge; and some members were furnished to constitute Harrisburg and Morality lodges.

UNITED WORKMEN

Sturgeon lodge No. 174, A. O. U. W., was instituted by D. G. M. W. — Bonney. Its charter and dispensation are dated August 13th, 1878. The charter members were T. S. Carter, M. H. Harris, W. H. Goin, A. J. Wren, S. W. Turner, R. H. Edmonds, S. F. Cross, J. S. Powers, Geo. L. Mitchell, J. T. Jackson, Geo. W. Batterton, W. W. Lyon, J. M. McComas, R. P. Hopkins, Wm. Prowell, Geo. W. Hubbard, C. D. Croswhite, L. W. White, R. D. Rucker,

J. F. Rucker, J. M. Hawkins, S. O. Titus, F. W. Middleton, S. W. Shryock, J. A. Turner, P. M. Hutton, T. A. Cassity. The first officers were: S. W. Turner, P. M. W.; G. W. Batterton, M. W.; T. S. Carter, G. F.; R. H. Edwards, O.; A. J. Wren, F.; F. W. Middleton, G.; J. M. Hawkins, J. W.; J. T. Jackson, O. W.; S. O. Titus, R.; S. W. Shryock, receiver. The present officers are: S. W. Turner, P. M. W.; T. S. Carter, M. W.; W. H. Goin, G. F.; G. W. Batterton, O.; S. T. Davis, R.; John Stolts, receiver; S. F. Cross, financier; E. S. Hawkins, J. W.; T. G. Sims, O. W.; M. T. Wade, G. The present membership is sixty-six. During this term the lodge has lost only one member, James H. McBride, who died January 17, 1881. The loss was promptly paid. One member was suspended and in about two weeks thereafter committed suicide. During the year 1881, fifteen new members were admitted to membership. The lodge is in good financial condition and thoroughly prosperous.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Sturgeon lodge No. 2134, was instituted by Grand Reporter Peter Keffer. The dispensation was issued April 3d, 1880. The first members were: S. W. Turner, J. T. Jackson, T. M. Smith, Dr. J. F. Keith, John Hazelrigg, P. M. Hutton, S. M. Smith, M. M. Clark, J. H. Winscott, D. Miller, John J. Canada, John W. Owens, J. H. Barnett, Y. E. Riggs. The first officers were: John Hazelrigg, dictator; M. M. Clark, vice dictator; P. M. Hutton, assistant dictator; S. W. Turner, past dictator; J. W. Owens reporter; J. H. Winscott, financial reporter; J. T. Jackson, treasurer; J. F. Keith, medical examiner; D. Miller, guide. The present officers are: J. T. Jackson, dictator; J. H. Barnett, vice dictator; Ed. Jarman, assistant dictator; John Owens, reporter; W. H. Winscott, financial reporter; John Stolts treasurer; Frank Bruton, guide; P. M. Hutton, chaplain; C. H. Prather, guardian; F. M. Truby, sentinel; J. F. Keith, medical examiner. The present membership is forty-two. The hall in which the lodge meets is rented. This lodge has had no deaths since its organization. The Order of Knights of Honor was instituted in the United States, June 30, 1874. Total number of members June 30, 1881, 112,155; assessments during the same period, 91. Losses paid, \$5,395,093.65. Total number of members in the State of Missouri, December 31, 1881, 5,441. Total cash on hand and invested for the State, \$23,617.31. Total deaths in Missouri to December 31, 1881, 122, one-half of these were half rate. Altogether

the beneficiaries received \$243,000. The report of the Grand Lodge is highly satisfactory, considering that the order passed through the yellow fever period, during which its losses were excessive.

THE STURGEON SCHOOLS.

As previously stated, the first school house in Sturgeon was built in 1857. The pine lumber of which the house was built was brought from Hannibal; the oak was procured at home. At first the house had but two rooms, one above the other. Considerable additions have been made to it since, however. The house was built expressly for school purposes, but it was afterward sold to the Catholic church, and still later repurchased for \$1,000. The town trustees had promised a school house free gratis to the people, but failed to fulfill that promise, as it is said they did certain others.

A Mr. Dewey was the first school teacher in Sturgeon. He had a good school and received about \$100 per month.

Prof. S. T. Davis is the present principal of the Sturgeon school. In the last term, ending in March, S. O. Titus was first assistant till Christmas and after him was J. A. Hatchett. The other teachers were Miss D. Annie Allison and Miss Rena M. Redmond. The town has about six months' public school and three months' private school, two teachers being engaged in the latter. The following is an abstract of the report for the term ending March 17, 1882:—

Number of pupils enrolled—White, males, 124; females, 104; total, 228. Average daily attendance, 149.

Colored School—Males, 29; females, 44; total, 73. Average daily attendance, 38.

Total enrollment in both schools, 301. Average daily attendance in both 187. Increase in enrollment over last year, 32; increase in attendance 30.

The present school officials are Joseph Seymour, president; T. S. Carter, clerk; Silas Fretwell, treasurer; D. Mayer, F. M. Chaney, and L. Sweeney, trustees.

STURGEON CEMETERY.

The original town cemetery was deeded to the public by the town company, in 1857. It contained about five acres. Its location was inside of the corporate limits. No one was ever buried in this cemetery. It was soon sold and another purchased a half-mile west of the town. This, the present cemetery, contains about six acres.

The first burial therein was that of John B. Smith, Esq., one of the original proprietors of the town. It is asserted that Mr. Smith was the first citizen of the place that died; but those who perhaps know best deny this, and say that Miss Hukle, before mentioned, died before Mr. Smith. Besides their own cemetery the citizens of Sturgeon use Pisgah graveyard, across the line, in Audrain, and Mt. Horeb, a mile or so south of town, as burying grounds.

THE STURGEON "LEADER."

There had been several papers started at Sturgeon previous to the advent of the *Leader* in 1869. John W. Jacks, a practical printer, was the founder. It was not a success, financially, under his management, and at last suspended in 1872. In 1873, its present proprietor, T. S. Carter, purchased the office, and in May, 1873, issued the first number of the paper under the new management. The paper is a six-column folio. It has a good circulation in Boone, Audrain, Randolph, Monroe and Howard counties. It is Democratic in politics, but liberal in sentiment. It is a live, earnest, reliable local paper, giving all the news within the range of its circulation, at the exclusion if necessary of foreign matter. This feature of the *Leader* has given it a wide circulation, and made the paper an indispensable visitor in almost every household for miles around. The *Leader*, in Mr. Carter's hands, has not only given satisfaction to its patrons, but has proved a paying enterprise to its publisher.

BIOGRAPHIES.¹

J. H. ALEXANDER.

J. H. Alexander, farmer, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, December 2d, 1815. His father, Joshua Alexander, was a native of Georgia, removing first to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri, in 1818, settling in Perche township, about eight miles south of where J. H. Alexander now resides. He died Jan. 27th, 1867. Mrs. Alexander, *nee* Rowland, was a native of Kentucky. She died January 13th, 1842. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri with his parents in 1818, and has lived in Boone county ever since. He was raised on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his

¹ Arranged alphabetically.

life. He moved to his present home February 1st, 1839. Was married April 8th, 1838, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Armstead and Sarah (Wade) Carter. They have seven children living and three dead. The living are: Joslina C., James T., George W., Elizabeth J., wife of C. G. King; Martha E., married to Mr. Copher; Mary Alice and Emeline. Mrs. Alexander died January 14th, 1870. Mr. Alexander has been a member of the old school Baptist Church for forty-five years. He is of Irish origin. He is a good citizen, a kind neighbor and a worthy man in every sense of the term.

J. B. ALLISON.

J. B. Allison, farmer, near Sturgeon, is the son of Alexander and Jemima (*nee* Crawford) Allison. His mother was the daughter of James Crawford, one of the first settlers of Boone county. His father came to Boone county in 1815, and settled about six miles north of Columbia. He helped to make the first wagon road ever opened in Boone county. It was called the Boone's Lick road. The elder Allison died October 13th, 1861. The subject of this sketch was born six miles north of Columbia, September 7, 1828. When about five years old his father moved over on Salt River. He lost his mother when eight years old. The children were then scattered, no two of them growing up in the same place. The first money ever earned by J. B. Allison was spent in educating a sister. The family were brought up under very unfortunate circumstances. The subject of this sketch was apprenticed out at the tanner's trade, which he followed until he was twenty-one years old. From twenty-one to twenty-two, he taught school. He was principally raised in the vicinity of Florida, Monroe county, Missouri. Was married, November 14th, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Woodson, and a niece of Warren Woodson, who was clerk of the Boone county court for forty years. They have eight children living: George W. and Benjamin A., attorneys, at McPherson, Kansas; Annie and Belle, teachers in the public schools; John S., Emma J., William Mosley and Mary H. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are both members of the Methodist church. Mr. Allison is a self-educated man. After marrying he engaged for several years in selling lightning rods and chain pumps. He afterwards followed farming. He was marshal of the common pleas court at Sturgeon for eight years. He was the Republican nominee for the legislature in 1866 against Major James S. Rollins. Mr. Allison was an unconditional Union man during the late war.

GEORGE W. BATTERTON.

George W. Batterton, Democratic nominee for the legislature, was born in Boone County, about seven miles north of Columbia, December 9, 1837, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. His grandfather, Moses Batterton, emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri about the year 1820, and settled on Callaham's creek, about seven miles west of Columbia. His father, Lemuel B. Batterton, was born in 1801, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Kentucky. He came with his father to Boone County in 1820. About four years after his marriage he bought the place where George W. was born, upon which he lived and died, his death occurring in 1869. He married Mary Lynch, a native of Kentucky. Her ancestors came from near Lynchburg, Virginia, which city was named after a member of her family. Mr. and Mrs. Batterton raised eight sons and two daughters to manhood and womanhood. The subject of this sketch left home when about eighteen years of age and labored for wages which he spent in educating himself. When about twenty years of age he commenced teaching in the public schools and continued in this business, with slight intervals, for about six years. Was a soldier in the Confederate army for about nine months. Belonged to McKinney's company, known as the "Blackfoot Rangers." Was in the battle of Wilson Creek, Lexington, and Drywood. Went to Nebraska in 1864 where he worked on a farm and taught school until the close of the war. Came back in 1866 and went to farming in Audrain county. After raising one crop he removed to the Two-mile Prairie, in Boone county, where he farmed, taught school and bought and shipped stock until 1870. He then removed to Vernon county, Missouri, where he farmed for eighteen months. Sold his farm in 1872 and removed to Montana where he followed mining until 1876, when he returned to Audrain county and resumed farming which he has followed ever since. His farm is situated one-half mile from Sturgeon in Audrain county. Was elected a justice of the peace in 1878 and has held the office ever since. He is an earnest, conscientious Democrat, having never voted any other ticket. His first vote was for John C. Breckinridge for president. Mr. Batterton was first married in 1863 to Sophia E., daughter of Robert and Sophia (Barnes) Gillaspie. First wife died January 26, 1872. There were no children by this marriage. Was married, April 8, 1873, to Lizzie, daughter of Judge B. P. Ritchie. They have three children living and two dead. The liv-

ing are Annie Sue, James Ritchie and Mary Lula. First wife was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Batterton is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is of Irish, German and French origin.

FRANK E. BRUTON.

Frank E. Bruton, salesman for Rucker & Turner, Sturgeon, Mo., is the son of Dr. F. J. and Nettie B. (Fenwick) Bruton. He was born and raised in Boone county, Missouri. His father and mother are natives of Kentucky. Mr. Bruton commenced active business at the early age of fourteen, and has continued without intermission ever since. He is at this writing engaged as a salesman in the store of Messrs. Rucker & Turner, and has given eminent satisfaction to his employers and won the esteem and confidence of all his patrons. He was married April 19, 1882, to Ida, daughter of Joseph B. Harris. He is a member of the Christian church, also of the Masonic and Knights of Honor lodges.

JOHN BUTLER.

John Butler, the subject of this sketch, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, September 10, 1825. He is the son of John and Mary Butler. The elder Butler left Ireland when his son was but two years old, coming first to New York City. The family finally settled near Albany, where Mr. Butler took a contract on the first railroad ever built in the United States. This road connected Albany and Schenectady. John Butler owned a hotel on this line, called the Half-way House, where the trains stopped for dinner. He took his son with him on the first train of cars that ever passed over the road. The first package of freight ever sent over the road was consigned to the elder Butler, who preserved the receipt, signed by John Hampson, the first engineer on the road. It is dated either in 1831 or 1832, and was given in acknowledgment of fourteen shillings paid by John Butler on the package delivered to him from the train on its first business trip over the road. Mr. Butler, having received the contract for building a turnpike from Troy, New York, to Bennington, Vermont, removed to Oneida county, where he died. Mrs. Butler is still living in Oneida county, New York. The subject of this sketch remained at home until 1852. In the fall of that year he went to California, where he remained for three years, returning to New York in 1855, and from there he came to Boone county, by way of Jefferson City, crossing the country on foot. Mr. Butler was first

married October 16, 1847, to Miss Jane, daughter of Henry and Jane McGrah, of Hoosick, New York. Had five children by this marriage, two of whom, William and Annie, are now living. The former married Zelo Hawkins, the latter Thornton Stewart. The first wife having died in 1862, Mr. Butler was married to his second wife, January 2, 1875. He is now living with his third wife, whose maiden name was Leticia Hill, daughter of Eli Hill, of Sturgeon. Have had three children, two of whom are living, Martin and Mary. Mr. Butler is a mechanic, and as such entered the army in 1862. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Sturgeon. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He has done as much, perhaps more, to advance the interest and prosperity of Sturgeon than any other individual of the place. He has built a great many houses, and by this means contributed largely to the size of the town as well as to the number of its inhabitants. He is a man of considerable means, all of which he earned by his own labor and prudent management. He has engaged in many enterprises, and has prospered in all his undertakings. He is a carpenter, and his skill as such has served him to the best advantage in improving his own lands. He owns, in addition to his town property, about seven hundred acres of land, much of which he has redeemed from a howling wilderness. He started the Sturgeon broom factory, now owned by S. A. Fretwell. He also made the Commercial Hotel a profitable business before selling out to its present proprietor, W. E. Smith.

THOMAS S. CARTER.

Thomas S. Carter, editor and proprietor of the Sturgeon *Leader*, was born in Monroe county, East Tennessee, November 14, 1843. He is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (*nee* Parker) Carter. The elder Carter was a Methodist minister. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri in 1860, and settled in Hickory county. Went south at the breaking out of the war. Came to North Missouri in 1864 and engaged in farming until 1870, when he removed to Sturgeon where he was engaged as marshal of the town for two terms. He was also a member of the board of education. In 1874, he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, which position he has held continuously ever since. He has represented the Democratic party several times in State conventions, and was one of the delegates to the Cincinnati presidential convention in 1880. Served one session as docket clerk of the Thirtieth General Assembly. He was secretary of

the Missouri Press Association for three years. He was married December 6, 1876, to Miss Melissa, daughter of John and Nancy Baker, a native of Boone county. They have four children living: Lora E., Maud M., Pearl and Boone. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Methodist Church South. Mr. Carter was educated at Hiwassee College, Tennessee. He is of Welsh descent on his father's side. His mother was a native of Tennessee. He landed in Sturgeon without a dollar, and has by his own individual exertions and energy accumulated a competence as well as an influential position in the community where he resides.

SAMUEL F. CROSS.

Samuel F. Cross was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 11, 1834. From Nashville he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and from there to Cincinnati, finally settling in Rush County, Indiana. Was married October 18, 1855, to Edith P., daughter of Philip and Ann Nicholas, of Indiana. Had three children by this marriage, all of whom are living. Their names are Benjamin F., Louis H., and Edwin P. The first wife dying in 1862, he was married the second time, December 11, 1863, to Susan F., daughter of Robert and Susan F. Adams. They had several children by this marriage, all of whom are living. Their names are Carrie B., Joel P., Mary E., Sarah, George W., Ellen W., and Fleming Rucker. Mrs. Cross died June 2d, 1880. Mr. Cross came to Sturgeon April 28th, 1857. His first business was carpentering. He afterwards engaged in the drug business, which he followed for about ten years. He was commissioned a notary public in 1864, and has held the office ever since. He is financier of the A. O. U. W., and secretary of the Masonic lodge. He was commissioned postmaster at Sturgeon, February 7th, 1862, but had charge of the office for a year previous, under John P. Horner, now of Columbia, Missouri. He held this office for seven years, retiring when the present postmaster was appointed. Was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1864, and held the office for two years. He is a member of the M. E. Church South. He is also a member of the Good Templar, Masonic and United Workmen lodges. He has been marshal of the town and member of the board of education and city council. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN H. CROSWHITE.

John H. Crowwhite, son of James and Frances (Hughes) Crowwhite,

was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 11th, 1824. He came to Boone county with his parents in the autumn of 1826, and settled five miles north of Columbia, where they remained for about fifteen years. In 1841 they removed to Audrain county, and settled two and a half miles north of Sturgeon. The elder Croswhite died on this farm. Mrs. Croswhite is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and has followed that occupation all his life, and with more than usual success. He also bought mules for the Southern market, making his annual drives for many years in succession. Was married December 31st, 1851, to Susan L., daughter of Joshua and Jane Lampton, of Boone county. Lived for two years near Hallsville; then moved to his present place of residence, one and a half miles north of Sturgeon. He went to California in 1864, where he staid several years. Was also for a while a resident of Carson City, Nevada. The Croswhites were originally from Albemarle county, Virginia, and are believed to be of Welsh descent. The subject of this sketch owns a nice farm of 220 acres, forty of which is in timber. Mrs. Croswhite belongs to the Methodist church at Centralia. They have no children.

WILLIAM R. CROSWHITE.

William R. Croswhite was born in Audrain county, near Sturgeon, February 27, 1857. He is the son of Robert and Mary (*nee* Palmer) Croswhite. His father was born in Kentucky, but came to Audrain county in an early day and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is actively engaged in farming and stock raising. William R. was raised on the farm and educated at the common schools of the county. In 1881 he attended D. L. Musselman's Commercial College, Quincy, Illinois, graduating from that institution, August 25, 1881. Returning to Sturgeon, he was engaged as a salesman in the store of Rucker & Turner, which position he now holds. He is a polite, affable gentleman, highly esteemed by all who know him.

ISAAC S. CROSWHITE.

Isaac S. Croswhite was born in Audrain county, four miles north of Sturgeon, December 12, 1844. He is the son of John R. and Rosa (Mosely) Croswhite, formerly of Clark county, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised in Audrain county where he lived most of his life. He was brought up on the farm. Lived a few years in Carrollton, Missouri. Was married, July 6, 1869, to Miss Amanda

Catherine, daughter of Barnabas Woods, who lived six miles south of Sturgeon. Have one child, living, Minnie L. Mr. Croswhite took no part in the late civil war. He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Is not a member of any secret order. He is a clever gentleman, highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.

William Dinwiddie is the son of Samuel and Patsy (McBride) Dinwiddie. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 18, 1833. When six years old he came with his parents to Boone county, Missouri, and settled four miles east of Columbia, where he continuously resided up to the day of his death, which occurred about the close of the war. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and has followed that business since attaining his majority. He was married, November 8, 1855, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Cyrus and Kittie (Crockett) Lusk, natives of Kentucky. The autumn following his marriage, he left Boone county, Missouri, previously the home of both himself and wife, and went to Kansas, settling in the vicinity of Topeka. Was there when the war broke out between the Southern and Northern settlers over the slavery question. He returned to Boone County and farmed in the vicinity of Mt. Moriah church for several years; then moved to Bourbon township just previous to the war, where he has lived ever since. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters. Their names are Kittie, Mattie F., Lulie, Emma, William, Alonzo and Edwin. Mr. Dinwiddie is a well-educated man, having had, in addition to a fair common-school education, the benefit of three years' study at the State University. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Dinwiddie is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Order of United Workmen. He has been a school director ever since he came to Bourbon township. He has always voted with the Democratic party. He is of Scotch and German origin.

HON. HENRY DUSENBURY, DECEASED.

Hon. Henry Dusenbury was born on the banks of the Hudson river, New York, in which State he was reared to manhood, and married to Miss M. E. Depew. After his marriage he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he served as circuit court judge for thirteen years. His health having failed he removed to a farm near Oakland, St. Louis county, where he remained for about twelve years. He next moved

to a farm near Sturgeon, where he and his wife died a few years afterwards. They were both members of the Methodist church. Judge Dusenbury was also a Mason. He was educated principally at home, under the instructions of a private tutor. He was a Democrat in politics and a descendant of one of the old German families of New York. He had nine children in all, six of whom are now living — three sons and three daughters. Their names are Henry, Mary E., married to G. W. Henderson, of Columbia, Missouri; Lulu V. B., married to R. D. Rucker; Fannie, Robert D. and R. M. Robert D. Dusenbury was born at Oakland, St. Louis county, February 10th, 1861, and came with his father to Boone county and lived with him until his death, in 1873. He was educated at the Missouri State University. After receiving a diploma from that institution he took a commercial course and then studied telegraphy. R. M. Dusenbury is studying medicine under Dr. Lockridge, of Sturgeon. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical College, St. Louis, in 1881-82, and will graduate at the ensuing term of that institution.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

Richard H. Edmonds, salesman with Rucker & Turner, Sturgeon, Missouri, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 25th, 1845. He is the son of Thomas and Alice Olivia (*nee* Beal) Edmonds. Though but a boy when the war commenced, he enlisted in Captain William H. Payne's company, which was a portion of Turner Ashby's famous Black Horse Cavalry. His captain was afterwards promoted to the position of general. His next captain was Robert Randolph, and the third was A. D. Payne. He was in the first battle at Manassas, also at Seven Pines, and in the famous raid around McClellan's army near Richmond. Was in the second battle of Manassas, and at Sharpsburg and Brandy Station. Was with Gen. Early in his campaign in the Valley of Virginia, and at Gettysburg. He was in Stewart's second raid around the Federal army in Maryland. Was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and at Yellow Tavern, where Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was killed, also the captain of the company in which Mr. Edmonds was serving. Was in the battles around Petersburg, finally surrendering at Appomattox Court House, in 1865. There were but about twenty-five of his original command left. Mr. Edmonds received a terrible wound at Harper's Ferry, being shot through the left breast with a minie ball. He was with Mosby at the time. Mr. Edmonds was the youngest of five brothers, all of

whom entered the Confederate army. One of them was killed at Seven Pines, and the subject of this sketch, and two other brothers, were severely wounded. When the war closed he returned home and raised a crop. The next season they sold out, and Mr. Edmonds went into the mercantile business in Alexandria, as a salesman, remaining there two years. He then took charge of a store at Linden, Virginia, where he remained until he came to Missouri. He came to Sturgeon in 1869 and engaged in business with Maj. Rucker as salesman. He remained in the store for about two years, when he removed to Harrisburg and commenced business for himself in partnership with a man named Rowland. Their store was destroyed by fire and Mr. Edmonds removed to Columbia, where he engaged in business with a man named Campbell, also with the firm of Wells & Marks. Remained two years at Columbia and then returned to Sturgeon and resumed his former position in the store of Rucker & Turner, which he still holds, being head clerk and manager of the establishment. He was married, February 13th, 1872, to Miss Annie M., daughter of James P. and Sallie L. Harris, natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They have two children, Hattie May and Ida Lyell. Mrs. Edmonds is a member of the Methodist Church South. Mr. Edmonds is a member of the city council. He is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. He is a genial, affable gentleman, possessing every qualification of a first-class business man.

HOWARD EVANS.

Howard Evans, farmer, is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Nicholson) Evans, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Howard county, Missouri, about the year 1824, where they remained fifteen years, removing to Boone county in 1839. He settled on a farm southwest of Sturgeon where he lived until his death in the autumn of 1875, aged seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, Missouri, April 15, 1825. When fourteen years of age his parents removed to Boone county. Except twelve or thirteen years spent in California, Mr. Evans has lived in this county ever since. While in California he followed mining. Since his return from the mines he has followed farming. The subject of this sketch was married April 27, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Tandy Robinson, a native of Virginia. They have eight children living. Their names are Marcus, Lillie Lee, Mary Elizabeth, Vienna, Susan F., Martha E., James H., Albert A.

W. H. FOUNTAIN.

W. H. Fountain, farmer, of Randolph county, Missouri, is of English origin, his great-grandfather, on his father's side, having been exiled from England in 1760, on account of religious disturbances which prevailed in the old country at that time. His grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and a great hunter, being remarkably proficient as a marksman. The father of W. H. was born in Clark county, Kentucky, his mother in Bourbon county, of that State. The grandfather of Mr. Fountain emigrated to Missouri in 1815, when his son, the father of W. H., was about seventeen years old. They settled on Lick Fork, in section 27, his residence being in the northwest quarter. His father was married in this county to Lucy Ann Angell, March 13th, 1838, Young E. Hicks, a justice of the peace, solemnizing the marital obligation. W. H. Fountain was born February 17th, 1839. He has one brother living. Another brother was drowned in Smoke river, while crossing the plains, July 17th, 1863. W. H. Fountain moved to Randolph county in 1870. He has two farms, the one upon which he is now living, and another in Boone county. Most of his business is in this county, and he thinks of returning to Boone to live. Mr. Fountain was first married, February 15th, 1866, to Miss Julia, daughter of Thomas A. and Martha Barnes, of Randolph county. She died in 1872, leaving three children, Radford M., Martha A., and Otis. Married second time to Miss Rachel, daughter of Eli and Eliza Lyons, of Boone county. They have two children, John F. and Eliza Beulah. He has crossed the plains some half-dozen times. He was in company with his brother when the latter lost his life, in 1863. Is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Fountain is an enterprising farmer, stock raiser and trader. He has shipped as many as 138 car loads of stock in one year. So far this season (summer of 1882) he and his brother-in-law, his partner in the business, have shipped over 1,000 head of cattle. They ship from various points. Most of the Fountain family emigrated to Oregon years ago. The family, on the maternal side, is of Irish origin, the grandfather of Mr. Fountain having been born and raised in that country.

S. A. FRETWELL.

S. A. Fretwell, proprietor of the Sturgeon broom factory, was born in Boone county, October 9, 1846. He is the son of Joseph and Han-

nah (*nee* Riggs) Fretwell. His father is an active, energetic farmer and stock raiser. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he went into the broom business at Sturgeon. He has a large establishment and employs only skilled labor. The brooms made at this factory are not inferior to the best, and his facilities are equal to that of any manufactory in the State outside of St. Louis. Mr. Fretwell was married, March 6, 1867, to Mary H., daughter of William and Martha Lampton. They have one son, William J. Mr. and Mrs. Fretwell are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the order of A. O. U. W. He is an active, energetic business man, and by industry and prudence is building up a prosperous and reliable trade.

WILLIAM H. GOIN.

William H. Goin was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 5, 1834. He is the son of Archibald and Sophia (Hunter) Goin. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. About the year 1869 he commenced merchandising in Sturgeon. He had previously clerked in a store when a boy. He was married, January 6, 1856, to Miss E. J. Sweeney, daughter of Archibald Sweeney, who was a justice of the peace for Bourbon township for a number of years. They have five children, all living—Emma, Byron A., Idella, Archie and Aubrey. Mr. Goin is a man of considerable culture. His opportunities, when young, were poor, but, by hard study and close application, he has in a great measure overcome the disadvantages of early life, and with small thanks to any one but himself, can boast a fair education, which for all practical purposes is not inferior to that of many of our college graduates. The acquisition of property, as well as education, has also been by his individual efforts. He has travelled extensively in connection with the cattle business, visiting some seventeen States. He is a member of the firm of Goin & Lockridge, which has been in existence since 1870.

GEORGE W. GULICK.

George W. Gulick, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Loudon county, Virginia, as were both his parents, William and Mary (Hixson) Gulick. Both his grandfathers were Virginians and majors in the revolutionary war. His father served in the war of 1812. George W. was born April 13, 1830. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was educated partly at the country schools, completing his education at Loudon Agricultural and Chemical Institute. After

finishing a thorough course of studies at this college, he entered at once upon the active duties of life. His proficiency was such that on quitting Loudon Institute, he was elected an honorary member of the Literary Society of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He was married, October 13, 1857, to Miss Mittie E., daughter of William J. and Lucinda Carr. She was a native of Loudon county, Virginia. They have eight children now living: William E., Carr, Kate C., Mary L., Walter O., George T., Hattie and Pearl. Mr. Gulick removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1857, and settled about two miles from where he now lives. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of United Workmen. He served as a justice of the peace for Bourbon township for two terms. He is also a member of the Boone county Democratic central committee. He is of German origin on his father's side. His mother was of Scotch descent. Mr. Gulick is an energetic, well-to-do citizen, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

MARSHALL H. HARRIS.

The life of Marshall H. Harris, postmaster and druggist, Sturgeon, Missouri, is one of the very best illustrations of the self-made man. His energy and will-power can hardly be surpassed, and all his efforts have been made in an honorable, manly direction. He is the son of Overton G. and Nancy (*nee* Ellington) Harris. His father was almost entirely raised in Boone county, his grandfather, Tyre Harris, having come to Boone along with the very first emigrants. He was one of the first representatives in the legislature from Boone county, having been elected for several terms. A more extended review of his services in this capacity may be found elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch attended school in one of the primitive log cabins which in the early day were made to answer the purpose of school-houses. After he was grown, however, he attended Lathrop Academy, an excellent high school, for two years. He read medical books by firelight, substituting, from enforced economy, hickory bark for candles. He graduated in a brown jeans suit made by one of his sisters. He was married March 1st, 1855, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. A. S. Dinwiddie, of Boone county. They have three children, Carrie, Walter and Mattie. Mr. Harris was a member of Company F, of General Guitar's regiment of M. S. M., enlisted in March, 1862, and was mustered out in April, 1865. He served under Capt.

Cook, who was detached from his company much of the time, leaving it in charge of Mr. Harris. He was in most of the fights and skirmishes in which his regiment took part, from the date of his enlistment to the close of the war. He had charge of the garrison at Columbia for some time. During the war he made hosts of friends among Confederates and Southern sympathizers by his many acts of kindness and generous sympathy for the unfortunate. He is thoroughly identified with the community in which he lives. He was appointed postmaster, April, 1869, and has held the office continuously ever since. He has been president of the Sturgeon bank, but is not connected with that business at present. He built the building now occupied by the Sturgeon bank. He is a member of the order of A. O. U. W. He and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics Mr. Harris is a stalwart Republican.

A. J. HAWKINS.

A. J. Hawkins is the son of John and Rebecca (Skinner) Hawkins, and was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 14, 1828. His father came to Boone county in 1829 and settled on Thrall's Prairie, near the Model Farm. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm and has followed that occupation principally all his life. He has also worked considerably at the blacksmith's trade, and has taught school. Was married, November 11, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hicks) Fountain. They have three children: Barsco Zelo, Laura Bell, and Ezekiel John. Barsco Zelo married William M. Butler and Laura Bell married John C. Via. Butler is living in Chicago; Via in Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hawkins, though possessing only the educational advantages offered by the common schools of the county, is a well educated man and has been quite successful as a teacher of common schools. He is of German and English origin, his mother being of German descent, his father English. He is an affable, pleasant gentleman, faithful in all the duties and responsibilities of life.

ELIJAH S. HAWKINS.

Elijah S. Hawkins, carpenter, was born in Howard county, Michigan, March 30, 1832. He is the son of Weeden and Elizabeth (Lanham) Hawkins. The family removed to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Adams county, near Quincy, where they remained until 1851, when they came to Boone county, Missouri, and settled about three-fourths

of a mile southwest of Sturgeon. Mr. Hawkins has followed the occupation of carpenter during most of his life. For a short time he sold goods in Sturgeon with Napoleon Burks, under the firm name of Burks & Hawkins. Theirs was perhaps the second dry-goods establishment ever started in that place. He has farmed considerably in connection with his trade. He was first married, September 27, 1857, to Julia, daughter of Jesse and Mary A. Copher. Was afterward married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Simon Engleman. They have one child by this marriage, named Sallie. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the United Workmen. He has, since coming to Missouri, lived continuously in Boone county, except two years spent in Montana, mining and working at his trade.

JOHN HAZELRIGG.

John Hazelrigg is the son of Dillard and Sallie (*nee* Renick) Hazelrigg, and was born in Clark county, Kentucky, July 17, 1828. His mother was the daughter of George and Mary Magdalen Renick, and sister of Abraham Renick, one of the noted stock men of Clark county. John Hazelrigg left Kentucky in 1856 and settled in Bath, Mason county, Illinois. He enlisted in the 85th Illinois Infantry in 1862. He was chief musician of his regiment. Was at the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in Sherman's famous march to the sea. He was married, February 14, 1854, to Mildred, daughter of J. V. Kemper, Sr., of Montgomery county, Kentucky. Have one daughter, Mary Dillard. Mr. Hazelrigg is now a member of the firm of Hazelrigg & Kemper, Sturgeon, Missouri, dealers in drugs, groceries, etc. He belongs to the Knights of Honor and was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, but has not affiliated with the order since coming to Sturgeon. He is a member of the Christian church, and has been since he was seventeen years old. Mrs. Hazelrigg is also a member of the same church. He has been councilman of the city for several years, and has been city clerk for two years. He is of Scotch and Welsh origin on his father's side and German on the mother's side.

C. B. HULEN.

C. B. Hulen was born in Bath county, Kentucky, November 16, 1833. He is the son of John C. and Sallie (*nee* Bruton) Hulen. Mr. Hulen's parents were natives of Kentucky, his father of Madison, his mother of Montgomery county. He left Kentucky when ten years of age. They emigrated to Boone county, where the subject of this

sketch has resided ever since. He was married, August 29, 1860, to Mary F., daughter of J. V. and Mary Kemper. They have one child named Vard. Mr. Hulen has been engaged for the last ten years in buying and selling mules and horses, making Sturgeon his shipping point. He took no part in the war, remained in Illinois until it was over. In 1865 he moved to a farm three miles south of Sturgeon where he has lived ever since. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church. Mr. Hulen is a warm-hearted, whole-souled man, universally liked by all who know him.¹

JAMES T. JACKSON.

James T. Jackson, dealer in hardware and farming implements, Sturgeon, Missouri, was born in Madison county, Virginia, April 5th, 1850. His father, Thomas M. Jackson, was a native of Virginia. He came to this State in 1832. He was a tinner and worked at his trade until his health failed, when he returned to Virginia, taking his family with him. James remained in Virginia until he was nineteen years of age, when he returned to his native State, coming direct to Sturgeon, where he remained for a few months. He then went to Roanoke, Howard county, where he attended school one session. Returning to Sturgeon, he entered the High School, taught by Col. J. J. Searcy, remaining a student of this institution for two sessions. He then went to work for Dr. J. S. Lockridge and J. F. Rucker, on a brick-yard. The following winter he fed cattle for Dr. Lockridge. The summer following he made up a herd of cattle and grazed them on the prairie. Returning to Sturgeon he bought an interest in a drug store and commenced business with W. H. Goin. This was in 1871. April 30th, 1872, he was married to Miss M. F. Rucker, sister of Major John F. Rucker and daughter of John D. and Lucy J. (*nee* Linsley) Rucker. They have two children, Lloyd R. and Annie Cornelia. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. He also belongs to the M. E. Church South. He has held several offices under the city government of Sturgeon. He commenced the hardware business in 1874, and has been doing a growing business ever since. He is one of the substantial and reliable business men of Sturgeon.

WM. KEITH, M. D., CENTRALIA.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Scott county, Kentucky, born December 20th, 1806. The Keith family

¹ Since the foregoing sketch has been in type, Mr. Hulen died in St. Louis, of apoplexy, Sept. 28, 1882.

seem to have been of Scotch origin, George Keith, great grandfather of Dr. William, having been a native of Scotland. The Doctor's grandfather was a native of Maryland. All the paternal ancestors from the great-grandfather down, bearing the name of George. Longevity seems to have been a characteristic of this family, as most of the ancestors lived to be past eighty years old, and the primary ancestor herein mentioned is said to have reached the remarkable age of one hundred and eleven years. Dr. R. lived with his father in his native county till about fifteen years old, when they removed to Bullitt county, Kentucky, where William remained till he was 22 years of age. At the age of about 12 he was taken down with white swelling in his right leg and confined to his bed a long time, even before he was able to go on crutches, which he subsequently did for a considerable length of time. At 15 years old, he put himself under treatment of a Scotch doctor named James H. Forester, and was soon enabled to do a little light work. At the age of 17, being desirous to be at some employment, and having a fair education, began teaching, his school being mostly composed, at first, of juvenile pupils, or "a-b-c-darians." He succeeded so well as a teacher that his patrons retained him several years, At intervals, however, he would between terms go off to higher schools himself for short periods until he was about the age of 22 years. Having a desire to see the old friends and relatives and his native soil, he left his father's, and made his way back. Having a good English education he engaged in the occupation of teaching school in various places. Finally made his stand in Mortonsville, Woodford county, where he studied medicine with Dr. Wm. M. Wilson, and in the year 1837-8, at Transylvania University, completed his preparation for the practice of medicine. After this he began to practice in connection with his preceptor, Dr. W., who died during this connection, and Dr. K. remained there in the practice till 1840, coming to Missouri in that year. He first practiced for three or four years near Centralia. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Martha Jane Lampton, and moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he purchased a farm a few years later, and continued farming and practicing medicine in Livingston county for several years. He then moved back to Chillicothe in order that his children might enjoy the advantages of the schools of that city. When the civil war came on, Dr. Keith was forced to leave home, entrusting the care of his family to his oldest son, Clayton, then a lad of 16 years, and his mother. The Doctor

went to the Confederate army and served as surgeon to Gen. Wm. Y. Slack till the latter was killed at Pea Ridge. Dr. Keith remained with the General till he expired, and then buried him in Fullbright's orchard, in order that there should be no difficulty in finding his remains. Subsequently he was employed as hospital surgeon till the fall of 1863, when he left the army, and accompanied by his family, who had joined him, repaired to Arkansas. They remained in that State from October, 1863, till April following, when they went to Kentucky and remained till the civil troubles were over. In October, 1865, the whole family returned to Missouri, locating at Sturgeon, in Boone county, where they continue to reside, Dr. K. resuming the practice of his profession and continuing till 1875. He then turned it over to his youngest son, J. Fabricius Keith, who had previously been practicing in the City Hospital. He continues the practice at Sturgeon, and is married to a Miss Turner, an amiable lady of good family, daughter of Alexander Turner, now of Sturgeon. Clayton Keith, the doctor's oldest son, obtained a good education and entered the ministry, but was forced to give it up because of failing health. He then studied medicine and having prepared himself for the practice, was soon afterwards married to Miss Mary Bernard, of Louisiana, Missouri, where he is now located and practicing his profession. Dr. Keith has good cause to be proud of his family, having reared them in that exemplary manner that fits them for the responsible duties of life.

DR. JAMES F. KEITH.

Dr. James F. Keith was born in Livingston county, Missouri, January 18, 1849. He is the son of Dr. William and Martha J. (*nee* Lampton) Keith. The subject of this sketch left Missouri in the fall of 1863, going first to Arkansas, thence to Tennessee and Kentucky, and from the latter State back to Missouri, stopping at Sturgeon, in 1865, where he has lived continuously ever since, except the few years spent at the Medical College in St. Louis. He entered that institution in 1869, graduating two years later. He was assistant surgeon at the St. Louis hospital for six months, returning to Sturgeon in the fall of 1871. He practiced medicine with his father until the latter's health failed, when he turned his entire business over to his son. He was married October 7, 1874, to Miss Dora, daughter of Alexander J. Turner, of Sturgeon. They have one child living, William F. Dr. Keith was not in the army. He belongs to no church. Is a member



J. S. Lockridge. M. D.

of the Knights of Honor, and is medical examiner for the order. He has served a number of insurance companies in the same capacity. He has the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

CHARLES G. KING.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, October 19, 1828. He is the son of James and Kissiah (Penic) King, both natives of Kentucky, but early settlers in Boone county. Mr. King was reared on the home place about two miles west of Columbia, where his father lived and died. In early manhood, the subject of this sketch crossed the plains to California where he remained for two years working in the mines. He returned home in 1852, and resumed his former occupation — farming. Was married, December 15, 1853, to Mary, daughter of David and Cynthia Shock, of Boone county. They have nine children living; William, May, Francis, David Everly, Maggie, Mattie, Walter, Dora, and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. King has lived a life of earnest, persistent toil, and by industry and prudent management has accumulated a handsome estate and won the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

DR. JAMES S. LOCKRIDGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph County, Missouri, April 27, 1832. His father, William Lockridge, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. His mother was a native of Augusta county, Virginia. Her maiden name was Ruth Davis. The elder Lockridge died when his son was but sixteen or seventeen years of age, leaving him the sole support of his mother and three sisters. He had but little time to attend school and grew to manhood without being scarcely able to write his name. His sisters having married, and his mother dying when he was about twenty-one, he commenced his education in real earnest. He attended the St. Louis Medical College and Jefferson College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in 1856, and from the St. Louis Medical College the year following. He came to Sturgeon in the spring of 1857, where he was married the following November to Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas Prather and granddaughter of Mrs. Cowan, one of the oldest citizens of Boone county. They have one child living, R. Lee. Have two sons dead. William died at the age of fourteen, Willard at the age of two and a half years. Dr. Lockridge built the first brick

house ever erected in Sturgeon. He has an interest in the store conducted under the firm name of Goin & Lockridge. He has taken a lively interest in every enterprise calculated to promote the interests of the town in which he lives, and has lent a helping hand to every laudable undertaking which stood in need of such patronage. He is also liberal in his professional charges, especially so to the poor, and in this way has done a great deal of good of which the world knows little or nothing at all. The doctor and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

F. W. MIDDLETON.

F. W. Middleton was born in Clinton county, Illinois, November 17, 1836, and lived there until 1876, when he removed to Sturgeon, Missouri. Before leaving Illinois he was engaged in the hay business. He was married, December 29, 1855, to Miss Edna, daughter of Lacy K. and Catherine Witcher, natives of Pennsylvania, but citizens of Illinois at the time of their daughter's marriage. They have five children, whose names are Finis E., Nelson Holt, George Leonard, Walter, and Bertie. Mr. Middleton served in the Union army during the late war, being a member of Company D, 89th Illinois infantry, which operated in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta and Nashville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and had belonged to the Odd Fellows before coming to Sturgeon. There being no lodge at that place he withdrew from the order. Mr. Middleton and C. H. Taylor own and operate one of the Sturgeon mills. They also have a hay press in connection with their business which is a valuable acquisition to the town.

WILLIAM J. MONTRIEF.

William J. Montrief, member of the firm of Montrief & Prather, livery, feed and sale stables, Sturgeon, Missouri, is a native of Franklin county, Virginia, where he was born, November 5th, 1839. He is the son of Isaac and Francis Montrief. His father was of French origin, his mother of Irish parentage. At the beginning of the war he joined Company C, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army. In the last years of the war he served in Captain Wingfield's company. He was in the seven days battle near Richmond, and was at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the siege of Petersburg in the fall of 1864; was taken prisoner and carried to Washington City in July, 1865, where he took the oath and was re-

leased. He had two brothers in the regiment in which he served. He returned to his home in Franklin county, after being released from prison, a sound man, having gone through the entire war without receiving a wound. He landed in Sturgeon, Missouri, in the winter of 1868, and settled on a farm southeast of town. In 1877, moved to town and has been a citizen of the place ever since. He was married, February 14th, 1870, to Miss Penelope, daughter of James Hendrick. They have five children: J. Virgil, I. Homer, William L., Lilburn H. and Everett B. Mr. and Mrs. Montrieff are both members of the Christian church. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. He is at this writing mayor of the city. He has also held the office of constable. Since becoming a citizen of Sturgeon, he has followed the livery business in partnership with Mr. Prather. He is a man of excellent judgment and considerable culture, having received a fair education before entering the army. He is social, kind and accommodating as a neighbor and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a Democrat in politics, but was raised a Whig.

JOHN TAYLOR M'CAULEY.

Samuel McCauley, father of John Taylor, was a native of Kentucky, having been born and raised in Montgomery county of that State. He removed to Missouri in 1819, and settled about five miles east of Columbia. He was first engaged as an overseer for Asa Stone, for whom he labored until the breaking out of the Florida war, when he enlisted under Col. Dick Gentry, and was with that gallant officer when he received his death wound. He also served in the Mexican war, and was in the battle of Buena Vista. He also crossed the plains to Santa Fe several times. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, October 5, 1844. His mother's maiden name was Cynthia A. Lewis. He was raised on the farm, and in early manhood went into the milling business, afterwards was a tie and timber contractor. Was also in the livery business at Sturgeon. Served as justice of the peace for ten years. Was married, January 22, 1871, to Alice, daughter of John and Millie Peacher, of Boone county. Have three children living: Walter Scott, Daisy D., Robert Bruce. Mr. McCauley's grandfather, on his father's side, was a Scotchman and a soldier of the revolutionary war under General Washington. Mr. McCauley and wife are members of the Christian church. He is also a Mason. He was left an orphan at an early age, and had not only himself to educate and support, but the

care of several younger members of the family resting alone upon his industry, fidelity and prudence.

JAMES M. M'COMAS, M. D.

Dr. James M. McComas, a prominent physician of Sturgeon, Missouri, was born at Newton, Kentucky, February 29, 1844. He is the son of C. L. and Clara McComas, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Morgan county, Kentucky. His life, from early youth, has been an eventful one. His parents removed to the west when he was an infant, stopping first at Burlington, Iowa, moving next to Nebraska, where they remained for a few years, thence to Illinois, where they both died, their deaths being within a short period of each other. Young McComas, being thus left an orphan, returned to his relatives in Kentucky, and remained a short time at Louisville and Covington, attending school. He next went to Philadelphia, and, at the early age of eleven years, embarked with his uncle on a voyage to South America, where he remained for a short time. Returning from the tropics, he spent the remainder of his youth in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Having no one to guide or counsel him, and being of an inquisitive temperament, and possessing, withal, an unusual amount of vitality, he naturally acquired a wandering disposition, and sought wider fields of observation than the immediate vicinity in which he was left a helpless orphan. While yet a mere youth, he attended a course of medicine at the Missouri medical college, St. Louis, in the class of 1860 and 1861. He took one degree at the Pennsylvania medical college, Philadelphia, and two at the medical department of Central university, Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. In 1880, he took the degree of M. D. at the Kentucky school of medicine, Louisville. Dr. McComas was married, September 26, 1867, to Miss Maggie, daughter of John and Catherine Rochford, large landholders of Sturgeon, Missouri. The Doctor has two children: Arthur Rochford and Edwin Gaillard. He belongs to no church. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is of Scotch-Irish origin. He has a large medical library, consisting of standard works and a large collection of recent publications by the most eminent authors of the profession. Notwithstanding the vast amount of medical literature constantly issuing from the press, he is a liberal purchaser of all that possess the least merit, and by this means he keeps fully abreast with all the recent discoveries made, and reported by the most

eminent men in the profession. He believes in progress, and cherishes every new idea, and welcomes every new discovery calculated to benefit the race by alleviating human suffering. In addition to his medical library, he has a fine collection of literary works, including a full set of the American Cyclopaedia. He has also a large electric battery of recent and most approved construction, with a fine assortment of electric attachments and appliances for use in his practice. He has been at Sturgeon for fifteen years, and has built up a splendid practice. He is a member of the Linton medical association, also of the State association. He is a man of broad, liberal views, and a genial, courteous, entertaining gentleman. Mrs. McComas is a member of the Catholic church.

EMERSON D. M'ALLISTER

Was born in Warren, Huntingdon county, Indiana, January 31, 1852. He is the son of George and Rebecca McAllister. His father was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and his mother was born and reared in the State of Indiana. Besides Emerson, there were born four other children—William A., James Monroe, Alonzo and Lavina—of whom William A. only is now living, and is a leading physician in Centralia. Emerson lived with his parents in Warren, Indiana, until he was fifteen years old. In 1867 his father moved to Boone county and settled on a farm about four and a half miles southeast of Sturgeon, where Emerson remained, performing the usual duties required of farmers' boys for about three years and a half. He then went to Centralia and commenced learning the art of telegraphy under the supervision of the night operator. Here he remained five months, when he was placed in charge of the office at Cunningham, in Chariton county. From here he went to Ottumwa, Iowa; then successively to St. Peters, Montgomery, Martinsburg, Carrollton, St. Charles and New Florence, Missouri. On account of his wife's health, he next moved to Hillsboro, Texas, and remained a short time; from Texas he removed to Sturgeon, where he has for several months past very efficiently discharged the arduous duties of agent and operator. He has been engaged as agent and operator at various points, altogether, for a period of about twelve years. His education was acquired at the schools of Warren, in which he made very satisfactory progress up to the period of his leaving; but owing to poor health he was prevented from taking as advanced a course as he desired, until he arrived at an age when he felt it incumbent upon him to wage his own part in the actual battle of life.

On December 29, 1880, he was married to Miss Ava J. Hunter, daughter of S. P. and Esther (Sherman) Hunter. Mrs. McAllister is a native of Morrison, Gasconade county, this State. They have one child, named Elmer. In connection with Mrs. McAllister there is a bit of romantic history to which a brief allusion will here be made, and which also concerns some of the early pioneers of Boone county. Miss Hunter's mother, prior to her marriage, was a Heath. She had a brother named Robert. In 1822 Robert Heath's father emigrated from Boone county, taking with him a colony consisting of mechanics, artisans, etc., and settled upon a tract of land five leagues square, then within the borders of old Mexico, but now just within the borders of New Mexico. In consideration of establishing the colony upon it, this tract was deeded to Mr. Heath by a physician to the emperor, to whom it had been granted by royal authority for his great skill and learning. The tract is known as the Brazito claim. Owing to the turbulent times which arose, the colony was broken up, and returned to Missouri, where, not long after, Mr. Heath died. The heirs, excepting Robert Heath, knew nothing of their claim to this estate till a few years ago, when it leaked out through Robert's efforts to obtain confirmation of the title and secure the entire property himself. The required evidence has been gradually collected for the past few years, and the claim of the rightful heirs to their just proportion, it is expected, will soon be established. Mrs. McAllister's mother's share will be one-eighth in this large estate.

Mr. McAllister is a member of the Masonic lodge at Sturgeon, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DUNCAN M'DONALD.

Duncan McDonald, wagon-maker and blacksmith, Sturgeon, Missouri, is a native of Stormount county, Canada, but of Scotch parentage. He is the son of Alexander and Catharine (*nee* McIntosh) McDonald. His mother was a first cousin of the Confederate general, James McIntosh, killed at Pea Ridge. The subject of this sketch was born and raised near the line between Franklin county, New York, and Canada, in the neighborhood of the Wheeler family, and knew the vice-president very well. Mr. McDonald was born February 4, 1836, and lived in his native county until he was sixteen years old. He was brought up on the farm, but after reaching manhood learned the trade of a wagon-maker and blacksmith. Leaving Canada, he went first to Iowa, where he remained one year, coming from that

state direct to Sturgeon, where he has remained ever since, working continuously at his trade. He was married in the fall of 1859, to Miss Elizabeth R., daughter of James R. Burks. They have six children living, and five dead. The names of the living are Samuel Lockridge, Catharine Lee, Martha Ellen, Duncan Bruce, Ada Eveline, and John Archibald. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Catholic church. He has been a member of the city council, and also of the school board. Mrs. McDonald is a member of the Methodist church.

J. W. NOE.

J. W. Noe, farmer, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 20, 1811. He is the son of George and Catharine (Smith) Noe. His father was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Noe was a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Kentucky. His grandfather built the first house ever erected in Fayette county. His parents lived to a very old age. Mr. Noe was married, April 3, 1833, to Matilda S., daughter of Judge A. P. Howe, of Nicholas county, Kentucky. They have eleven children living, three of whom reside in California. The names of ten of the living are James, Anion, Mary, George, Oscar, Newton, Issachar, Nattie, Boaz and Amanda. Julia, the first-born, is dead. Oscar is a physician and is now practicing his profession in Illinois. George graduated in law at the University of California, and is at present conducting a large school in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Noe are both members of the Christian church. Most of their children are also members of that church. Two of their sons are members of the order of United Workmen. Mr. Noe commenced business at an early age as a clerk in a store on the line of the Wabash and Erie canal, in Indiana. He also contracted to build four sections of the canal, and the work proved a financial success. This was in Green county. He also ran a store in connection with his other business. He is of French and English origin.

WILLIAM D. OLIVER.

William D. Oliver was born in Casey county, Kentucky, January 16, 1836. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Downey) Oliver, were natives of North Carolina, who first emigrated to Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch was born, and then, in 1838, to Boone county, Missouri, settling nine miles northwest of Columbia, where the elder Oliver died, August 16, 1871. The subject of this sketch was edu-

cated at the common schools of the neighborhood. He was brought up on the farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits, the stone mason's trade, and teaching ever since attaining his majority. Farming has been his principal occupation. He has traveled as an adventurer and a soldier, over most of the States of the Union. He was married, July 17, 1871, to a daughter of Aaron and Margaret Pierce. They have three children, Mary Margaret, William Isaac, and James Aaron. Mr. Oliver and his wife are both members of the Christian church. Mr. Oliver served during the last year of the war under Gen. Sherman. Mrs. Oliver was a widow previous to their marriage. Her first husband was Benjamin Berry. There were two sons by this marriage, Walter W. and Benjamin L.

JOEL PALMER, DECEASED.

Joel Palmer, was one among the most enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Boone county. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1811, but removed in early life to Bourbon county, where he remained until his marriage, in 1831, to Miss Milly Fretwell of that county. He came to Missouri in 1833. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Foster) Palmer. Landed in Boone county, Missouri, with a wagon and team and eight hundred dollars, and died worth about sixty thousand. He first settled about three miles south of Sturgeon, where he lived from 1833 to 1865. After selling his farm he moved several times, finally settling down with his son, Lancelot, where he died October 29, 1879. He left two children, Lancelot and Mary Susan Stewart. His first wife having died, he was married the second time in his old age. Lancelot Palmer was born in Boone county, three miles south of Sturgeon, at the old Palmer homestead, May 10, 1834. He was raised in Boone county where he continued to reside until 1881, when he removed to Audrain, about one-half mile north of Sturgeon, where he now lives. He is largely engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has followed all his life. Was married, June 2, 1867, to Martha Ann Cook, a native of Boone county, daughter of Robert and Ann Eliza Cook. The parents of Mrs. Palmer were formerly of Kentucky. They have four living children. Letha Ann, Robert Lee, James and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are not members of any church. He belongs to no secret orders. Took no part in the late civil war. He owns about two thousand acres of land, one-half in Boone, the remainder in Audrain county.

CHARLES H. PRATHER.

Charles H. Prather, of the livery firm of Montrief & Prather, Sturgeon, Missouri, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 19, 1829. He is the son of Thomas and Polly (Cowan) Prather. The elder Prather was born and raised in Kentucky. Mrs. Prather was born in Virginia. They moved to Boone county, Missouri, about the year 1830, and settled on a farm four miles north of Columbia, where Mr. Prather spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1848. The subject of this sketch was two years old when his parents came to Boone county. He was reared on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he engaged in the livery business two years ago. He lived in Randolph seven years, and in Audrain twelve years, his home being near Sturgeon. For the last two years Mr. Prather has been engaged in the livery business with Montrief. Was married October 19, 1849, to Eliza J., daughter of Joseph Brown, of Boone county. The following children born of this marriage, are now living: Mary Ellen, Joseph, John, and Ida May. The first wife having died February 23, 1880, Mr. Prather married Miss Said, daughter of William Barnett. Served in Capt. Davenport's company, Confederate army, during the last year of the war. Was in several minor engagements while en route southward. He is a member of the Christian church. His wife is a Methodist. Mr. Prather is a member of the Knights of Honor, also of the Home Mutual Association. In addition to the livery business, Mr. Prather is largely interested in the cattle trade in partnership with his brother-in-law.

J. M. PROCTOR.

J. M. Proctor, one of the most prominent and successful business men in his section of country, was born in Macon county, Missouri, February 12th, 1842. He first came to Boone county in 1849, remaining about four years, during which time he was engaged in farming out in the "white oaks." Returning to Bloomington, Macon county, he learned the tinner's trade. He remained at Bloomington until 1860, when he removed to Mexico, Missouri, where he remained during the war, except for a few weeks spent in campaigning with Col. Porter; was in the fight at Monroe Station, the first battle of the war fought on Missouri soil. He was also at Moore's Mill and Florida. Mr. Proctor is the son of Dr. William H. and Sophronia (*nee* Maughs) Proctor. His mother is a sister of Dr. J. M. B. Maughs,

of St. Louis, and Mordecai Maughs, of Callaway county. He was married January 20th, 1864, to Miss Ella, daughter of William White, a Methodist minister, of Mexico. They have five children: Finnie, Laura Belle, Willie Patton, John Henry and Edna Clay. After his marriage he removed to Sturgeon, where he has been actively engaged in farming and trading ever since. He is a self-made man, having had no advantages save those he created for himself. He went to school in the woods, the school-house being made of unhewn timber, the fireplace occupying an entire end of the rude cabin. When he returned to Bloomington, he went one term to the High School, finishing his education while learning his trade. After working all day he usually spent about half the night studying. He labored after working hours to procure money to buy books. He read law for two years and was anxious to enter upon the duties of that profession but had not the means to do so. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, and all their children except one, are members of the Methodist Church South. He was a candidate before the Democratic convention for the State Senate in 1880, but was beaten by Hon. James L. Stephens, of Columbia. He is of Scotch origin, on his father's side. His mother was of French extraction. He has accumulated considerable property, and is doing a profitable business. He is one of the largest dealers in railroad ties in the State. He is true to his convictions, fair in his dealings, and earnest and sincere in the discharge of duty. Mr. Proctor was nominated at the Democratic primaries in August, 1882, as a candidate for representative, defeating a strong competitor, Capt. J. W. Kneisley, in every voting precinct in the county but one.

WILLIAM PROWELL.

William Prowell, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Boone county, Missouri, August 8th, 1847. His father Robert Prowell, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, as may be learned from his biography which appears elsewhere in this volume. William grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received a fair education at the district schools and State University and followed teaching in the public schools of this county for about five years. He was married, March 15th, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Eli and Nancy Lyon, of Boone county. They have three children, all living: Lucy P., Robert E. and Carrie L. Mr. Prowell and his wife are both members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Order of United Workmen, at Sturgeon, and a notary public. He runs a blacksmith shop

in connection with his farm, also keeps a supply of staple groceries for his farm hands. He is a well-to-do, prosperous farmer, owning some 320 acres of good land and about 600 acres of white oak lands, besides an interest in other real estate. He uses all available machinery and keeps fully abreast with the age in which he lives. Though still a young man, he has by his individual industry and enterprise accumulated nearly all he possesses, having received only a bare start in the world from his own and his wife's parents.

JOSEPH B. ROBINSON.

Joseph B. Robinson, farmer and blacksmith, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 10th, 1832. His father, Tandy B., was a native of Virginia, where he was reared to manhood and married Elizabeth Barnes, also a native Virginian. He removed to Missouri in the fall of 1834, and settled first in Howard county, removing to Boone in 1838, where he had previously entered the farm upon which his son, Joseph, now resides. He died January 26th, 1874, and his wife October 15th, 1876. The subject of this sketch has lived in Boone county continuously ever since he was six years old, except two years spent in Illinois, during the late civil war. He worked ten years at his trade, but has made farming the chief occupation of his life. Was married May 14th, 1872, to Mary L., daughter of Joseph L. Caldwell, of Boone county, formerly of Adair county, Kentucky, where Mrs. Robinson was born. They have two children, Edward and Garl. He has an excellent farm of 300 acres. He is a member of the order of A. O. U. W.

JOHN ROCHFORD, DECEASED.

John Rochford was born at Armagh, Ireland, May 2, 1815. He received a thorough collegiate education. He came to America in early life, landing first at New York, where he received employment in connection with the United States Navy. From New York City he came to St. Louis in 1839, where he labored as an architect, planning and building some of the finest public buildings in that city. From St. Louis he came to Columbia, Missouri, where he lived until 1849, when he went to California, where he remained four years. While on the Pacific coast he engaged in the lumber business, which proved a very profitable venture. Returning to Boone county, he settled in Sturgeon and took a contract, in partnership with Col. Ruby, for building twenty miles of the North Missouri railroad. Mr. Rochford

invested largely in land along the line of this road. When Sturgeon was laid off he owned most of the land included within the limits of the town, which he was mainly instrumental in locating. He gave the town its name, calling it Sturgeon, in honor of the first president of the road. It is said that he donated forty acres of land as an inducement to the railroad company to locate the depot at this point. Mr. Rochford was married in Ireland to Catherine Madden. They had four children, one son, Bernard, and three daughters. Only one of the children, Mrs. McComas, wife of Dr. J. M. McComas, is living in Boone county. Bedelier married a man named Sinclair, and Louisa R. married a Mr. Cowgill.

WILLIAM G. RIDGWAY.

William G. Ridgway, farmer and wagon-maker, was born two and a half miles west of Columbia, December 21, 1829. His father, Enoch Ridgway, was a farmer and a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, from which he emigrated to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, arriving in Old Franklin, Howard county, about the year 1817. He next went to New Mexico, where he remained about one year. Returning from New Mexico, he settled in what is facetiously called "Terrapin Neck," situated in Boone county, Missouri, and more particularly described elsewhere. Mr. Ridgway married Ailey Barnes, a native of Frankfort, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch went to Pike county in 1848 and remained there four years, during which time he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He returned to Boone County in 1852 and has worked at his trade, and at farming, ever since, devoting most of his attention to agriculture. The elder Ridgway left his place in the river bottom on account of "milk sickness." He entered part of the land upon which William G. now resides, about the year 1834 or 1835. The subject of this sketch was married, January, 9, 1852, to Melissa, daughter of J. Fisher, of Pike county, Missouri. They have nine children living. Their names are Nora, George W., James M., Martha Savannah, Eupha, William Edmund, Sophia, Bertha and Ora Glenn. Mrs. Ridgway is a member of the Christian church.

MAJ. JOHN F. RUCKER.

Maj. John F. Rucker, one of the most prominent and influential business men of Sturgeon, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, September 19th, 1838. He is the son of John D. and Lucy J.

(*nee* Tinsley) Rucker. Maj. Rucker came to Sturgeon in 1858, where he remained until the war. He joined Company C. which was raised in that place. He was afterwards made a lieutenant in a St. Louis regiment commanded by Col. Kelly. He entered the service in 1861, at Jefferson City. He was at Boonville and Lexington, went South with the army and participated in the battles of Carthage and Wilson Creek. He was also in the battle of Drywood, and a number of other skirmishes and battles of less note. Came home after the surrender of Lexington, and was captured by the enemy and imprisoned at Macon City. He was released on parole, but was soon afterwards re-arrested on a charge of treason and conspiracy, having been indicted by the United States Court. He was taken to St. Louis and put in jail. Giving bail he was released from prison. He attended several terms of the United States Court but his case was not called up. A compromise was at last agreed upon by which Maj. Rucker, was banished to Montana during the war. While in Montana he was elected chief clerk of the legislature and also a member of the territorial constitutional convention. At the close of the war Maj. Rucker returned to Virginia, and after a short stay in the Old Dominion, he returned to Sturgeon, where he has lived ever since. He was married, August 28th, 1867, to Miss Julia, daughter of Col. William Early Rucker, of Audrain County, Missouri. Four sons were born of this marriage. Their names are Booker H., Guy Lockridge, Early D., and Ray. The first wife dying, March 30th, 1879, he was married, May 18th, 1880, to Miss Frankie D., daughter of Carter Dingle, of Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri. Maj. and Mrs. Rucker are both members of the Methodist Church South. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school for fourteen years. Has always been a Democrat in politics. Has held the office of chairman of the Congressional Central Committee for five or six years past. In 1875 he was elected to the convention to form a new State constitution representing the Ninth Senatorial District. It was a free race and there were a number of candidates, including Col. Switzler, who was also elected. The Major is, practically speaking, a self-made man. He is a public-spirited citizen in the truest sense of the term, and has been an earnest laborer in the cause of immigration. He suggested the main points in the immigration bill. He is a director of the Sturgeon bank and has been for several years. He and Mr. Sherwood W. Turner own a controlling interest in the business. He is the leading man in the firm of Rucker & Turner, a store that

is doing a large business. They also have an extensive trade in railroad ties.

RODERIC D. RUCKER.

Roderic D. Rucker, chief salesman with Goin & Lockridge, Sturgeon, Missouri, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, May 7th, 1849. He is the son of John Dabney and Lucy Rucker. Since coming to Missouri, in 1868, Mr. Rucker has lived continuously in Boone and Audrain counties, spending the first two years on a farm about one mile west of town, on what is known as the old Marney place. He entered the store of Goin & Lockridge in the spring of 1882. He was married December 22d, 1874, to Miss Lulu, daughter of Judge Henry Dusenbury. They have three children, Edward Leslie, Francis Marion and Robert Milton. Mrs. Rucker is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Rucker belongs to the order of A. O. U. W. He owns and cultivates a nice farm over the line, in Audrain county, where he resides. The farm is three miles north of Sturgeon. Mr. Rucker is a quiet, affable gentleman, well known and highly appreciated in business circles. He is a brother to Maj. John Rucker, of Sturgeon.

ALFRED SIMS.

Alfred Sims, farmer and miller, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 4, 1832. He is the son of Abram and Gracie (Robards) Sims, natives of Kentucky, who came to Boone county, Missouri, when the subject of this sketch was but two years old. He was raised on a farm and has followed farming ever since he was old enough to work, except seven or eight years spent in a saw mill. He owns a farm of 260 acres. Was married, March 16, 1855, to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of J. W. and Polly Barnes. They have six children, named as follows: Abram L., Nancy Elizabeth, John Davis Beauregard, James Anderson, Sidney Daniels, and Polly Thomas. Mr. Sims has been a hard-working man and has accumulated all his property by his own individual exertions, having inherited nothing but a horse and saddle from his father. He has spent his life in Bourbon township, and is well and favorably known in that section.

THOMAS G. SIMS.

Thomas G. Sims was born near New Castle, Henry county, Kentucky, July 20, 1823. He is the son of Thomas A. and Elizabeth (Morris) Sims, natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch came to Boone county in 1836, and has resided here ever since. He has

devoted his time to farming and bricklaying. Was married, December 17, 1853, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of James M. Hicks. They have eight children living, and one dead. Their names are Thomas A., Jeannette D., James M., Lizzie J., Lenora, Walter B., Flora T., Elmer T., and Betta. The last named is dead. Mr. Sims is a member of the Masonic order, also a member of the orders of United Workmen and Knights of Honor. He is an officer in the two first named lodges. Was imprisoned by the Union authorities during the war on account of his Southern politics. Mr. Sims is a self-educated man, having never attended school but three months in his life. He was appointed a justice of the peace during the war. He is an excellent workman. He superintended the erection of Hardin College and the opera house at Mexico, Missouri, and assisted in building the addition to the Christian College, Columbia. He is a good-natured, jovial man, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. Mrs. Sims is a member of the Christian church.

WILLIAM ENOCH SMITH.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Benjamin F. and Polly A. (*nee* Wilson) Smith, and was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 6th, 1835. He lived in Kentucky until he was twenty-two years old, when he removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1857. He landed at Providence on the Missouri river, April 16th, and remained in that vicinity for two years, when he moved north of Columbia, near Middleton, ten miles south of Sturgeon, where he remained for eight years. Leaving that neighborhood, he removed to a place six miles northwest of Columbia, where he remained for thirteen or fourteen years. His next move was to Sturgeon. His occupation, up to this time, had been farming, shipping of stock and trading. Coming to Sturgeon, he bought the Commercial hotel, opening house October 15th, 1880. Mr. Smith was educated in Kentucky, partly at common schools and partly by private tutors. He took no part in the war. He was never married. Is a member of the Christian church, but belongs to none of the lodges. He never held an office and has no political aspirations whatever. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, but one among the first to emigrate to Kentucky. He was a surveyor. He settled where Mt. Sterling now stands, but before there was a white settler within sixty miles of his place. At one time he donated one hundred acres of land to a preacher as an inducement to the minister to settle in his locality and preach for the

settlement. He had previously located one thousand acres for himself, for in those days, according to a special law of Virginia, the surveyor was "monarch of all he surveyed"—almost. Kentucky was then a portion of the Old Dominion, and to induce surveyors to go to the wilderness and run off the lands, large grants were allowed them, with the privilege of locating their lands wherever they liked best. This law induced a large number of young men to learn surveying, and a practical knowledge of the art enabled many of them to lay the foundation of a princely fortune in the wilds of Kentucky.

CHARLES HENRY TAYLOR.

Charles Henry Taylor was born in Maryland, August 4th, 1850. He is the son of Levi and Adeliza (*nee* Bell) Taylor. He left his native State when he was twenty years of age, coming to St. Charles, Missouri, where he remained one year, removing from there to Sturgeon, where he has remained ever since. He was depot agent and telegraph operator for ten years. In the fall of 1878 was married to Miss Kate, daughter of Christian Miller, of Audrain county. They have one child, Lloyd Stanley. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Taylor belongs to the order of A. O. U. W. He is a member of the city council. Has a half-interest in the property known as the Middleton & Taylor mill. A large lot of new machinery has lately been added to this mill, and the property greatly improved throughout. The estimated value of the mill, in its present improved condition, is \$6,000. Mr. Taylor is a very clever, obliging young man, and stands very high in business and social circles.

F. M. TRUBY.

F. M. Truby, machinist and miller, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 27th, 1829. He is the son of Jacob and Catherine (*nee* Mechling) Truby. He lived in Pennsylvania until he came to Missouri, sometime about the year 1874. He first settled in Middle Grove, Monroe county, where he lived four years. He came to Sturgeon in 1879. He has a good education, having received special instructions in his line of business. He is a practical machinist, and has applied his knowledge and skill principally to milling purposes. He is proprietor of the Sturgeon Mills. Mr. Truby was married in 1852, to Rebecca Cooper, daughter of Ustacy and Mary Ann Cooper, of Waynesville, Ohio. They have ten living children. Their names

are Katie, Celesta, Ustacy, Romeo, William, Annie, Osa, Lillie, Wilber and Franklin. Their fourth child, Isbin, is dead.

B. F. TUCKER.

B. F. Tucker was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 23d, 1834. He is the son of W. W. Tucker, a native of Virginia. His mother was a native of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Woodruff. W. W. Tucker is the father of sixteen children, all of whom are living. They are all the children of one mother. B. F. Tucker grew up to manhood on his father's farm, in Rocky Fork township, removing to Bourbon when twenty-one years of age, where he has continuously resided ever since. He was educated at the common schools of the county. His father was a farmer, and the son was brought up in that line of business, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married December 12th, 1855, to Miss Jeannette H., daughter of Joseph and Hannah Fountain, of Bourbon township. They had two children by this marriage, William Warren, and Joseph D. The first wife dying, Mr. Tucker was again married, June 12th, 1873, to Lucinda E., daughter of James and Tabitha Davenport, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are both members of the Christian church. He took no part in the war. His farm is pleasantly situated and quite productive. By industry, prudence and economy, Mr. Tucker has accumulated considerable property, nearly all of which is the result of his own individual labor.

A. J. TURNER.

A. J. Turner was born in Warren county, Kentucky, September 2, 1831. He is the son of Andrew and Mary (*nee* Harris) Turner. He came to Missouri when seven years old. He was raised in Saling township, Audrain county, three miles north of Sturgeon. When eighteen years old he went overland to California. He did not remain in the mines but a few months, returning by way of Panama. He was four months at sea and suffered severely from sea-sickness. He was married July 8, 1852, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Jesse and Georgia Vance, natives of Kentucky. They have four children. Their names are P. H., Dora, Mary, and Katie. Dora is the wife of Dr. J. Keith, of Sturgeon. Mr. Turner improved and sold several farms in Audrain county previous to coming to Sturgeon in 1870. Since removing to town, he has followed no particular occupation. He came to Sturgeon for the purpose of educating his children. He

is an earnest advocate of popular education. He says the only time he was ever beaten for an office was when he offered for school director. It was when the law required but one director, and he was known to be in favor of an increased levy for school purposes. He has been a member of the city council for about ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are both members of the Christian church. He is also a Mason. Mr. Turner is a kind-hearted, quiet, genial man. He is in comfortable circumstances and takes the world very easy.

SHERROD W. TURNER.

Sherrod W. Turner, cashier of the Sturgeon bank, and member of the firm of Rucker & Turner, was born and reared in Boone county, Missouri. He is the son of John and Virenda H. (Tucker) Turner. His early education was limited. He attended the common schools of the county, and afterwards went to the State University, at Columbia, Mo. He taught in the public schools for about five years, his first attempt at teaching being in the capacity of assistant in the Sturgeon high school. He went to the Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, where he took a thorough course, including commercial law. He graduated from this institution in 1869. In 1870 he went to Texas and was engaged in a dry goods house as book-keeper for one year. Returned to Sturgeon in 1871, and was employed as book-keeper and salesman by Maj. G. F. Rucker until 1876, when he became a partner in the firm. December, 1879, he became cashier of the Sturgeon bank. He was married, November 12, 1871, to Miss Katie, daughter of Nathaniel Roberts, of Boone county. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are both members of the Christian church. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Order of A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor. Mr. Turner is a live business man, and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

W. I. WEBSTER.

W. I. Webster, compositor in the *Leader* office, Sturgeon, Missouri, was born in Randolph county, May 13, 1857. He is the son of W. P. and Elizabeth (Coulter) Webster. He was born and reared on the farm, and remained on the homestead until he was eighteen years old, when he removed to Macon county, Missouri, and from there to Sturgeon, where he entered the *Leader* office as a compositor. Has worked at the trade about eight years. He was married, February 12, 1882, to Maggie, daughter of William J. McLoney. Mr.



J. W. L.

Webster is a good workman and a competent newspaper man. He contemplates starting a paper of his own in the near future.

WILLIAM H. WELCH.

David B. Welch, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He came to Monroe county, Missouri, where he was married, afterwards removing to Boone county about the year 1835. He settled at Old Petersburg, where he was employed for several years as a teacher. Was also a shoemaker. He lived at Petersburg about seven years. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, October 1, 1840. His mother's maiden name was Kituria Brink. Mr. Welch has been a citizen of Boone all his life, except while absent in the Confederate army and in California. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for about eighteen years. He spent four years in California. Was married, August 19, 1869, to Laura, daughter of H. H. Jamison, of Pettis county, Missouri. They have four children living and four dead. The living are Scott, Annie, Daniel W., and Serapta Evellen. Mr. Welch enlisted in the Confederate army under Capt. Ab. Hicks, of Clark's Division. He was in the battles of Boonville, Lone Jack, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood, Lexington and Pea Ridge. He also participated in the fatal assault upon Helena, Arkansas, and was in Price's raid in 1864. Mr. Welch is a member of the city council, also of the Sturgeon Masonic lodge. He is of Irish and German origin. Was left an orphan at the age of seven, and from early boyhood supported and educated himself. He has also built up a good business by his own individual, unaided exertions.

JAMES T. WHITE.

James T. White, farmer, is the son of William C. White, who was born in 1812, and came to Missouri about the year 1822 and settled in Howard county, where he remained one year, finally removing to Boone county and settling on a farm near where James T. White now lives. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, March 29th, 1838. His mother, Luvicy Lawrence, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. White was reared on the farm, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. Was a soldier in the Confederate army, being first a member of Capt. John Bole's company, afterwards with Wat Stone. Was at Prairie Grove, Milliken's Bend, Gaines' Landing, and a number of smaller engagements. He served three years. He

and his brother-in-law have in partnership three hundred and seventy-six acres of land and devote their attention to farming and stock-raising. When Mr. White returned home from the war fifty dollars comprised all that he possessed in the world. He now owns, in addition to his Boone county property, a stock farm in Vernon county, Missouri, which he manages in connection with his lands in Boone county.

SAMUEL NEWTON WOODS.

Samuel Newton Woods was born in Boone county, February 26th, 1844. He is the son of Barnabas S. and Martha C. (Copher) Woods. Was raised on the farm upon which he now resides, and which has always been his home except while absent in the army, or while crossing the plains. Was absent in the army eighteen months, and in crossing the plains fifteen months. Was sworn into the Confederate service by Col. Poindexter, and served under Col. Dorsey. Was in several engagements in Northern Arkansas. Was only seventeen years old when he joined the army. Mr. Woods was married, February 8th, 1870, to Caroline Boyd, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Seymour) Boyd. They have five children, Patrick Seymour, Wilford Watson, Lafayette Gomer, Ober Kyle and Samuel Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Baptist church.

CHAPTER XVI.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Position and Description — Organization — Remarkable Natural Features — Caves, Mounds, etc. — Rockbridge Mills — Minerals, "Gold! Gold!" — Early Settlers and Settlements — Incidents, Peter Ellis and the Indians, Joker Jones — Tragedies of the Civil War — Killing of James Harrington and others — Skirmish at Stonesport — Miscellaneous Matters of Interest — Country Churches — The Town of Ashland — Its General History — Stock Sales — The "Bugle" — Riot — Secret Orders — Churches — The Town of Providence — Nashville — Stonesport — Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Cedar Township.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION — ORGANIZATION.

Cedar, which is by far the largest municipal township in the county, embraces all that portion of the county lying south of Columbia township and east of the Roche Perche. Its northern boundary is

the same as the line north of congressional township 47, while it is bounded on the east by Cedar creek (the Callaway county line) as far down as the southeastern corner of section 12, of congressional township 45, range 12, from which point south to the Missouri river the boundary is the range line on the east of said congressional township. The Missouri river forms the southern and southwestern boundary, flowing in an almost regular outward curve from the mouth of the Roche Perche to the Callaway line. Cedar may be properly said to embrace almost a little kingdom within itself, with the capital at Ashland, so great is its area and so independent the character of its citizens. The township as now bounded is the same original township established by order of the county court at the May session of 1821. The record as quoted from Book A. of the first county court, gives the following: "The court then proceeded to lay off the county into townships, and to establish the following as the several and respective boundaries thereof, viz.: 1st Township, beginning at the mouth of the Perche creek, thence up to where it crosses township line between township 47 and 48, thence east with the township line to the eastern boundary of the county, thence southward with the said boundary line to the Missouri river, thence up said river to the place of beginning, which said township is denominated Cedar township." The court held its session at Smithton, and was presided over by Peter Wright, Lazarus Wilcox and Anderson Woods as justices. The same court at the same session established four other townships, and appointed constables for each, Thomas S. Tuttle being appointed the first constable of Cedar township.

Cedar contains two entire, and six fractional congressional townships, and has about 182 whole sections and 40 fractional sections of land. Estimating the 40 fractional sections at an average of 20 whole ones, gives 202 square miles of 640 acres each. This gives an entire area of about 129,280 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

Along the eastern side of Cedar township, the Two-mile Prairie extends for some distance, entering it from the north and running parallel with Cedar creek and extending down nearly opposite Ashland on the east. Most of the country around Ashland is rolling, with sufficient drainage to carry off all surplus water. Farther to the east along Cedar creek, the country is rough and broken, and in some places affords magnificent scenery. At Duly's mill, on Cedar creek,

where the stream makes a great bend of a mile or more, and returns within about 50 feet of itself, a tunnel was cut through the solid limestone to the same stream opposite, giving a fall of about fifteen feet and saving the building of a dam. Little Bonne Femme creek rises in the southern part of Columbia township and flows southwest and thence southeast in a kind of curve through the western part of Cedar into the Missouri river. The face of the country along this stream is rough in the vicinity of Rockbridge mills. West of this are Perche creek and Missouri river bottoms. Of course, the bluff districts along the Missouri are rough and broken as they are everywhere on that great stream. The finest farming country is in the central and northern portions, and the Two-mile Prairie.

REMARKABLE NATURAL FEATURES — THE CAVE AND NATURAL BRIDGE
AT ROCKBRIDGE MILLS.

This natural feature is located a quarter of a mile east of the natural bridge, on the farm of Mr. D. M. Emmitt. The entire country in that locality is honeycombed with "sink-holes," and the cave whose opening fronts east, is entered by going down into one of these sink-holes. The entrance is large enough for a man to ride in on horseback, though there is no evidence that anyone ever accomplished that feat. The opening is about ten feet high by fifteen feet wide, and though it has been explored to some distance, no terminus has ever been discovered. Inside is a stream called Cave creek, that flows wholly under ground from northeast to southwest. A distance of some 200 yards can be penetrated on *terra firma*, when it then becomes necessary to proceed in a boat, the stream in some places being ten or fifteen feet deep. It has its stalagmites and its stalactites, its compartments, rooms and passages, all that goes to constitute a cave of real interest. The largest apartment known is about 200 yards from the mouth, and is entered by a passage some fifteen feet high, which opens out into a room about twenty-five feet high by 150x75 feet in length and width. One gentleman, who explored it to the distance of nearly a mile, pronounces the passage irregular, but not difficult. Other parties claim to have gone in far enough to exhaust four miles of guide string without finding any terminus.

BASS'S CAVE.

This cave is also on Little Bonne Femme, four miles from Ashland, on the land of the old Bass estate. It opens about ten feet above the

creek bed, and the mouth is large enough for a man to walk in erect, being nine feet high by five feet wide. It penetrates the bluff from where it opens on the west, running back east to a distance of about 300 yards. It has several compartments, the largest of which is the main cavern, dimensions about 15x25x80 feet in height, width and length. It terminates in a small room at the eastern extremity, and has running through it, from a spring in the interior, a stream of very cold water which flows from the opening into the creek below. This place is quite famous as a neighborhood picnic resort.

QUILLAN'S CAVE.

On the farm of J. B. Quillan there is a peculiar cave utilized by him as a cellar. The location of the cave is near Mr. Quillan's residence. It is reached by descending a stairway about 100 feet in length. The floor of the cave is perhaps forty feet from the surface. When the temperature outside is 100 degrees it is only 50 degrees in the interior of the cave. Mr. Quillan makes considerable quantities of butter and stores his milk in the cool receptacle so nicely provided by nature.

CAVE ON LICK CREEK.

There is also a cave on Lick creek, in the southeast quarter of section 18, township 46, range 11, which is somewhat peculiar. The aperture is cylindrical in form, is about five feet in diameter, and has the appearance of a hole bored with a huge auger. At the entrance the whole surface of the walls is of solid rock, but further inward the floor is of gravel. It has never been fully explored. Its depth or extent is unknown. Foxes have been chased into this cave, pursued by dogs, and after a considerable time the dogs would reappear, but without their game.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the southwest quarter of section 16, township 45, range 12, there lies a huge boulder. It is about 125 feet in length, 12 feet high, and its greatest width is about 30 feet. It is supposed to have fallen from the bluff or ledge near by, and has lain in its present position for many years.

In February, 1882, Mr. Benjamin Wren found a petrification very much resembling a buffalo horn, sawed off at the base. The interior presents a flinty appearance, while the outside resembles limestone. Specimens of fossil corals, resembling honeycomb, mistaken by many

for petrified wasp nests or honeycomb, and so called, have been picked up in different parts of the township.

Along the Missouri river are scattered many mounds of the sepulchral class, built by the Mound Builders centuries ago. One of these mounds was opened some years since, and in the interior were found fragments of human bones, charred wood, ashes, and a fine pottery pipe, the latter well and handsomely made, and in a perfect state of preservation. The archæology of this township is well worth study and investigation, although to this date not much attention has been given to it.

In digging a well near Stonesport, about the year 1860, when the workmen had reached a depth of some twenty-two feet some pieces of ribs belonging to a prehistoric animal, resembling a mastodon, were found. They were about 24 inches in length by about three in width.

ROCKBRIDGE MILLS.

The Rockbridge mills, situated on section 7, township 47, range 12, six miles straight south of Columbia, take the name from a natural bridge spanning the Little Bonne Femme creek at the place where the mills are located. The creek sinks into the ground on the farm of Alexander Bradford, about three miles above the bridge, and emerges from a cave about fifty feet above the mill. Here it passes under the natural bridge of rock about 100 feet wide. It is seventy feet from the ground to the top of the bridge, the arch of which is fifteen feet high and forty feet wide. In 1876, Mr. Emmitt, the present owner, built a stone wall across the side of the rock farthest from the mill. The mill was built by S. Tuttle, in 1822, and was among the first in the county. Tuttle had associated with him other gentlemen. It was built of logs, and the next year broke down and was washed away. It was rebuilt by Keyser & Co., partly of logs and partly framed, and stood thus till sold to James McConathy, in 1840. He made additions to it, and changed the power from water to steam, and added a distillery. About the close of the war it passed into the hands of Mr. James Emmitt, of Ohio, who still owns the property, which is occupied by his son, David M. Emmitt.

CHIMNEY ROCK.

A short distance above the residence of Mr. Allen Burnett stands a column of stone known in the locality as the "chimney rock." It is about forty feet in height, is nearly cylindrical in form, with a diameter of about ten feet. It is composed of what seem to be a

number of small stones cemented together, but it is really one rock, the small stones being air-slacked fragments thereof. The column stands almost perpendicular, and on the whole is well worth seeing.

Miscellaneous. — On the farm of Mr. Murphy (s. w. 1-45-13), there is a very large cottonwood tree, measuring at the base 39 feet and four inches in circumference.

On the farm of Mr. Crenshaw (s. w. 17-45-12), there are two large-sized elm trees, whose bases are near together, and one of which, at an angle of 45°, enters the other at a height of about ten feet from the ground, and thus the two form one trunk. The bases are about twelve feet apart.

On the same farm there is a large circular sink hole, some thirty or forty yards in diameter and ten or twelve feet deep. There is another sink-hole of a similar dimension on the farm of S. B. Bryant, adjoining.

Not far north of Wilton the Missouri river has recently made a break into the Bonne Femme creek. There are really two of these breaks, which are some distance apart. The Bonne Femme now empties into the river, and a short distance below the river runs into Bonne Femme again. Large quantities of earth have fallen into the river lately in the neighborhood of Providence and down the river, and considerable injury to land has resulted.

MINERALS.

No paying mines of any kind have as yet been opened in Cedar township. The biggest excitement of this kind is one of recent development. Mr. Robin Parker, of Colorado, who was spending the winter of 1881-82 in Boone county, began prospecting for the precious metals in Cedar township. He claims to have discovered both gold and silver on the farm of W. A. Barton, near Wilton. A company was formed, called the Boone County Gold Mining Company, which began operations on Monday, May 8, 1882. They however discovered more lead than either of the precious metals, and altered their operations accordingly, and there is a prospect of obtaining lead in paying quantities. They claim, however, to have found gold, and a fine quality of dust was exhibited at Columbia, said to have come from the Cedar mine.

Mr. L. L. Lindsay is also sinking a lead shaft on his place, and the indications are good. No coal banks have as yet been developed, but the indications are good on the east side of the township.

On the farm of Wm. M. Jones, that gentleman has frequently picked up, after a heavy washing rain, a great number of pieces of lead, which some have thought indicate that the locality was once the site of a battle-field; but as there is no record, or even tradition of a battle in this section in which bullets were used, it is believed by others that the pieces found indicate the presence of lead in considerable quantities beneath the surface.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is not always possible to get at the facts pertaining to earliest settlement, especially where different parties claim the priority. As far as can be correctly ascertained the following will give the principal pioneer settlements: David Rice came from Kentucky to Boone county in 1818, and settled on Bonne Femme creek, six miles northwest of where Ashland now stands. He moved over on the river in 1835, where he has since resided. Tyre Martin and the Nichols brothers also came at an early day and settled mostly in Cedar township. Martin drove the first covered wagon that crossed the river at St. Charles. John Nichols had twenty-two children, and thus became the progenitor of a numerous stock, all of whom are said to be prolific. Earlier still, in 1817, it is claimed that Ira P. Nash, James Adams, Samuel Buckalew, William Ramsey, Hiram Bryant, Thomas Brooks and John Herald came to Boone county and settled in several neighborhoods in Cedar township. Two years later Daniel Hubbard and G. B. Sappington settled in Cedar, all of whom were there prior to the admission of the State and, of course, before Cedar was laid off into a township.

Peter Ellis came in 1818, and brought the *second*, if not indeed the *first*, keel-boat that came up the Missouri. After the Ellises, came the Basses, and these in turn were followed by others from the grand old States of Virginia and Kentucky, till soon after Missouri's admission into the Union Cedar township had a population of considerable numbers.

In the general history department of this volume, Col. Switzler has handled the pioneer history so completely that further mention of first comers is here unnecessary.

Rev. Dr. David Doyle was also a pioneer, and was the first resident physician who practiced in Cedar township. [See biography.] It is uncertain whether he or Berryman Wren preached the first sermon, as they were cotemporaneous, and the honor is claimed for each. Those

who claim the priority in ministerial labors for Rev. Wren, locate the first service at Goshen, while by others it is held that Dr. Doyle's service, held at the house of Anderson Woods, was the first, the dates in each case being indefinite. But, however that may be, they were both worthy men, and all honor is due them for their God-fearing, man-loving zeal.

Rev. Berryman Wren was born in Rutherford county, N. C., in 1796. He came to Boone county in 1819, and was licensed to preach in 1821. He was noted as a very earnest and zealous minister of the gospel, and "died in the harness" September 19th, 1867, after a brief illness. His wife, Tabitha, is still living, at the age of 87.

James Beazley came from Virginia to Boone county in 1828, and settled on section 30, township 48, range 13, where he lived till his death, in 1854. Henry Jefferson, the father-in-law of Beazley, was also a Virginian, and came to Boone in 1827. He located on the southeast quarter of section 16, township 47, range 13. Louis Hume came from Madison county, Ky., in 1823, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 5, township 47, range 13.

Near Claysville were Robert P. Carter, who came from Virginia originally, and from Kentucky to Missouri directly, in the year 1829, and settled where the town of Claysville now stands. Capt. Wm. Ramsey made his advent into the county in about 1825, locating a mile and a quarter west of Claysville. The captain was probably never commissioned to his office, but won his spurs, as it were, by being a great and successful Indian fighter. Job Murray, a Tennessean, settled one mile east of Claysville, in 1835 or 1836. Greenberry Blevins was an early settler, and made his claim on the Clardy farm.

The first marriages in this neighborhood, now remembered, were those of John Marley to Maria Toombs, 1827, and Mark Sappington to Euphy Ramsey, in 1828. As early as 1830 Dr. David Doyle practiced his profession as a physician in the community and preached the gospel on Sabbath days whenever convenient. It is said that when on his way to preaching or to see a patient he would always carry a gun with him for fear of Indians. Probably the first religious services were conducted by Dr. Doyle, although Rev. James Suckett, an old Baptist minister from Kentucky, preached here in 1838 and a claim is made that Rev. Berryman Wren, who began his labors in the vineyard in 1830, was the first minister in the community.

The first school-house, in the southern part of the township, was built about 1830. It stood down in the corner of the county, close to

the Callaway line, on section 25, township 45, range 12. A man named Hayden taught the first school the same year the house was built. He had twenty or more scholars and was paid \$2 per month per scholar for his services. Mr. Hayden is reported to have died "up in the prairie somewhere."

P. H. Mellon claims to have put up the first store in Claysville, in 1845 or 1846. He was probably the first postmaster. Claysville has for a long time been a steamboat landing, and a great deal of freight has been received and shipped from time to time. Robt. P. Carter, a native of Culpepper county, Va., who came to Boone in 1829, first settled where Claysville now is, and kept a wood-yard for a number of years. The town was named for Henry Clay.

INCIDENTS, REMINISCENCES, ETC.

When Peter Ellis, Sr., lived in Cedar in early times, seven Indians came to his house either on a plundering, begging or stealing expedition, one or all being given to whichever of the above weaknesses that circumstances most favored. "Boys," said Mr. Ellis to his sons, "go to the smoke-house, corn-crib and tobacco-house, and don't let 'em in." Abe went to the meat-house, and posted himself inside. A squaw tried to force her way in, tempted by the thought of the well-cured hams hanging within. Abe tried to "hold her out," but she pushed him in and entered. He pushed her out and she fell backwards over the door-sill, which made all the other Indians laugh. They went off without doing any damage.

Peter Ellis was a very determined old man, and had no notion of having his "truck" carried off by loafing Indians. Abe would have been rougher in keeping out the squaw, but was afraid of the Indians, thinking every minute his father might do or say something that would awaken their vengeance.

JONES THE JOKER.

Joseph G. Jones is a historic character, in the sense of being the "boss joker" of Boone. It is related of him that once, when a neighbor came to his house and ground some sausage, Jones told him, while there, of a panther that had been prowling around, and cautioned him to be on his guard. After he was fully away from the house, returning through the woods, Jones took a near cut, headed him off in the woods, and set up a mock-panther scream that caused the hair to rise on his scared neighbor's head, who dropped his bucket

of sausage and ran for his life. Jones took the sausage home, and, to complete the joke, brought back the bucket, scratched up as though the "varmint" had eaten up the sausage and left the bucket in the woods.

On another occasion he caught a pony belonging to his father and painted it up. The old gentleman thought he discovered a stray animal on his place, and set the dogs on it to get rid of it. But the pony came back, and it was not till the process of dogging was repeated and the poor brute chased nearly to death that the delusion was discovered.

One of Jones' neighbors had been enterprising enough to erect a lightning rod on his premises. Jones was not to be outdone; so, procuring some paw-paw poles, he fastened them together and set them up by his chimney. He then went to the house of his friend who had the "sure-enough" rod on his house, and told him *he* had put up one on *his* place. Fearing it was not properly adjusted, he urged the neighbor to go over and examine it. He consented, but when they arrived and he saw how he was sold, it is said he came near taking satisfaction out of Jones' *hide*.

A favorite prank of the joker was to palm off on people not well posted some buzzard eggs, and induce them to hatch them out as the eggs of a fowl of very fine breed.

TRAGEDIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Killing of James Harrington. — September 3, 1864, a company for the Confederate service was being recruited in this township. Information of the fact was conveyed to the Federal military post at Fayette, and Captain Rives Leonard, of the 9th Cavalry, M. S. M., was sent out with a detachment to capture or disperse the Confederates. At Columbia he was joined by a detachment of Captain Carey's company of the 3d M. S. M. Making his way into the township, Captain Leonard reached Rockbridge mills. Here some of his men broke into McConathy's distillery and got drunk. From the mills the command marched to the residence of Mrs. Edwards, near Nashville church. On the road from the mills to Mrs. Edwards' Leonard's men overtook Mr. James Harrington, a citizen of the township, and shot and killed him. The Federals claimed that as soon as Mr. Harrington saw them he ran and refused to obey the command to halt; that he was chased some distance and fired at several times, but would not stop, and at last received the fatal bullet. Captain Leonard further represented that he

took Mr. Harrington and some others of his neighbors with whom he was in company to be a portion of the Confederate command he was expecting every minute to encounter, and that their conduct in precipitately retreating confirmed him in his belief. The truth was, Mr. Harrington, although a strong Southern man, was not a Confederate. He was a very exemplary gentleman and a universally respected citizen. Whether killed by accident or design, his death was greatly to be deplored. Leonard's men committed serious outrages on this raid. They caught Mr. Wm. Grooms, who was riding along the road, and, taking him for a bushwhacker, as they said, hung him up to a tree, but he was rescued before he was seriously injured. At Mrs. Edwards' several citizens were attending a public sale. Of these Samuel Olds, Benjamin F. Orear, Bradford Lanhorn, and J. S. B. Douglass were made prisoners and cruelly maltreated, being beaten over the head with muskets and knocked about with great brutality. The prisoners were not carried away.

Afterward Captain Leonard came upon the Confederates and had a short but sharp skirmish with them. Some men were wounded on both sides, but nobody killed. The Confederates, being indifferently armed, and generally without experience, were soon completely routed and driven away in great confusion. After the skirmish the Federals returned to Fayette by way of Columbia.

In 1863 a company of Federal cavalry from Jefferson City raided the lower portion of this township. They were commanded by an officer remembered as Capt. White. This company visited the residence of Wm. T. Nevin, a returned Confederate soldier, near Burlington. Nevin was taken out and shot, his house burned, and many articles of his personal property carried away. His father was made prisoner, as was Mr. John Sappington. Other citizens of the neighborhood were also arrested. The Federals claimed that Nevin was a notorious bushwhacker, and that his house was a rendezvous for bushwhackers, guerillas, thieves, and robbers.

In 1863, near the northeast corner of the township, in Callaway county, but near the Boone line, and near the Columbia line also, John Trigg was shot by some of the Ninth M. S. M. He was in a camp of Confederates that were routed that morning by the militia, who were led by Gen. Guitar. The skirmish is noted elsewhere.

In the year 1864, John C. McCall, a Confederate, was shot by Stephen O'Connor, at a point about four miles south of Ashland.

In the fall of 1864, Ellington Ford, said to have been a peaceful cit-

izen and a reputable man, was shot by a soldier belonging to Capt. Carey's company of Federals.¹ The killing was done by the roadside, and, so far as known, was wholly unprovoked and unextenuated.

Other tragic episodes during the war were the shooting of Tilman Vaughn, a Union man, by the bushwhackers, and the killing of a robber who attempted to rob P. H. Mellon, Esq. The latter shot the miscreant and killed him instantly.

About the 1st of September, 1864, Mr. Franklin Harris was returning home from Providence, when, in a secluded place on the road, he was halted and fired on from the brush, a ball taking effect in his neck and making a dangerous wound.

Skirmish at Stonesport, Cedar Township.—About 10 o'clock on the night of May 22, 1862, information was received at Claysville by Col. Guitar, near which place he was then camped, with a detachment of his regiment, that a party of Confederates were crossing the river near the mouth of Bonne Femme creek. Preparations were at once made to circumvent and capture them. Three squads, one led by Capt. Leonard, one by Lieut. McKinsey, and a third by Col. Guitar in person, accompanied by Lieuts. Ross and Kemper, marched by different routes to the objective point. About daylight the Confederate camp was surprised, and the men fled in every direction, throwing away blankets, guns, and what else might impede their flight. In the skirmish Col. Guitar and his men captured eight men and nine horses. Among the captured was D. B. Cunningham, who was armed with a carbine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first brick building in Cedar township was put up by Perry Spencer in 1839, on the southwest quarter of section 26, township 46, range 13. It is still standing, and is occupied by his son. A fine stone dwelling house was put up by P. H. Mellon, Esq., about half a mile below Claysville, some time between 1855 and 1860. It is a fine structure, and cost several thousand dollars.

Relics.—Mr. Whitfield (s. e. 2-46-12) has in his possession a watch which bears evidence of having been manufactured in the year 1616. Mrs. Tabitha Wren, widow of the pioneer preacher, Berryman Wren, has a primer which she purchased in 1804, and several other interesting relics. Mrs. S. A. Carter (s. e. 14-45-12) has a queensware pepper-box over one hundred years old. It has a hole in the bottom in which

¹ Believed to have been a company of the 3d M. S. M., on a hunt for horses.

to put the pepper, and this hole is stopped with a cork. The top is not removable, but perforations are made therein through which the pepper is sifted as wanted.

When Dr. Robert Martin had just returned from a medical college with his "sheepskin," a waggish farmer sent for him in great haste to come and set "a broken leg." Arriving at the farmer's house, the doctor found that the broken limb belonged to a deer-hound. Not disconcerted, he set to work, reduced the fracture, did a good job, and the animal was soon well again. The farmer laughed right heartily at the young doctor for a time, but a few days thereafter Dr. Martin presented and collected his bill for his services, amounting to \$50. Then the doctor laughed!

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri with a steam whistle attached blew its loudest, most discordant notes at a point opposite the lower part of Cedar township. An old pioneer who heard the fearful noise called out to his wife: "Old woman, hurry up and wash and dress the children — *quick!* That was sartinly old Gabriel, tootin' his horn! Git ready — git ready!"

About ten years ago a small dog, belonging to L. P. Jones, was accidentally shut up in Mt. Pleasant church, where it remained without food or drink for one month, lacking two days. Upon being released, it was fed, and soon after died.

In early days the Cedar township small boys, now old men, bearded and gray, frequently indulged in the sport of rolling rocks from the top of the bluffs down into the river. Sometimes a sharp-pointed rock would strike a tree, and the point would be broken off in the tree. In process of time the fragments would be overgrown, and it is said that there is many a tree along the foot of the bluffs with a stone imbedded in it.

Remarkable Men. — Mr. Loyd Austin, who resides on section 10, township 47, range 13, is doubtless the oldest living person born in Cedar township. Mr. Austin is sixty-three years of age, having been born in 1819. Jonathan Nichols (n. e. 14-46-12) is reported as possessing two peculiarities. He is an old bachelor, and is always to be found at home, although a stout, active old man. Living less than two miles from Ashland, he has not been to that town for twelve years, and he never saw a railroad in his life. Mr. Leopard, of Claysville, exhibits wonderful skill as a wood-carver. He is a native of Boone county, and a shoemaker by trade. Quite a number of canes made and carved by him are to be found throughout the county. Rev. Samuel Ott, who came to Boone county with his father in 1826, has been

married four times, and is the father of seventeen children. His last marriage was in March, 1882. Mr. Ott is sixty-five years of age. As indicated, he is a minister of the gospel, and obeys literally the command to "multiply and replenish."

While the representative of the publishers of this volume was at his work of collecting historical facts for the history of this township, he frequently stopped and consulted a township map which he carried with him. In the neighborhood southeast of Ashland he was observed to have frequent recourse to his map, and was seen poring over it in divers odd places. A report was current that "the man with the map" was none other than Frank James, the noted bandit, figuring and mapping out a predatory campaign! The same representative sought a second interview with S. W. Warren, to re-obtain some information which had been lost, but, owing to certain *pressing business engagements* of Mr. Warren, an interview was wholly impracticable at the time.

Dr. J. T. Rothwell, now of Ashland, claims to have been the first merchant at Burlington. He occupied the store-room now owned and used by J. W. Taggart.

Suicides. — Among those who deemed life a burden too grievous to be borne, and who have disregarded the canon of the Almighty against self-slaughter, may be mentioned Samuel Walkup, who hung himself near Burlington, in the year 1879, and Mrs. Anna Perkins, wife of Michael Perkins, who threw herself into Bonne Femme creek, a year so after Walkup died, and was drowned. It is alleged that slanderous reports, circulated by her neighbors against her character, worked upon Mrs. Perkins' feelings and so affected her mind that she became distracted, and, while in this condition, she took her own life.

COUNTRY CHURCHES — NASHVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The historian stands indebted to John M. Edwards, clerk of the Nashville church, for the facts appearing in this outline.

The local name and denomination is the "United Baptist Church of Nashville," and it is situated in section 26, township 47, range 13. More exact dates of this church have been secured than of most any other. It was organized April 22d, 1834, and the first church building was erected in 1845, and was a log edifice, which answered the congregation for a meeting-house for several years. The charter members of this church were: James Cunningham and Susan, his wife; John H. and Lydia Baker; Willis Baker; Robert and Catherine Bar-

nett; Gilpin and Sarah Tuttle; Stephen and Winna Jackson; James and Margaret Dunn; Catherine A. Dunn (now wife of Israel Winfrey, and the only surviving original member); Jacob and Frances Kuykendall, and Maria, a negro slave of James Cunningham. In 1871, the present house was built, a frame structure, which cost \$1,500. Elder H. Wright preached the first sermon, and the following have served the church as pastors: John Grunhalds, Wm. H. Duvall, S. H. Ford, P. H. Steinberger, John M. Black, George D. Todd, J. M. Robinson, J. T. M. Johnston, J. M. Robinson (again from '63 to '65), W. J. Patrick, J. M. Robinson (again in '67), William Clark, Jas. C. Woody, John M. Willis, Wm. R. Wigginton and John Palmer, the latter being the present pastor in charge. This church has a flourishing membership of about 160 communicants. After the organization, and prior to the erection of a church house, the members and pastors met for worship at private houses, the neighbors being always ready and willing, and always felt honored when "meetin'" was held at their house. From such a nucleus has sprung the now prosperous and successful church of Nashville. [See history of defunct village of Nashville.]

RICHLAND CHAPEL (METHODIST).

The exact date of organization has not been obtained, but it was sometime in the semi-decade of 1845 to 1850, J. H. Griffin, Rebecca Griffin, Alex. Grindstaff and wife, Thomas Britt, Mary Britt, David Coonrod and wife, James Beel and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Vandiver, Mrs. Sarah Vandiver and Sam Coutts were among the original members. The first church-house used by this congregation was a frame building erected in 1855, near Burlington, at a cost of between \$400 and \$500. The present building was built in Burlington (section 2, township 45, range 13), and cost \$1,000. It is a framed house, but ample for the requirements of a house of God, seating and sheltering comfortably all who come there to worship. The present membership numbers about 90. Among the worthy names of God-fearing men, who have preached to this congregation and served Richland Church as pastors, are the following: George Rich, A. P. Linn, Rev. Cope, B. F. Johnson, William Penn, Joseph Dines, John Bell, William Jordan, Thompson Penn, Robert Jordan, Thomas De Moss, William Sartor, D. N. Epperson, J. F. Monroe, L. A. Smith, Robert White, W. T. Ellington, C. W. Collett, S. L. Woody, J. F. Shores and H. D. Graves. Many have been the "protracted meetings" held at this church, and

many "outpourings" of the Divine Spirit have here gladdened the hearts of old veterans in the army of the Lord.

GOSHEN (BAPTIST) CHURCH.

This church represents a body of Old School Baptists, and is situate on section 26, township 46, range 13, in the municipal precinct of Cedar. As nearly as has been ascertained, it was organized in about 1830, with Berry Wren and wife, Isaac Wilcoxon and wife, Perry Spencer and wife, Richard Fulkerson and wife, Samuel Wilcoxon and wife, David Ott, Sr., and wife and ——— Tumblestone and wife as original members. The first church-house was built the same year of its organization, but of what material, or at what cost, has not been ascertained. The present structure was built in 1874-75, and cost about \$1,600. Berry Wren served here as preacher in charge till his death. He was succeeded by ——— Musteen, and he by Frank Jenkins. Martin Doty, Howard Jackson, and G. M. Thompson followed in turn till the present. This church belongs to the Bonne Femme Association, and claims a round membership of 110 communicants. The number of her members is good evidence of the fact that this, too, is a prosperous church, and is doubtless bearing the colors of Emanuel valiantly in this mundane struggle for celestial felicity.

BETHEL CHURCH (MISSIONARY BAPTIST)

Is located on section 1, township 47, range 13, on the road from Columbia to Providence. The organization is now about 27 years old, the date of its organization being May 9th, 1855. The original members were J. T. M. Johnston, Minerva T. Johnston, J. S. Johnston, Pauline Johnston, J. M. Willis, Electa Willis, Eliza K. Johnston, Mary A. Boatright, Wm. Harrington, Elizabeth Harrington, Lycurgus P. Hickam, Cornelia A. Hickam, Thomas Rucker and 14 or 15 others. The present church-house is the one first built and was erected in October, 1857, at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. J. M. Robinson was the minister who dedicated the church to the service of God. The names of pastors, that have served the church, are the following: Rev. H. H. Buckner, in 1856; J. T. M. Johnston, 1857-8-9-60; J. T. Williams, 1862-3; J. M. Robinson, 1864-5; J. T. M. Johnston, 1866-7-8; Nathan Ayers, 1869-70; J. T. M. Johnston, 1871; J. S. Dingle, 1872-3; E. S. Dulin, 1874; W. R. Wigginton, 1875-6; G. L. Black, 1877-8; J. M. McGuire, 1879-80-1-2. The ground on which this church stands was donated for

that purpose by the Rev. J. T. M. Johnston who served the congregation there for so many years. Rev. David Doyle was chosen moderator in the constitution on the day on which it was adopted and established. Meetings are held every third Saturday and Sunday in each month. At this writing the membership is thirty-six, and the church is in good working condition.

NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

A detailed history of this church, containing biographical mention of many of its members and pastors, has already been written by Dr. F. G. Sitton, and published complete in the *Ashland Bugle*. The history alluded to is much fuller and more complete than can be given space in this volume; but from the sketch kindly furnished by Dr. Sitton, the historian condenses, and gives the following facts:

“The Baptist church of Jesus Christ, at New Salem, was organized on the 2d Saturday in November, 1828, at the house of Tyre Martin, by a Presbytery composed of Elders Greenlaugh and David Doyle. The members had a joint letter of dismissal from Little Bonne Femme church for that purpose. The following named persons entered into the organization: Shadrach Wren, Mosias Jones, Isaac Bates, Robert Nichols, Jesse Nichols, Foster Sappington, Joseph Green, Tyre Martin, S. B. Sappington, Joseph Peak, Green B. Sappington, Samuel Wilcoxon, Squire Burnam, Foster Martin, Robert Jones, Isaac Wilcoxon, Perry Spencer, Jane Bates, Elizabeth Wren, Isabel Nichols, Elizabeth Peak, Susan Nichols, Elizabeth Sappington, Rachel Martin, Nancy Sappington, Mary Burnam, Rebecca Sappington, Elizabeth Jones, Malinda Nichols, Milly Wilcoxon, Rebecca Wilcoxon, Jane Griggs, Mary Green, Mourning Martin, Elvira Sappington, and Mary Wilcox.”

Dr. David Doyle was chosen first pastor in December, 1828, and served the church faithfully many years, assisted, after becoming old and infirm, by Eld. M. M. Modiset. In 1852, Rev. B. B. Black was called to the ministerial labors of this congregation and served one year. He had been preceded by a gentleman of the same name, Rev. John M. Black, who served the church in 1849–50. Other pastors who have served this church were W. H. Burnham, S. H. Ford and Noah Flood.

The first church was finished late in 1830, and was erected on land obtained from Peter Bass, northeast quarter of section 3, township 46, range 12, west. The original edifice was a small brick building,

and cost \$335.29, besides labor and materials donated by the brethren. This was enlarged in 1848 to suit the demands for room occasioned by the growth of the congregation in numbers. It was done by taking down the side walls and making it wider. This answered till 1877, when the present building, a large and elegant frame, was finished at a total cost of \$1,860.85, and dedicated by the Rev. Pope Yeaman, D.D. Twenty-two members were granted a joint letter of dismissal in September, 1858, for the purpose of forming the Mount Pleasant church, and in March, 1879, thirty-five were granted the same to form the Ashland church. [See history of those churches]. Prior to the war, New Salem had a number of colored members, who were always unprofitable, and more so after emancipation. In 1866, the church took action on the case under a series of resolutions introduced by George Hubbard, and set them off into a separate congregation called the African church of New Salem.

New Salem church has been called the "mother of preachers," having sent five young preachers into the ministry and ordained three. The aggregate membership is approximately one thousand. The greatest attained at any one time was in 1859, when the church roll showed a membership of 470. Since then there has been a decrease, by death, removal, dismissal and forming new congregations, New Salem being the mother of churches as well as of preachers. With this succinct outline this sketch must be closed, though material is at hand for one much fuller did the nature of this publication permit.

LITTLE BONNE FEMME BAPTIST CHURCH

Is located in the southern part of section 3, township 47, range 12 (Cedar Township), and is one of the oldest churches in the State, having been organized in December, 1820, before Missouri was a State. A detail of the long and useful existence of this church and all the incidents connected with so remarkable an institution can not be given here; but a more condensed sketch will have to suffice. The original members were David Doyle, Anderson Woods, Elizabeth Woods, James Harris, Mourning Harris, Polly Harris, Elizabeth Kennon, John Maupin, Elias Elston, Matthew Haley, John Tuttle, Lazarus Wilcox, Lucy Wilcox, James Wiseman, Thomas S. and Nancy Tuttle. The first house was, of course, a log building, and was built in 1819, before there was a formal organization of the church. The present structure, is a substantial brick house, and was erected in 1843 at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The names of pastors that have

served the body of worshippers at Little Bonne Femme are David Doyle, Anderson Woods, Robert S. Thomas, James Suggett, S. H. Ford, Noah Flood, M. Modiset, T. C. Harris, J. M. Robinson, John T. Williams, J. T. M. Johnston, G. L. Black, J. M. McGuire, N. S. Johnston. The present membership is given at 80 souls, though, of course, that number is subject to constant increase or diminution. The church, so far as can be learned, is in fine working order and represents an harmonious brotherhood, all working with an eye single to the glory of the Master.

MOUNT PLEASANT (UNITED BAPTIST) CHURCH

Was first organized on the first Saturday in June, 1858, by the Rev. P. H. Steamberger, who also became its first pastor. The original members were Mosias Jones, Sr., Mosias Jones, Jr., Joseph Jones, Tyre Jones, Isabelle Slate, Euphamy Sappington, and other members, numbering twenty-three in all. They erected their church, which still serves as a place of meeting, in 1861. It is a frame building and cost about \$800 besides labor and material donated by members. There was never any formal dedication services held, but by mutual consent was devoted, when finished, entirely to the service of the Lord. P. H. Steamberger, James H. Tuttle, J. T. M. Johnston, William Clark, A. H. Wright, G. L. Black, T. B. Nunelly, and J. S. Parmer have served the church as pastors.

BURLINGTON (BAPTIST) CHURCH

Is located in the town of Burlington, and was organized in 1873, with Thomas Tuttle and wife, James Roddy and wife, Mrs. Sallie Porter, Mrs. G. W. Coonce, and Fayette Shull. It is a frame church, and cost between \$700 and \$800. It was dedicated by Rev. J. S. Parmer, Hampton Wright and William Clark having served it as pastors — the first mentioned being the present preacher in charge. The membership was never very large, numbering at this writing not exceeding fifteen. They have services the first Saturday and Sunday of each month.

SOME SCHOOL HOUSES.

Christian School House is situated on the southwest quarter of section 27, township 46, range 12. The site was donated by David Christian. The first house was of logs, and was built by the citizens about 1846. The present building is a frame, and was built three or four years ago, at a cost of \$700.

Clardy School House is located on the northwest quarter of section 12, township 45, range 12. It is a log building, and was erected in 1869, being built by contributions from the citizens in labor and material. An average of six months of school is taught; teacher's wages, \$35 per month; average attendance per diem, 20.

Jones School House was built about twelve years ago by the citizens. School is taught half the year, the average daily attendance being about 30.

TOWN OF ASHLAND.

This beautiful little inland city is located in one of the finest agricultural sections of Boone county, or even the State of Missouri, for that matter. Its immediate situation is on the line between sections 10 and 15, of township 46, range 12, the forest lying on the north, west and south, the Two-Mile Prairie stretching up to the town limits on the east. The country round is beautifully undulating, and no stranger can visit Ashland without being impressed with the fact that it would be a good place to live. The first house in the town was built by Peter Nichols, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Christian. D. M. and A. M. Burnam erected the first store-house in January, 1853, on what is now known as "Farmers' Corner." The Burnams occupied the building on its completion, placing therein a general merchandise stock. In the fall of the same year a business house was built by P. E. and Wm. A. Nichols, on the site where Keen's restaurant now stands. Other houses were soon added, and the place began to take on the appearance of a village. For some years it continued to grow and flourish, the fine farming country adjacent demanding just such a market as Ashland afforded. It was not till May, 1877, however, that the town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The first board of trustees were Eli Penter, J. W. Grannis, W. T. Nichols, John G. Wiseman, A. G. Payne — Wiseman being the chairman. R. C. Bowman had the honor of being the first city marshal. The first sidewalk in the town was built in 1880. A large mill was erected in 1877, with "five run of stone" and a grinding capacity of one hundred barrels per day, the flour being made by patent process. These mills are owned by the Ashland Mill Company, and cost over \$20,000. The Farmers' Bank was incorporated and commenced business August 3d, 1881. The directors were Abner Martin, J. W. Johnston, R. E. Sappington, H. T. Wright, Peter Ellis,

Sr., O. B. Thomas and Eli Penter, the latter being elected president, and Edward L. Dimmitt chosen cashier. The city board at this time presents the following names: Eli Penter, chairman; T. W. Peck, treasurer; W. R. Hopper, marshal; D. L. McBride, B. P. Matthews, T. G. Tuttle, J. T. Rothwell, trustees, and W. J. Warren, city assessor.

At the town election in April, 1882, the citizens voted an appropriation of \$3,000 for improving the streets.

The school building, a two-story frame edifice, was erected in 1859 by a company incorporated as the Ashland High School Association. It was purchased by the district in 1871, and devoted to public school purposes. They employ two teachers, the principal at this writing being Prof. Buckmaster. The town also has a colored school, with an attendance of about fifty pupils. The town now has a population of about five hundred, as it has grown since the census was taken in 1880.

Ashland has two hotels, a livery, feed and sale stable, and several restaurants, thus securing entertainment and comfort for man and beast. The situation of the town generally, and on the gravel road from Columbia to Claysville specially, gives it a commercial prestige enjoyed by few inland towns of its size. Her shops and stores are therefore thrifty, and her citizens of a hardy class, most of her business men having come from the agricultural element originally, and possessed of that sturdiness that usually characterizes such a class. Her professional men, numbering two lawyers and several physicians, are as enterprising and successful as her merchants. The various churches and lodges, of which Ashland has several, are historically outlined in the sketches given hereafter. One of the chief enterprises of this enterprising town is the well-known and far-famed

ASHLAND STOCK SALES,

A term used to signify a periodical convocation of live stock dealers at Ashland, to buy and sell and "trade" horses, mules, cattle, etc. These stock sales had their origin and conception in the fertile brains of W. H. Bass and J. W. Johnston, who may properly be said to father the enterprise. In the fall of 1881, a company, called the "Boone County Stock Sales Company," was formed, with W. H. Bass as superintendent and J. W. Johnston, secretary. The other members of the board of directors were O. B. Thomas, George M. Nichols, George Arnold, Peter Ellis, W. H. Thompson, Alex. Brad-

ford, W. S. Burnett, Thomas L. Bass and W. S. Maupin, with R. S. Martin as treasurer. The first notices of sales were issued for November 5, 1881, and have taken place regularly once a month since that time. The sale lots are located just north of the buildings on the north side of the principal street, and are so systematically arranged as to be a model of convenience in handling stock before and after selling. Mr. W. H. Bass, one of the originators of this scheme, was so kind as to take the historian all through these yards and explain their utility and convenience. Buyers and sellers come from other counties in Central Missouri to attend these sales, and much valuable property of the kind changes hands at every sale. The selling is done principally by auction or outcry, Col. Worley, of Columbia, being the official auctioneer.

ASHLAND BUGLE.

The only paper published in the place is a Democratic weekly, called the *Ashland Bugle*, edited by James L. Wilcox, who has issued it as a weekly since April 13, 1877. It was originally a monthly; founded by Eli Penter and J. W. Johnston, who began its publication chiefly as an advertising medium, in 1875. [See biography of J. L. Wilcox.]

ASHLAND RIOT.

One of the historic reminiscences of the usually peaceable town of Ashland is what is known as the "Ashland riot," which occurred there on election day, November the 4th, 1878. About four o'clock P. M., the streets were filled with negroes, many of whom were noisy and turbulent, from having imbibed too freely of bad liquor that always flows too freely on election days. The deputy marshal ordered them to keep quiet, when one of the "nigs" replied with a most insulting epithet, which naturally raised the anger of the officer, who, of course, seemed inclined to resent. Both negroes and whites became involved in the quarrel from this, and both sides armed themselves (most of them probably already supplied), in anticipation of trouble. The conflict soon became general, and a negro named Harris is said to have fired the first shot, though the confusion was so great and the excitement so intense that it is not certain as to who burnt the first powder. But it is certainly known that, for a short space of time, the air was filled with flying rocks and whistling bullets; and, strange as it may seem, no one killed or indeed very seriously hurt, though several casualties of a minor sort occurred. The *Ashland*

Bugle, in its next issue, makes mention of the following: Jim Harris (colored) was shot in hip, and also received a scalp wound. Alex. Bass (colored), wounded in breast by pistol shot. Lowson Grey (colored, and reported to be one of the leaders of the riot), shot through the hand and in the back. A stray shot grazed the cheek of a daughter of Dr. R. S. Martin, who was standing in her father's yard, listening to the band when the riot began.

SECRET ORDERS — MASONIC LODGE.

Ashland lodge, No. 156, A. F. and A. M., was instituted May 1st, 1858, the dispensation bearing date of May 28th, 1859. F. G. Sitton was the first master, and the other charter members were P. J. Ruffner, E. M. Bass, J. S. Strode, Wm. H. Harris, John Grant, J. S. Winterbower, D. L. Sitton, R. S. Martin, H. M. Strode, Theo. Brooks and J. B. Patten. The present officers are H. T. Wright, W. M.; A. P. Nichols, S. W.; John W. Sterne, J. W.; E. Penter, treasurer; W. P. Boqua, secretary; H. S. Baxter, S. D.; William Crane, J. D. The present membership numbers ninety-three and is increased from time to time by acquisitions of new members, the lodge being in a growing condition. They have a neat frame hall that cost \$800, and the affairs of the order are in good shape.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

The Ashland Lodge of A. O. U. W. No. 192, was instituted by O. J. Miller, the date of charter being June 26, 1880. The charter members were J. W. Johnston, W. R. Hopper, H. T. Wright, John T. Rothwell, W. R. Stone, H. S. Baxter, Jas T. Mays, B. P. Matthews, Joe Bauman, S. H. Whitfield, A. J. Harrington, E. R. Westbrook, W. H. Bass, B. W. Sapp, J. A. Oates, E. M. Bass, W. H. Callaway, H. W. Whipple, W. P. Boqua, M. D. Matthews and Wm. S. Peak. The following gentlemen were the first officers: H. T. Wright, P. M. W.; W. P. Boqua, M. W.; W. T. Lemon, G. F.; S. H. Whitfield, overseer; W. J. Warren, recorder; W. R. Hopper, financier; Joe Bauman, recorder; Eli Nichols, guard; J. A. Kerr, inside watchman; William Blackburn, outside watchman. The number of present membership is 36. They own, as yet, no hall of their own, but use a rented room. Mr. H. T. Wright is delegate to the Grand Lodge.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Ashland Grange, No. 533, P. of H., was instituted by J. R.

Cordell, district deputy, and the date of their dispensation was July 30, 1873, their charter being dated December 23, 1873. A. G. Payne, Miles Forbis, James W. Edwards, R. V. Burnett, Milton Forbis, E. M. Bass, J. G. Jones, A. G. Martin, R. T. Bass, R. E. Sappington, J. C. Wilcox, Mrs. Mary J. Martin, Mrs. Julia M. Bass and ten others were the original and charter members. The first officers were as follows: Master, A. G. Payne; overseer, J. G. Jones; chaplain, W. T. Waters; steward, J. H. Sappington; assistant steward, R. T. Bass; treasurer, James Edwards; secretary, R. E. Sappington; lecturer, E. M. Bass; gate keeper, J. C. Wilcox. The present officers are: Master, J. G. Jones; overseer, S. H. Whitfield; lecturer, R. V. Burnett; steward, J. H. Sappington; assistant steward, Eli Winterbower; chaplain, William Coons; treasurer, T. Christian; secretary, G. D. Sappington; gate keeper, J. H. Nichols; Pomona, Mary B. Sappington; Ceres, Susan E. Bager; lady assistant steward, Celestine Guilloze. The grange at this writing numbers a membership of fifty. They use a rented hall, having never built a room in which to meet.

ASHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

As indicated by its name, this church is situated in the town of Ashland, its immediate location being lot No. 1 of block No. 2 Broadway Street. The date of its organization was April 19, 1879, about forty members being named on its charter roll. The church, which is a neat and commodious frame building, was erected in 1880, at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars. It was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph C. Maple, in November, 1881. The names of the pastors are Jonathan M. McGuire, who served the church a short time after it was constituted, and Rev. E. D. Isbell, D. D., who succeeded Rev. McGuire, and is still the preacher in charge at this writing. The present membership numbers seventy, and the church bids fair to be a power for good in the community.

M. E. CHURCH (SOUTH)

Was organized in 1854, the names of original members being James Roberts, Sr., Thomas H. Roberts, Lawrence Bass, Edwin Bass, Eli M. Bass, W. C. Maupin, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Maupin, George W. Dennis, Lewis Percell, Jacob Morris, Mrs. G. W. Dennis, Mrs. Lewis Percell, Whitley Madden, Mary F. Martin, and William T. Elliott. The first church building was a frame structure erected the same year after the church was organized. The present building was

finished in 1875, and is also a frame, the cost of which was fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated in 1876 by John D. Vincil, D. D. The present pastor is Rev. H. D. Groves. George W. Rich, A. P. Linn, William Penn and Samuel W. Cope were connected with the organization of this church. The historian was not furnished with sufficient statistics from which to make out a complete history of the church, but has done the best he could with the matter at hand.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 20, 1881. The elegant new church house is a frame structure erected in January, 1882, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and was dedicated the same month by Rev. C. H. Hardin, of Mexico, Missouri. Rev. O. A. Carr, the present preacher in charge, is the first and only pastor the church has yet had. The particular aim of Elder Carr and his congregation is the restoration of Apostolic Christianity in faith and practice, with no creed but that "Jesus is the Christ, the son of the living God," and the Bible as the only rule of faith and guide of action. The present membership numbers fifty-two. Nothing is required as a test of fellowship but what the New Testament enjoins as necessary to pardon.

PROVIDENCE.

This village, which is situated on the Missouri, in section 20, of township 47, range 13, now contains several buildings, though, of course, is unincorporated. The first building erected there is the house now occupied by Dr. Riggs, and was built in 1844, by John Parker, who put it up for a residence. The next house was a store, built and occupied by Dr. Riggs, the same year, on the site now occupied by Tuttle & Connelly. It was destroyed by fire, and replaced by the present building. James Wood next erected a stone store, and then came a saloon, on the site of the present one. Other buildings soon followed, and Providence became a village and post-office. G. S. Tuttle served as postmaster many years, and doled out the mail to the good people of Providence. At this time the place boasts of two general merchandise (Tuttle & Conley and R. A. Roddy & Co.), one drug store (R. A. R. & Co.), and one grocery and liquor house (Frank Austeel). Bradford Lanham is the general mechanic and undertaker, and Robert Nivens plies the "art of Vulcan."

NASHVILLE.

One among the first towns projected within the present limits of Boone county was laid out in 1819, just below the present site of Providence on a tract of land owned by Ira P. Nash, an eccentric genius, who lived in that vicinity for many years, from whom it was named "Nashville." In 1820 Nashville contained a tobacco warehouse, kept by James Harris and Abraham J. Williams, a post-office and several other buildings. It at that time promised to be one of the largest shipping points on the Missouri, and grew to be a place of some enterprise, when the treacherous river swept it away.

Old Ira P. Nash was indeed an eccentric genius, as stated. He was quite wealthy, and it is said did many a generous deed. He was pugnacious and would fight on small provocations. At an early day he was tried in the Boone County Circuit Court for fighting a duel. He was convicted and fined \$100. He was among the very first slave owners in Boone County to manumit certain of his slaves. (See also general history, pp. 147, 148).

STONESPORT.

This is another of the defunct villages that once had "great expectations." Its site is a little over a mile above Claysville, on the Missouri river, and it was laid out in 1836, by Asa Stone and William Ramsey, Peter Wright doing the surveying. Mr. Mark Sappington is authority for the statement that Mat West was the first merchant at Stonesport, and was there in 1830. At one time Stonesport stood a good show of being selected as the capital of the great State of Missouri, but the committee chose Jefferson instead.

BIOGRAPHIES.

FRANCIS AUSTEEL.

Joseph Austeel, father of Francis, was a native of Canada, and of French origin. His mother, Mary Grindstaff, was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Boone county, Missouri, at the time of her marriage. The subject of this sketch was born near Burlington, in Cedar township, July 31, 1840. He is the oldest of a family of six

sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are living, all in Boone county. Mr. Austeel was reared in Boone county, with the exception of a few years spent in Saline county, Missouri. In 1866 he went into business at Providence, a small village on the Missouri river, situated in the upper corner of Cedar township, dealing in groceries and liquors, in which business he is still engaged. Part of the time he has conducted a farm in connection with his other business. He was married in Boone county, December 29, 1867, to Miss Fannie E., daughter of David Tooley, native of Illinois, but more recently of Cooper county, Missouri. They have had three sons and two daughters. Two of their sons are dead. In 1864 he enlisted in Captain Webb's company, of Colonel R. C. Bradshaw's regiment, the 44th Missouri Infantry. He took part in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and was at Nashville, Spanish Fort and Mobile. He served until the close of the war. He was corporal of Company E, during this campaign.

WILLIAM BALDRIDGE.

Robert Baldridge, the father of William, was a native of Kentucky, but left that state with his parents when but five years old. They came to St. Charles county in 1795. The father of William was married in 1809 to Miss Margaret Rybalt, a native of Kentucky. Robert Baldridge was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died December 3d, 1865. Mrs. Baldridge died in Boone county, May 16th, 1878. William was the sixth son and eighth child of a family of seven boys and five girls, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. One sister, Mrs. O'Neil, lives in Boone county. William Baldridge was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, February 26th, 1827. He remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old, when he came to Boone county. He farmed for two years, then entered the shop of John Batterton, where he learned the carpenter's trade. After three years' apprenticeship, he commenced work for himself, and continued the business until 1854. In 1855 he bought a farm on Dry Ridge, which he cultivated until 1865. He sold the place in 1868 and removed to the farm where he now lives, seven miles northwest of Ashland. Mr. Baldridge was married, November 30th, 1854, to Miss Louisa J. Dickey, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Boone county. They have five sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one son, are living. In the winter of 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Confederate service, but did not go South until the summer

of 1863. He was a member of Capt. Twist's company, Dorsey's battalion and Hindman's division. On the retreat from the Prairie Grove battle, Mr. Baldrige was captured by the enemy and taken to Springfield and from there to Gratiot street prison, St. Louis. He was afterwards sent to City Point, Virginia, for exchange, which was effected June 7th, 1863. Mr. Baldrige at once reported to his battalion at Arkadelphia. He was detailed to remain at this post with the sick. Having been transferred to Young's battalion, he was sent by Gen. Shelby to Boone county, for the purpose of recruiting a company. He afterwards joined Mitchell's brigade, becoming a member of Searcy's battalion of sharpshooters. He remained with this command until the close of the war. He is a member of the Nashville Baptist church, also of the Nashville grange.

JOHN GASPER BARGER.

Henry Brown Barger, the father of John, was born near Sparta, West Tennessee, June 12, 1803, and came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1819. He was married, February 26, 1826, to Phœbe Wilfley. He died January, 1872. The subject of this sketch was born October 2, 1828. Moved from Callaway county, Missouri, to Atchison county in 1858, where he lived for seven years, moving next to Moniteau county where he staid for two years, then to Boone where he has lived ever since. He was raised on the farm, but learned the carpenter's trade. Farming is now his chief occupation. Was married, December 25, 1855, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Philip and Sarah Barger. One child was born of this marriage, Sarah Jane, now dead. Was married the second time, March 28, 1858, to Miss P. A. Roads, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Roads. She died April 23, 1864. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are now living, Harriet Ann, and John William. Mr. Barger was married the third time, March 11, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of Jesse and Jane (Wilfley) Nichols. They have no children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Barger are both members of the Baptist church at Mt. Pleasant. They are also members of the grange, of which he was master for two years. Mr. Barger is a member of the Masonic lodge at Ashland. He makes a specialty of growing all kinds of fruits. He was first to introduce the English gooseberry, and has paid as high as three dollars for a single pear tree. He has about two hundred apple trees, and four hundred peach trees, and small fruits almost without number. His farm is situated in the northeast quarter sec-

tion 33, township 46, range 12. He possesses a relic of the last century, a die and bolt for cutting wooden screws, which his father brought from Tennessee in 1819.

ELIAS BARNES.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Benjamin Barnes, a native of Kentucky, and, with one exception, the only citizen of Boone, now living, who came to this county in 1817. He is now eighty-five years old. The mother of Elias Barnes was Lucretia Simms, who came to Missouri when a child. Elias was born June 15, 1839. He was the seventh son and tenth child of his father's family. He was raised on the farm entered by his father soon after his arrival in Boone county, and was educated at the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained with his father until 1864 when he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Captain Strode's company, of Searcy's regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. He was in Price's raid and took part in all the battles fought on the retreat from Independence to Cane Hill. After the close of the war he was a member of the home guard at Columbia for several months. In the fall of 1865 he went to work on the farm owned by Mrs. K. Fortney. July 29, 1867, he was married to Miss Lou, daughter of Mrs. K. Fortney, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. In the winter of 1870 he came to the farm where he now lives, in sections 6 and 7, township 47, range 12. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer. They have one daughter, Cannabel.

LAWRENCE BASS.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of George P. and Susan (Wiseman) Bass. He was born on the old Wiseman place, January 22, 1830. He is one of a family of eleven children — nine sons and two daughters — of whom five sons and two daughters are now living. When a small boy his parents removed from the old home, in the vicinity of Ashland, to a farm in Howard county, where Lawrence lived and labored until seventeen years of age. The next three years were spent in learning the saddlery business, but not liking the trade, he has never followed it. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Bass started for California by the overland route, reaching his destination in the month of July following. He remained in California and Nevada until 1875, making several business trips East, at one time bringing with him from Colorado a herd of 2,000 cattle. While in the West

he was actively engaged in freighting, mining, and trading in stock. In the spring of 1876 he moved to the A. E. Ellis farm, where he now resides. He is a member of the firm of Bass, Johnston, Brooks & Harris, Ashland. The firm is known as the Trade Centre. They have a branch store at Guthrie, in Callaway county. Mr. Bass is also a member of the Ashland Mill Company; also a stockholder in the Ashland Bank, and one of the directors. He was one of the originators of the Boone county stock sales. He has been an extensive sheep-raiser, having large flocks in Texas. His experience in business is of wider range perhaps than that of any other capitalist or trader in his locality. Mr. Bass was married November 17, 1870, to Miss Sallie Ellis, only daughter of A. E. Ellis, of Boone county. They have had three children — two sons and one daughter — of whom only one, the youngest son, is living. Mr. Bass has had many adventures during his extensive travels, the most thrilling of which perhaps was a shipwreck off the coast of British Columbia in 1858. The vessel was a total wreck. Mr. Bass and several others escaped in an open boat. He is an affable gentleman, kind and courteous in his manners, and is justly honored and esteemed by all who know him.

ELIJAH BOOTHE.

Elijah Boothe is the son of Elijah and Sarah (Woods) Boothe, and was born about 1839, near Lexington, Kentucky. His parents came to Missouri and settled near Harrisburg, Boone county, Missouri, when Elijah was about one year old. His mother died in 1847, and his father in 1849. When Elijah was twelve or thirteen years of age he started with two mules, one to ride and one for a pack animal, for California, and with the exception of a few days made the trip *alone*. He had two brothers there and went out in search of them. He worked in the mines and freighted goods from Los Angeles to Texas. He was poisoned while working in the mines by striking a spring containing corrosive sublimate. His hair came out three times, and the last time it grew it was perfectly white. He appears to be at least sixty years of age, but is young yet and vigorous. When out in the "diggings" he says he only saw a white man once a year, during his long stay in the West. He took passage on a vessel for some island belonging to some English colonists, and prospected for about six months. Then he went to Australia and was there for about four months, being gone, in all, a little over a year. He states that when he first reached Sacramento he was so small that he could not procure

work, and almost starved to death. At last, after a four years' search, he found his brothers. He came home about five years ago, and stopped a short time near Rocheport. His oldest brother, David H. Boothe, was a farmer in the Western part of Boone county, and died recently. One brother, William, is living in Columbia. Elijah came back to Missouri over the old overland stage route with five horses. He has had a world of ups and downs in life, and his descriptions of places and things he has seen is truly wonderful. He has a chair factory and blacksmith shop on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 45 and range —, established in 1879. He makes good, substantial chairs, which he sells to all the neighboring towns. He is an Odd Fellow, but is not at present connected with any lodge. He was a charter member of five lodges in California.

D. A. BRADFORD.

Daniel Alexander Bradford is the son of Austin Bradford, a native of Virginia, who came to Boone county in 1836, and to the farm upon which Alexander now lives in 1837. His mother was Lavinia Hume, also a native of Virginia. The elder Bradford was married in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm upon which he now resides, April 21st, 1842. He is the third son and seventh child of a family of three boys and five girls, all of whom are living. With the exception of a few years he has spent his life on the old home place. He was educated at Bonne Femme Academy and at the State University. He is a farmer, and is largely interested in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle. He was married in Boone county, November 24th, 1863, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Rollin Lyman. They have had two sons and four daughters, all living except one daughter. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Columbia lodge of I. O. O. F.

MAJOR WM. W. BRYAN.

The venerable subject of this sketch is a native of Bryan's Station, Kentucky, and was brought by his widowed mother from that State to Missouri in the fall of 1827, and has lived in Boone county most of his life. In early times he attended school at the now defunct, but then famous "Bonne Femme" Academy. In 1832 he was sent by Capt. Hickman on a business trip to Northwest Missouri, on which he was gone six months. When not engaged in handling stock, Major Bryan worked on the farm, and in his time has done much of that kind of invigorating labor. His title was acquired during the Mormon



MAJ. WILLIAM W. BRYAN.

war, he being a Major in Col. Gilmore's regiment in the campaign against the "Latter-day Saints." In 1848 Major Bryan was clerk in Lamme & Bryan's store at Nashville. He also did business for John H. Bryan & Co.'s paper-mill, distillery and pork packing establishments throughout the Southern States. He became captain of the steamer "Warsaw" in '41, and in '47 was principal clerk in D. S. Lamme's commission house, on Water street, St. Louis. He became agent for the United States bank in 1849, attending to the affairs of that concern in three States, being constantly immersed in a sea of business for twenty years, during which he obtained one judgment for the bank of \$369,000. The manuscript of the concern was sold to the paper-mill when its affairs were wound up, and weighed eighty-four tons. He has spent five winters on his land in Dallas, Texas. At this writing he resides on the Peter Bass mill tract, in Cedar township. He is quite robust in health, and even yet can do any kind of hard labor. During the civil war, he was a Washington Union man, but never a Lincoln man. Major Bryan was never married. He has never asked an office of the people, never engaged in a lawsuit of his own, and all through his useful and eventful life never asked anything but even-handed justice from any man, nor would he ever have less. He has done a great deal of business for others, and his record is one of which he is not ashamed, but on the contrary, is as justly proud as are his many friends.

E. C. BURNETT.

Edward Camplin Burnett was born in Boone county, October 13th, 1838. He is the son of Dabney and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Burnett, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Burnett was the daughter of Capt. Ramsey, an associate of Daniel Boone's in the early settling of Kentucky. The parents of Edward Burnett first settled in St. Charles county. In 1825 they came to Boone and settled on a farm one and one-half miles north of Ashland, where the elder Burnett died in 1845. On this farm the subject of this sketch was born. He was the fourth son and ninth child of a family of seven boys and four girls. Was educated at the district schools of his own neighborhood. In the spring of 1859 went to Colorado, and the year following to New Mexico, remaining three months in Santa Fe. He remained in the West until the fall of 1868, visiting Montana, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Oregon. Returned to the old farm, where he has since lived, except during the year 1871, which was spent on another farm. He is an official member of the New Sa-

lem Baptist church, also of the Ashland Lodge of A. F. & A. M. He was married October 13th, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Rice, a native of Boone county, the daughter of David Rice, who emigrated from Kentucky to this county in 1819. They have had four children, one son and three daughters, of whom only the three daughters are living.

R. V. BURNETT.

Robert V. Burnett is the son of Joseph Burnett, a native of Virginia. He removed to Kentucky and from thence to Ohio, finally coming to Missouri in 1820. He settled first in Howard county, but soon removed to the place known as Burnett's ford, on Cedar creek, where he remained until his death in 1853. His wife was Mary Ann Leopard, a native of Kentucky and pioneer settler of Missouri. He built one of the first mills ever erected in Boone county. Robert V. was born December 6, 1837. He was the second son and second child of a family of four boys and one girl, of whom only Robert and one brother are now living. He remained on the farm until the spring of 1854, when he commenced working at his trade, that of stone mason. He entered the Confederate service August 14, 1861, under Captain John M. Robinson. In December, 1861, he was transferred to a company of 1st Missouri Infantry under Colonel Burbridge. Was re-organized and put under Colonel Cockerill as the 2nd regiment after battle of Shiloh. Mr. Burnett belonged to this command until he left the service, January 2, 1865. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Baker's Creek, Champion Hills, Big Black River and Vicksburg. During the siege he threw a thirty-two pound shell among a party of Federal soldiers who were undermining the Confederate works, being the first man to throw by hand a shell with lighted fuse attached. After the surrender and while on the way to the place where they were to be paroled, he left the line to get something to eat and was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner of war. Was kept two weeks at St. Louis and from there sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where he remained until near the close of the war when he was released and allowed to return home. In the fall of 1873 he bought and moved to the farm upon which he now lives, one-half mile north of Ashland. He was married in Boone county, April 25, 1865, to Miss Martha Martin, daughter of John P. Martin. Has had four sons and two daughters, of whom the three oldest, two sons and one daughter, died within the space of fifteen days of diphtheria. Mr. Burnett is a

member of the Baptist church, and of the grange. He was delegate to the State grange in 1881-2.

J. W. CONLEY.

James William Conley was born in Cedar township, Boone county, Missouri, March 18, 1848. He is the son of Benjamin Conley, a pioneer settler and one of the largest land holders in the county. His mother was a native of Kentucky. He is the youngest of a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom three of each sex are living, all in Boone county. He lived on the farm upon which he was born until the fall of 1875, when he removed to the place upon which he now resides. His farm consists of 800 acres of excellent land finely improved. It is situated three and one-half miles northeast of Ashland and fifteen miles southeast of Columbia. He is largely engaged in stock raising and has some very fine thoroughbred cattle. He was married in St. Louis, April 29, 1878, to Miss Abbie S. Terry, daughter of Thomas J. Terry, of the firm of Terry, Hodson & Co. Has had one son and one daughter. The son, alone, is living.

WILLIAM HENRY CURTRIGHT.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Curtright, the former of whom was born, lived and died in Kentucky, while the mother was a native of Maryland, though reared in Kentucky. William was born on his father's farm in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 2d, 1825. He was the third son and fifth child of a family of five boys and three girls, and was reared and educated in his native State. He came to this State and county in 1852, and located on the farm where Bonne Femme church now stands, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Curtright has been an extensive stock trader, and his operations in this particular have been in different parts of the land. He is still an importer and breeder of fine cattle. On October 2, 1857, he was married to Miss Catherine Jenkins, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Theodore Jenkins, of Boone county. They have had two sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died in childhood. Mr. Curtright owns a very fine stock farm of 382 acres, six miles from Columbia, on the gravel road to Ashland. The first owner of this place was Col. McClelland, who settled it and sold to Mr. Theodore Jenkins, from whom Mr. Curtright got the ownership.

EDWARD L. DIMMITT.

Mr. Dimmitt was born at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, June 3d, 1849. His father, St. Clair Dimmitt, was a gentleman of French descent, and a native of Virginia, and his wife, Edward's mother, was born in Ohio. Edward L. received the elementary part of his education in the public schools of Liberty, and completed his course at Watson's Seminary in Ashley, Pike county, leaving school for business life in 1867. He then engaged in the drug business in the employment of his brothers in St. Louis, remaining with them until 1873. During the first and second years of that time he attended lectures at a school of pharmacy. In 1873, he came to Columbia, in this county, and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of B. & E. L. Dimmitt. In June, 1874, he became a senior partner of the firm of Samuel & Strawn. From January, 1879, until July, 1881, he was book-keeper in the Exchange National Bank. At the latter date he accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Ashland, to which place he removed in September of the same year, and of which he has since been a resident.

September 10, 1872, Mr. Dimmitt was married to Miss Betty R. Samuel, daughter of John M. Samuel, a well-known citizen of this county. Five children have been born to them, four of whom, two boys and two girls, are now living.

Mr. D. has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1865. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the National Temperance Relief Union, and of the Good Templars. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the latter order at Hannibal, in 1870, and at the session at Columbia, in 1880. He has held all of the offices in the subordinate lodge. In 1875 and 1876 he published *The Golden Age*, a temperance paper, at Columbia. Theodore Tilton claimed that the name of this journal was an infringement on that of his own of the same name published in New York. Mr. Dimmitt investigated the matter and, finding that Tilton had no copyright, procured one himself, and then called on the distinguished sentimentalist to discontinue the publication of *his* New York *Golden Age*.

DR. DAVID DOYLE.

The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneer preachers of the West, uniting within himself the qualifications of a minister and a physician. His opportunities for doing good were varied and exten-

sive, and he discharged his whole duty to his fellow-man in the most cheerful and acceptable manner, leaving behind a memory of good works that will ever survive him. He came to Cedar township in 1818, being among the first settlers of that portion of Boone county. He was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, and it is said that he commenced preaching before he was nineteen years old. He also commenced the practice of medicine at an early age. In the month of December, 1819, he with fifteen others met at the house of Anderson Woods for the purpose of founding a church, and were there and then constituted into what has since been known as the Little Bonne Femme Baptist church. He was pastor of New Salem Baptist church for twenty-nine years, having been chosen December 2d, 1828. He died of typhoid fever, July 29th, 1859. The congregation at New Salem erected a handsome monument over his grave as testimony of their great love for him as a man and their high appreciation of his services as a minister.

PETER ELLIS, DECEASED.

The subject of this sketch was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, April 1, 1778. He went with his father's family to Greenbrier county, and thence to Hawkins county, Tennessee. In 1800 he went to the Scioto Salt Works, and from there to St. Louis, which was then under Spanish rule. He was married on a sand bar near St. Charles, to Miss Eleanor Patterson, a Catholic priest officiating. Mr. Ellis moved to Boone county in 1818, where he lived until his death, January 27, 1849. They had ten children — six sons and four daughters — several of whose biographies appear in this volume.

JOHN ELLIS.

John Ellis is the oldest son and second child of Peter and Eleanor (Patterson) Ellis. He was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, December 10, 1805, and came with his parents to Boone county in 1818. He was educated at the Bonne Femme Academy, completing his studies in 1828; was married March 17, 1831, to Catharine Doyle, oldest daughter of Dr. David Doyle. He then moved to a farm adjoining his father's, where he lived until 1834. In the fall of that year he bought and moved to the farm he now occupies, consisting of 400 acres on the Two-Mile Prairie, five miles northeast of Ashland and twelve miles southeast of Columbia. He had two sons and three daughters, of whom but one is now living — Mrs. Field, of Denver,

Colorado. In 1860 his son, William P., then in his twenty-seventh year, was burned to death in his store at Providence. He was a graduate of the University, and a young man of bright promise, and his horrible death was universally lamented. In 1837-8 Mr. Ellis commanded a company under Col. Richard Gentry, in the Florida war. The next year he was commissioned a colonel, and had command of a regiment under marching orders from Governor Boggs. This was during the Mormon insurrection. He was preparing to start with his regiment to the Mexican war, but was prevented by the illness of his wife, who died August 25, 1846. He was one of the first curators of the University. Of his colleagues, all are dead but one. He served as public administrator for ten years; was justice of the peace from 1844 to 1878. He now holds a commission as notary public. Few men in Boone county have been more active in public affairs, or disposed of more business, and none perhaps have come nearer rendering general satisfaction.

PETER ELLIS.

Peter Ellis is the youngest of ten children, born to Peter and Eleanor Ellis, pioneer settlers, and was born in Boone county, August 19th, 1826, where he was raised and educated. Was married October 12th, 1848, to Miss Sallie Mosely, daughter of William Moseley, who settled in Boone county in 1827. Two sons were born of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy the other when nearly grown. The first wife having died in 1852, Mr. Ellis was married in 1861 to Miss Amanda Moseley, sister of the first wife. By this marriage they have had four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living. Mr. Ellis has been actively engaged in the mule trade since 1854, and has not failed taking a drove South every year except during the war. He has been a member of New Salem Baptist church since 1842.

E. P. ELLIS.

Elisha Patterson Ellis, one of the most substantial farmers of Boone county, and a man of superior intelligence and energy, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, September 11th, 1817. His parents were Peter and Eleanor (Patterson) Ellis. They left St. Louis county the year after Elisha was born, and settled on the farm now known as the William Bass place, two and one-half miles north of Ashland, Boone county, Missouri. The elder Ellis was successful in life, being able, at his death, to give each of his ten children a farm of 160 acres of excellent

land. Elisha Ellis was reared on the home place, remaining with his parents until he was twenty-five years old. He availed himself of every opportunity to procure an education, and when he went forth in the world to work out his own destiny he was well prepared for the duties of life. In 1841 he came in possession of the farm upon which he now lives. Except the dwelling, which he afterwards enlarged, the land was unimproved. He moved to this place in the spring of 1843, having the year previous married Mary Jane Sheley, sister of Judge Sheley, of Independence, Missouri. Mr. Ellis has lived on this farm since settling it, except two years, from the spring of 1873 to 1875, spent in the commission business with the firm of Godlove & Ellis, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Ellis was married to Mrs. Mary Jacobs, of Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, formerly a native of Clark county, Kentucky. Mr. Ellis was for many years general of militia. Has been a member of New Salem Baptist church for forty years. Since 1840, Gen. Ellis has been steadily engaged in the mule trade, buying work mules and taking them South. His farm consists of 320 acres, situated four miles northeast of Ashland and fifteen miles southeast of Columbia, in one of the richest and most beautiful sections of this country.

J. M. ELLIS.

James McAllister Ellis is the fifth son and eighth child of Peter and Eleanor Ellis. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 27th, 1821, and was educated at the common schools of the county. Grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen commenced trading in mules. Took his first lot of 160 to Mississippi, in 1854, and has been South annually, with the exception of a few years when trade was dull, and during the war, when there was no trade at all. Mr. Ellis has a fine farm of 760 acres nine miles northeast of Ashland and ten miles southeast of Columbia. He was married in Callaway county, December 9th, 1852, to Martha J. Glasgow, daughter of Nathan Glasgow, of Millersburg. By this marriage they had two sons and two daughters, of whom but one daughter is now living. Mr. Ellis is a member of the New Salem Baptist church, also of the Ashland lodge of A. F. & A. M.

A. E. ELLIS.

Abraham Ellis is the son of Peter Ellis, a native of Virginia, and Eleanor Patterson, a native of North Carolina. The Pattersons and Ellises emigrated to Missouri about the same time and settled in St.

Louis county, where Peter Ellis and Eleanor Patterson were married. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm, December 5th, 1807. He was the second son and second child of a family of six sons and four daughters. In the fall of 1818 he moved with his parents to Boone county, pitching their tent, on the night of October 1st, just two miles south of where Mr. Ellis now lives. Commenced business for himself in 1829, but remained with his father several years, conducting business in partnership at home and on a stock ranch in Arkansas. In 1840 commenced farming on the east side of Two-mile Prairie, where he lived until the year 1858, when he moved to the place where he now lives. For twenty-eight years he has been engaged in the mule trade, buying in Missouri and selling in the South, principally at Bastrop, Louisiana. Mr. Ellis' farm is situated nine miles south of Columbia. He has 700 acres in a high state of cultivation. He was married, April 21st, 1836, to Miss Rutha H. Young, daughter of Edward Young, of Cedar township. They have one child, a daughter, who married Lawrence Bass, of this county. He is a member of the New Salem Baptist Church.

WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT.

Smith Elliott, the father of William, came from Garrett county, Kentucky, in 1825, and settled near Rocheport, in this county. He afterwards removed to the Perche bottom, seven miles east of Rocheport, where he died, in 1846. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, March 4th, 1832. His mother's name was Margaret Hutcheson, also a native of Garrett county, Kentucky. Young Elliott was in early life strongly impressed with a desire to travel, and when gold was discovered in California he was among the first to cross the plains, being ninety-six days on the road. Spent two years in California; then went to Panama, and from there to Cuba; thence to New York. He then returned home. Having satisfied his curiosity for travelling he was now content to remain at home during the rest of his life. He was first married December 28th, 1853, to Miss Amanda, daughter of John G. and Delina Cochran, who lived near Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri. One child, now dead, was born of this marriage, and named Louvena. Was married the second time, April 6th, 1869, to Mahala, daughter of William and Winnifred Christian. No children were born of this marriage. After the close of the war Mr. Elliott spent one year at Hamrick's Station, Putnam county, Indiana. During his stay at that place was made postmaster, by Presi-

dent Johnson. He is a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Elliott is a Baptist.

DAVID MARTIN EMMITT.

The father of David M. Emmitt was born in Pennsylvania, but has spent the most of his life in Ohio, where he now lives. His mother, Louisa Martin, was a native of Ohio. David M. was born in Waverly, Ohio, November 10th, 1843. He was the fifth of a family of six sons, four of whom are now living. Except David M., they are all citizens of Ohio. The elder Emmitt is a banker, miller and distiller. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ohio and educated at Delaware College, graduating in 1863. After leaving college he commenced business, buying grain for his father, at Circleville, Ohio. In the fall of 1866 he went to Europe with his parents and a younger brother. He remained there one year, pursuing his studies at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1867, he returned to the United States, and went into the milling and distilling business with his brother, at Chillicothe, Ohio, under the firm name of Emmitt Brothers, continuing in this business for five years, when he sold out and came to Boone county, Missouri. In 1872 he bought the Rockbridge mill property, consisting of mill, distillery, store and 800 acres of land. He was commissioned a postmaster in 1875, which position he held until 1881, when he resigned. Mr. Emmitt was married at Circleville, Ohio, May 8th, 1867, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Rev. John Wagenhals, who is still living, at Lancaster, Ohio, and is probably the oldest German Lutheran minister in the State. They have had four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. The eldest son died unnamed. William Henry died in infancy. The living are Edwin, Flora, John and Katie. In 1863 Mr. Emmitt joined the parties in pursuit of John Morgan, in his famous raid through Ohio, and took an active part in the several skirmishes that took place during that exciting campaign. He is now permanently located in Boone county, and thoroughly identified with its interests.

CAPT. W. FEELY

Is a son of John and Jane (Wilson) Feely, and was born January 2, 1827, in the State of Ohio. He left his native State when about eight years old, living in Indiana two years, when he came to Missouri. He lived in St. Louis two years, and then went to his father's, in Cole county, Missouri, and from there the family moved to Cass county. He was selling goods in Harrisonville when the war

broke out. Casting his lot with the Confederacy, he enlisted in the State Guards in 1861, and afterwards in Price's army, Sixteenth Regiment, Company K (of which he was captain), Trans-Mississippi Department. He served four years in the army, and only when Lee surrendered, and the cause so dear to his heart was hopeless, he laid down his arms and accepted the situation, as all good soldiers do. At the battle of Lone Jack he received a gunshot wound in the arm, which literally tore away the muscles. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, and Helena. He was married December 27, 1866, to Miss A. J. Watkins, of Cole county, and has been blessed with four children, all of whom are now living — Laura, John Alexander, D. Postlewait and Beulah. He is now selling general merchandise in Wilton, Boone county, Missouri, and is also postmaster. He has been engaged in the mercantile business about thirty-two years, fifteen of them at his present home. In connection with his store he has a steamboat landing, and does a general commission business for the farmers in the country. He also ships about twenty-five thousand railroad ties every year, making that business a specialty.

DR. WILLIAM WINSTON FINDLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, December 15, 1829. He is the son of John B. and Margaret (Winston) Findley. The elder Findley was born in Orange county, Virginia. Mrs. Findley was a native of Halifax county, Virginia. They removed to Alabama in 1844, settling in DeKalb county, removing from there to Madison county. The subject of this sketch first learned the printer's trade, afterwards the duties of a druggist, and for several years clerked in a drug store. He then read medicine under Dr. Carter, at Lebanon, Alabama, for four years, at the same time occupying a position in a drug store; attended first course of lectures in 1854-55 at Nashville Medical Institute, and a second course at Marion (Alabama) Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. After that he was in the drug business up to the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted under Capt. Thomasson, in Company E, Fourth Alabama; was afterwards transferred to Capt. Higgins' company, Twelfth Alabama; was at Seven Pines, both battles of Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. He then went to Richmond and took charge of one of the hospitals of that city. He bore away with him numerous testimonials both in reference to his skill and of gratitude from those he had faithfully served. Rejoining the army as a soldier,

he was captured by the enemy and taken to Rock Island. While a prisoner at that place he was appointed medical steward in the hospital, and was of much service to his fellow-prisoners. When released he came directly to Boone county, Missouri, where he has lived ever since. He first stopped in Perche township, in what is known as Blackfoot, where he taught school for several years. He has been practicing medicine for about ten years. He was both a soldier and a physician during his service in the army; was severely wounded at Manassas, and was sent to Richmond, where he remained in the hospital for three months. He was never married.

MICHAEL FISHER.

Mr. Fisher is the son of George and Mary Ann (Harness) Fisher, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The mother lived to the advanced age of ninety-two, dying in 1881, having spent her entire life within less than a mile of where she was born. On the paternal side, Mr. Fisher is of Irish descent, and on the maternal side, of Dutch origin. Jacob Fisher, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Virginia in 1835. Michael was born on his father's farm in Virginia, on the 17th day of August, 1811, and was the second son and child of a family of eight sons and three daughters. He was reared and educated in his native State, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1837 he came to Boone county, Missouri, and settled on the Missouri river, near Nashville (now defunct). He moved to the farm where he now resides in 1846, his place being now a large, finely-improved farm, six miles southeast of Columbia, on which he built his present dwelling-house in 1855. Mr. Fisher was married in Virginia, August 19, 1834, to Miss Rebecca Cunningham, who died November 18, 1839. His present wife was Phœbe Ann, daughter of W. L. Woolfolk, of Boone county, to whom he was married January 4, 1853. Mr. Fisher takes great interest in educational affairs, and has served as school director for thirty-four years, being a member of the district board at this writing. He has been a member of the Bonne Femme Baptist Church for thirty-eight years, and has always labored zealously for the cause of advancement, morality, and religion. Besides the homestead farm, Mr. Fisher is owner of other lands in the fine old county of Boone.

E. W. FORBIS.

Edmund Walter Forbis is the son of George Forbis, a native of Kentucky. His mother, Mary Perrigan, was also a native of that

State. The subject of this sketch was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 16, 1811. He was the youngest of a family of twelve sons and three daughters, of whom four sons are now living, all in Boone. Mr. Forbis spent most of his youth in Oldham county, about thirty miles from Louisville. He came to Boone county in 1837 and settled on the farm where he now lives, two and one-fourth miles northwest of Ashland. The farm had been entered before, but Mr. Forbis improved it. He built the house he now occupies in 1838. He was married May 28, 1845, to Miss Ann Eliza Blanton, of Boone county, daughter of Burdette Blanton. She died, September 7, 1865, leaving two sons and four daughters. Mr. Forbis was again married, September 3, 1868, to Mrs. Eliza Self, who died February 9, 1879. He has two sons and two daughters living in this county. Mr. Forbis is an official member of the New Liberty Baptist church.

A. R. GIBBS.

Alexander Robert Gibbs was born in Bedford county, Virginia, June 4, 1815. He was the fifth son and seventh child of a family of nine sons and six daughters. In his tenth year he removed with his parents to Kentucky where he grew to manhood. Was brought up on the farm and in early life commenced trading in stock, buying in Kentucky and driving to Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama. Was married in Lee county, Virginia, March 9, 1847, to Mary J. Gibson, daughter of Zachariah Gibson. By this marriage they had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except the oldest son, who was drowned in early boyhood. Mr. Gibbs came to Missouri in 1851 and settled on the farm where he now resides, six miles northeast of Ashland, and fifteen miles southeast of Columbia. There are 260 acres in this tract. He owns a large body of land on the Missouri river. Mr. Gibbs deals largely in thorough-bred stock, principally cattle.

NATHAN G. HAGANS

Is the son of Levi and Charlotte (Graham) Hagans and was born in Kentucky. His father moved to Missouri in 1842 and settled in Lafayette county where he lived a year, when he moved to Boone county, where he died in 1854. Nathan, the subject of our sketch went to California in 185- and was gone about thirteen months. He lived in California seven months, having made the trip in a wagon drawn by oxen. He came back by sea *via* New Orleans. He has

been married twice. The first time to Miss Rebecca Wilcoxon by whom he had six children, four of whom are alive. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Wilcoxon, and the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Peak. Mr. Hagans is of Irish origin upon his father's side and inherits their good qualities of head and heart. He keeps the landing upon the river known as Hagans' landing and handles and ships about 12,000 ties per year. He is one of the very best citizens in a county noted for her number of men of sterling worth.

THOMAS G. HAGANS

Is the son of Levi and Charlotte (Graham) Hagans ; was born August 27, 1846. His father came to this county from Allen county, Kentucky, in 1843, and settled in Boone county, near Burlington. His father died in 1854, after farming in this county for eleven years. Thomas is a bachelor living alone on his farm. He devotes his time to farming and gardening, making the cultivation of watermelons a specialty. He lived four years in Buchanan county, four in Callaway and one year in Miller county, thence back to his present home where he has since lived. He is one of the yeomen of the country, such men as are relied upon by all governments to make them strong at home and respected abroad.

JAMES S. HICKAM.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John and Lucinda (Collier) Hickam and was born in Boone county, September 18, 1835. His father was a native of Virginia and emigrated to Cole county, Missouri. In 1834 he came to Boone where James was born. At the age of nine, his father moved to Henry county, and then to Barry county. From Barry he moved back to Henry and from thence he moved to Cass county. From Cass he moved to Bates county and finally back to Cole county again where he died in 1856. At his father's death James went to Maries county, where the three counties of Maries, Osage and Miller corner upon each other. He lived there 12 or 13 years engaged in farming. From there he moved to Cooper county and lived there about four years, when he moved back to Boone, the county of his birth. He has been engaged in farming all his life until the spring of 1882, when he rented out his farm and engaged in the grocery business. He married, March 13, 1856, Miss Elizabeth Barnhart, daughter of Hoover and Elizabeth Barnhart. Seven children are living, viz., Salina Frances, Minerva C., John W., Radford,

Eliza Evelyn, Eleanor and Conley. Mr. Hickam was a Confederate soldier under General Parsons, 9th Missouri, company C. He was captured at Rolla and taken to St. Louis and incarcerated in McDowell's college. He was afterward sent to Alton until the war was nearly over, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg.

THADDEUS HICKMAN.

The subject of this sketch is the son of William Hickman, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. His mother was Mary Tureman, a native of Mason county, Kentucky. Thaddeus Hickman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 14th, 1828, and was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. He was one of two sons of a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living. After becoming of age he managed an estate belonging to his father and brother. Afterwards he commenced farming on his own responsibility in Pettis county, Missouri. The war having commenced, he left his farm and returned to Boone county, but did not actively engage in business until the close of the war. In 1867 he opened a store at Burlington, where he remained until the spring of 1875, when he moved to the old Tyre Martin farm, south of New Salem Church, where he now resides. He now turned his attention largely to breeding thoroughbred cattle. His stock was selected with great care from the best herds in Kentucky. By close and careful attention to business, he has attained much celebrity as a breeder of short horn cattle. His herd is one of the best in the country. One of his cows, Jenny Lind 7th, is winner of many prizes, among others a prize in Scotland; first prize as two-year old at Michigan (1872) State fair, and fine prizes subsequently. He has always purchased of the leading importers and keeps none but the best. He has cattle from the best herds of Kentucky, also from the herds of John P. Sanborn, Michigan; Ben Sumner, Connecticut, and D. S. Pratt, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Ashland grange.

T. B. HICKMAN.

Thaddeus Bryan Hickman is the son of David M. Hickman, one of the old pioneer settlers of Boone county. He visited this section of the county as early as 1817. Mr. Hickman did not return until 1822, when he came to stay. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Cornelia Bryan. He purchased a large body of land in this county, his real estate consisting of 3,000 acres. Thaddeus was born November 22d, 1829. He was the fourth son and fourth child of a family of six sons

and one daughter, all of whom, except one son, are now living — four in Boone county. He was educated at Bonne Femme Academy, completing his studies in 1849. Since 1860, Mr. Hickman has followed farming. He lives about midway between Columbia and Ashland. He has traded largely in stock. He is now engaged in raising thoroughbred stock. He was married in Louisiana, May 1st, 1860, to Miss Louisa Hickman, of Rapides parish. He is a member of the Bonne Femme Baptist church.

GEORGE HUBBARD.

George Hubbard is the son of John and Mary (Ballou) Hubbard, natives of Kentucky, where their son George was born November 17th, 1805. They emigrated to Callaway county, Missouri, in 1831, and to Boone the year following, settling the place where Mr. Hubbard now resides. The subject of this sketch is the fourth son and fourth child of a family of four boys and two girls, two sons and one daughter of whom are now living. Mr. Hubbard has been a farmer all his life. He was married in Kentucky, August 12th, 1829, to Miss Patsy H. Gibbs, daughter of Alexander Gibbs. They have three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are living, all in Boone. Has been a member of New Salem Baptist church since 1840. His farm consists of 400 acres, situated six miles northeast of Ashland and fifteen miles southeast of Columbia.

E. D. ISBELL, D. D.

Rev. E. D. Isbell, a prominent Baptist minister, and, at this writing, pastor of New Salem church, Cedar township, is a native of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born October 17th, 1825. His parents, James and Fanny Isbell, were natives of Virginia, having emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1820. Mr. Isbell was educated at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1846. He then attended the Baptist Theological Seminary, graduating in 1851. The year following he commenced the regular pastorate with the Beal Street Baptist church, Memphis, Tennessee. His health having failed, he returned to Kentucky in the summer of 1854. Was afterwards pastor of several churches in Kentucky, and president of Augusta College, Bracken county, for several years, and professor in Georgetown College. He came to Missouri in the winter of 1873, and stopped at Macon City until called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Columbia, where he

labored quite successfully for four years. During this time there were about three hundred additions to the church. He next served the church at Fayette, Missouri, for two years, during which time the membership was doubled. In 1879 he took charge of the New Salem church, and has preached for that congregation ever since. He has here met with about the same success that attended his labors elsewhere. Mr. Isbell was married March 5th, 1846, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Joab and Jane Wheat, of Paris, Kentucky. They have one son, Harvey W., who was educated at Georgetown College, Kentucky, and at West Point military academy, New York. He afterwards studied law, but never practiced his profession. He is also a journalist and a writer of ability. He has been connected with a number of papers in Missouri, but is, at this writing, engaged in teaching. He is married, and now makes his home at Nevada, Missouri.

E. D. JOHNSON

Is the son of — Johnson and Mary (Turley) Johnson, and was born May 10th, 1826. He is a posthumous child, his father having died before he was born. His father settled in what is known as the Boone's Lick country, in Howard county, Missouri. After his father's death his mother came to Columbia, and, being poor, the older boys were "bound out," and an aunt took the only daughter. The subject of our notice was adopted by L. L. Pace, and reared upon the farm which Mr. Johnson now owns. He went to the country schools and what was then called Rockbridge Academy, and, later, he attended the University for three years. He has been a farmer all his life, and is one of Boone's well-to-do, staunch citizens. In 1849 he went with a party to New Mexico, when the Far West was the Eldorado of all the young, and many of the old men of the country. Shortly after leaving Missouri he took the cholera, and died, as his comrades thought. All preparations were made for his burial, when they discovered that their cattle had strayed off. So they postponed the obsequies until the wandering oxen had been found. Upon their return, great was their joy when they saw signs of life in the friend they were about to bury alive. By careful nursing he was restored to health, and continued his journey to New Mexico. He only stayed in the West a short time, when he set his face toward the rising sun, and came back to Missouri, the garden of America. He was married to Miss Dorothy Ann Payne, daughter of James and Lois Payne, of this county. His wife died July 27th,

1865. He has three children, all living: Laura Alice, Spurgeon G. and John E. Miss Laura went several years to the University, and is a regular graduate, taking the full classical course. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Baptist church at Nashville, this county.

JOSEPH WATERS JOHNSTON.

John T. M. Johnston, father of Joseph, came from Kentucky to Boone county when a boy, and settled, with his parents, near Columbia, being among the pioneers of this county. His wife was Minerva Waters, and of this pair the subject of this sketch was born, August 29th, 1848. He first saw the light on his father's farm, and was the second son and third child of a family of four sons and four daughters, all but two of whom still reside in Boone county. He acquired his education in the neighborhood schools in the vicinity of his old home, in the Ashland school and in Jones' Commercial College of St. Louis. In the fall of 1866, he first engaged in business for himself, opening a general store in Ashland, which he conducted for three years. In 1869 he formed a partnership with A. G. Paine, and they did business till the fall of 1871. He then formed a partnership with J. G. Wiseman, which lasted till 1880. Mr. Johnston then became a member of the firm of Bass, Johnston, Brooks & Harris, with whom he is still in business at this writing, their business depot being known as the "Trade Centre." He is also a member of the Ashland Mill Company, and a director of the Farmers' Bank. In 1870, he built the Johnston Hotel, and in '77 erected the livery stable at Ashland. He was one of the originators of two important enterprises of his town, viz., the mill project and the bank. He is also secretary of the "Ashland Stock Sales." [See history of Ashland]. Mr. Johnston was married at Bonne Femme church, November 5th, 1880, to Miss Julia Harris, daughter of Judge James Harris, deceased. They have one child, a daughter. He is a member of the Baptist church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W.

J. G. JONES.

Joseph Glenn Jones is the son of Mosias Jones, a native of Kentucky, who emigrated to Missouri in 1805, settling first in St. Louis county. In 1818 he came to Boone county, then almost a wilderness. He was a member of the first grand jury ever empanelled in the county. He settled on the south end of the Two-mile prairie. On this farm the subject of this sketch was born, June 7th, 1825. He is the fourth son

and seventh child of a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and became members of the New Salem Baptist church. Of this family four brothers are alive at this writing. Three brothers and one sister are living in Boone county. Mr. Jones lived on the home place until 1848, when he purchased and removed to a farm near where Claysville now stands. He resided on this place until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Ashland, intending at the time to give up business. He bought a fine farm adjoining the town, which he still cultivates. During the war he was arrested by the Federal authorities and taken to Jefferson City. From there he was sent to Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, where he remained for several months, being finally transferred to Alton. When released from prison he returned home and was allowed to remain with his family until the troubles were over. Mr. Jones has handled a great deal of stock, and devotes much attention to diseases of horses and cattle. He is now a member of Mount Pleasant Baptist church, also a member of the Masonic order, meeting with the Ashland lodge. He also belongs to the Ashland Grange. Mr. Jones's wife is a native of Tennessee. They were married in Cedar township, May 11, 1847. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, the latter by adoption.

W. E. JONES.

William Elijah Jones, is the son of Christopher H. Jones, a native of Madison county, Kentucky. He came to Boone county with his brothers, Mosias and Lyne Jones in 1818, being among the very earliest settlers of this county. Christopher Jones was married in Kentucky to Miss Martha Yates. Emigrating to Boone county, soon afterwards he settled on the farm now occupied by Elijah, at which place all his children were born. The subject of this sketch was born October 23d, 1841. He was the sixth son and twelfth child of a family of six sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are now living — four of them in Boone county. Mr. Jones was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1861 he enlisted in Gen. Clark's Division of Missouri State Guard, being a member of the Sixth regiment. He served in this regiment for six months, when he was transferred to the Ninth Missouri Infantry with which command he remained until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins' Ferry, and numerous skir-

mishes of less note. Surrendered in June, 1865, and returned to his home in Boone county, where he has remained ever since. His farm is situated two miles west of Ashland. Makes the breeding of fine hogs a specialty. He was married, February 26th, 1867, to Miss Mary S. Forbis, daughter of E. W. Forbis, of Boone county. They have one son and two daughters.

J. A. KERR, M. D.

Dr. James Albert Kerr is the son of Wm. Kerr, a farmer and a native of Frederick county, Va., and Isabella Castlemane Kerr, born in Clark county, Va. The doctor was born on his father's farm March 6th, 1838. He was the youngest child of a family of fifteen children, nine boys and six girls. Three of the boys still survive. The doctor was educated chiefly at the Winchester (Va.) University. In the spring of 1854 he entered the drug store of David Ricketts, of Baltimore, and remained one year. The next year he served with J. B. Moore, in the same business, in Washington, D. C. The next year he was with John Keeshan, Cincinnati, and the next two years with Alex. Leitch & Co., St. Louis. In the spring of 1859 he became book-keeper for Rufus Fitch & Co., stationers. He then made a trip to Texas and was absent six months. On his return, in 1861, under Dr. J. N. Edwards, of Jefferson City, he continued the study of medicine, which he had already begun while serving as a druggist. He received his diploma from the St. Louis Medical College, in 1862. In March, 1863, he began the practice of his profession at Cedar City, Callaway county. He remained there two years, or until the spring of 1865, when, having been drafted into the Federal service as a common soldier, and not wishing to fight against the South, his sympathies being with that section, he excused himself (!) and went to Salt Lake City. Here he practiced for thirteen months. From the spring of 1866 till the ensuing fall he was in Helena, Montana. He then came to Boone county, and settled in Ashland, and here and in the surrounding country he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

May 17, 1870, Dr. Kerr married Miss Sophia A. Nichols, a daughter of Robert Nichols, a farmer, and an old resident of Boone county. They have had born to them six children, three boys and three girls. Of these one boy and two girls are still living. The doctor is a member of the Ashland Baptist church and belongs to the Ancient Order United Workmen.

WALTER THOMAS LEMON

Was the ninth born of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. His parents were Robert and Amanda (Mars) Lemon, and Walter T. was born on his father's farm, one-half mile west of Columbia, December 27, 1853. Two of his brothers and four of his sisters attended the first school under Prof. Tandy Orear, in the old brick house, repaired for the "model school" department of the University. The subject of this sketch, took his course through the University, graduating from the medical department in 1876. He began the practice at Vandalia, in Audrain county, Missouri, remaining there nine months, and then coming to Boone county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. At Ashland, where he resides at this writing, he has been associated with Dr. J. T. Rothwell. In the winter of 1879-80, Dr. Lemon attended lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and received his degree from that institution in the spring of 1880. He was married, March 15, 1881, at Mexico, Missouri, to Miss Nannie, daughter of Rufus Pearson, a prominent merchant. They have one child, a daughter. Dr. Lemon belongs to the A. O. U. W., and is an earnest and consistent man in whatever he believes to be right. His father is, at this writing, still living, and resides on the old farm. His mother, however, is dead, having departed this life in January, 1857.

LEASEL LITTLEBURY LINDSAY.

This gentleman was born October 24, 1814 in Spartanburg district, South Carolina. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Warford) Lindsay. His parents being poor hired him out to the neighbors to help carry on their farms. He grew to manhood in the neighborhood of his birth, and is without text-book education. When he was twenty years of age he left home and learned the tanner's trade. Then he came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1834 and has resided here ever since. He located in the vicinity of Union settlement, near Union church on the Perche. He lived there a year and then moved to where he now lives or in close proximity to his farm. He is a farmer, but has carried on the business of milling for about seventeen of the twenty-three years since he moved to the old homestead. He was married June 4, 1837, to Miss Adeline A. V. Edwards, in this county. She was the daughter of Presley and Mary J. Edwards, who had moved to Missouri from Tennessee some years before. He is the father of

twelve children, five of whom are dead. Mary E. (deceased), born April 18, 1839; Eliza J., born March 1, 1841; Sarah Margaret, born December 18, 1842; Zerelda A., born January 1, 1845; Jezreel, born September 28, 1847; Jasper, born April 22, 1849; Cassy C. P. (deceased), born February 23, 1853; Newton, born February 15, 1856; Frances Ellen (deceased), born August 2, 1858; Adeline Lenora, born January 23, 1861; Leasel and James, twins (deceased), born April 1, 1864. He is a Mason—member of the lodge at Ashland. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a good citizen, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, as an evidence of which, he has been a justice of the peace for six years.

ABNER MARTIN, M. D.

Dr. Martin was born February 7, 1835. He received a good common school education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1854 he began the study of medicine, with his uncle, Dr. Meredith Martin, of St. Louis, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College four years later, or in 1858. After his graduation, he practiced in Boone county for about five years. He spent the winter of 1863-4 in Bellevue Medical College, New York, from which noted institution he received a diploma in the spring of 1864. He then returned to Ashland, where, and in the county generally, he practiced his profession extensively until 1881, when he became president and superintendent of the Ashland Mill Company, and this position he still holds. May 11, 1859, Dr. Martin was married at Providence, Boone county, to Miss Annie Tuttle, a daughter of Judge Gilpin S. Tuttle. Of this union two children, a son and a daughter, have been born. The doctor has been a member of North Salem Baptist church for about thirty years.

R. H. MARTIN.

Robert Hudson Martin is the son of Nathan and Mary (Hill) Martin, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, in 1838. Robert was born in Todd county, Kentucky, December 27th, 1820, and was educated at home, his father being his only teacher. As the elder Martin was a good scholar, the son's education was not neglected, as it might otherwise have been, for in Robert's boyhood there were no public schools in that section of country. He was the fourth son and seventh child of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom only five are now living. Mr.

Martin crossed the plains to California in 1850, returning home in 1851. In 1852 he bought and moved to the farm where he now resides, one and one-half miles north of Ashland. He was married, December 14th, 1848, to Miss Nancy E. Harris, a native of Boone county. They have had ten children, eight daughters and two sons, of whom six daughters and one son are now living. Mr. Martin has given special attention to stock raising and has made the business quite profitable. He is a member of the New Salem Baptist church, also of the Ashland lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mrs. Martin died September 9, 1881.

ROBERT SIDNEY MARTIN, M. D.

The professional gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the son of Lincoln R. and Isabella Martin, and grandson of Wayne Martin, who came from Madison county, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1816, and to Boone county in 1818. His grandfather was, therefore, one of the earliest settlers of the county and was one of the founders of the Bonne Femme Baptist church, who left it to found the New Salem church. Dr. Martin's mother was a daughter of Abner Nichols, who came to Boone county in 1825, and he (Robert Sidney) was born on a farm one-half mile from Ashland, this county, July 18, 1833. He was the second of a family of eight boys and two girls, five of the former and one of the latter still surviving, and all residing in this county. Dr. Martin attended the district schools in his boyhood, and thus acquired the elementary part of his education. In 1856, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Meredith Martin, of St. Louis, and also attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1858. In the winter of 1859-60, he took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he received his diploma in the spring of 1860. He had begun the practice of medicine in Ashland, in 1858, and returning there, after finishing his course, he resumed the practice, which he has built up to be both extensive and lucrative. He had not practiced to any extent, however, when the war came on and he entered the Confederate service as surgeon of the 6th Missouri regiment of infantry, Clark's division of Gen. Price's army. He was in the battles of Boonville and Pea Ridge, and after the latter, was assigned to the hospital service until May following, when he returned home. Dr. Martin was married, October 3d, 1860, to Mary L. Blanton, of Kentucky. Three sons and four daughters have been born to bless this

union, all of whom survive at this writing. The doctor is a member of the New Salem Baptist church, and also of the Ashland lodge of A. F. and A. M.

W. T. MAUPIN.

Wellington Tilman Maupin is a son of W. C. and Elizabeth Scott Maupin, both natives of Albemarle county, Virginia. They came to St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1835, and to Warren county in 1837, where Mr. M. engaged in merchandising in addition to farming. Here Wellington T. Maupin was born January 16, 1838, being the third child and second son of a family of four sons and two daughters. In the spring of 1845 his parents removed to St. Louis, and in the fall of the same year to Boone, settling on a farm and also keeping a store at Nashville, ten miles southwest of Columbia. Here young Maupin improved the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his neighborhood, and attended them whenever possible, his education being mainly the result of his own efforts. In 1857 he entered the dry goods house of Stephens, Conley & Smith, at Columbia, and here remained one year, the next year becoming deputy postmaster. Afterwards he was for five years salesman for Hume & Park, dealers in general merchandise, and then became a member of the firm, which then took the name of Hume, Park & Co. In 1867 he engaged as salesman with Barth, Victor & Myer, general merchants. In 1870 he engaged in the grocery trade in partnership with Mr. Allen, the firm being Allen & Maupin. In 1875 he disposed of his interest in this business and for the next two years was a salesman, first for Riggins & Orear, and afterwards for Moss & Prewitt. In 1877 he came to Ashland, where he has since been engaged in merchandising, at first "on his own hook," and subsequently, in September, 1881, becoming a member of the firm of Wiseman, Maupin & Co.

November 5, 1863, at Kansas City, Mr. Maupin married Miss Rebecca E. Wilson, of Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of an American officer who fell in the war with Mexico. To them have been born four children, two only of whom are now living. Mr. Maupin has been a member of the M. E. church, South, since 1854. He belongs to Twilight Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Columbia, and also to the Good Templars. He has been several times a delegate, and is now delegate elect, to the annual Methodist conference of Missouri. In 1871 he was licensed by his church as an exhorter. He was at one time superintendent of the Columbia Sabbath school, and is now superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Ashland.

MRS. MARY M. MURRY.

The maiden name of Mrs. Murry was Glasgow. Her father, Nathan Glasgow, was one of the early pioneers of Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Graham. Mrs. Murry was first married to Erastus King, of Callaway county, in 1848. Mr. King died in 1856, leaving three small children, all boys. In the spring of 1865 Mrs. Murry moved to the farm upon which she now resides, ten miles southeast of Columbia, containing 480 acres. Two of her sons, Nathan and John G. King, live with her. In 1874 she was married to Andrew Murry, who died in 1876. Mrs. Murry's sons were all educated at Westminster college, Fulton, Missouri. One son died in infancy.

P. HENRY M'KENNA.

P. Henry McKenna was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 19, 1839. He is the son of James and Margaret (Bruton) McKenna. His father was a farmer, and the son was brought up in that avocation. He joined the Union army at the breaking out of the war, becoming a member of Company C, First New York light artillery, with which he served through all the most prominent battles of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in sixteen of the hardest-fought engagements of the war; participated in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Antietam, the battles of the Wilderness and around Richmond. He was married September 15, 1870, to Miss Julia, daughter of Otis and Rosette Legate. They have four children living — Charles Edwin, Laurena Henry, Fred. and Bertha. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at an early age, and commenced work for himself at three dollars a month. He not only had to care for himself, but for several younger members of the family. He owns about 400 acres of land near Claysville, and one of the finest views in the State. His house stands on a high bluff, back from the river about one and a half miles. He is the postmaster at Claysville. He is a genial, whole-souled man, a kind neighbor, and worthy citizen. He has by his own labor accumulated a competency, and enjoys it as a reasonable man should.

THOMAS GARLAND OLD.

Thomas Garland Old, blacksmith, is the son of S. M. and Elizabeth (Nichols) Old. His parents were Kentuckians, who emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was born,

February 6th, 1844. The elder Old was a farmer, and the son was reared on a farm and worked at that business himself. Commenced working at the blacksmith's trade six or seven years ago. Settled at Claysville in November, 1881. Was married May 18th, 1876, to Virginia, daughter of George Mack Hickam, of Boone county. They have two children, Hezekiah and Luvestie. Mrs. Old's father was born and raised in Boone county. Her mother came from North Carolina.

REV. DAVID OTT.

David Ott, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia. He emigrated first to Kentucky and then to Missouri, landing in Boone county in 1826. He first settled about six miles southwest of Columbia, where he remained two years. He then moved to Perche bottom, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to a place northeast of Columbia, remaining there two years, thence to a farm below Burlington, where he lived until his death, March 17th, 1857, aged sixty-three. He was a wheelright by trade. The subject of this sketch was born May 13th, 1830. His mother's maiden name was Susannah Perkins. She was a native of Virginia, moving first to Kentucky and then to Missouri. She was married to David Ott in Rock Castle county, Kentucky. David Ott, Jr., lived in Boone county until 1859, when he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he resided until 1862, when he moved to Linn county, where, in 1870, he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, and was engaged in the ministry until he came to Burlington. Went to Texas in 1877, where his first wife died in 1878. Was in Texas about a year and a half. Returned to Carroll county and engaged in the ministry for a while as a missionary, then returned to Boone. While in Carroll county was pastor of Coloma and Bethlehem churches and supplied the church at DeWitt. After returning to Boone he preached for the Burlington church for one year. Was first married September 21st, 1853, to Miss Matilda A., daughter of William and Mary Risk, natives of Kentucky. Have five living children by the first wife: Nathan B., A. L., J. B., M. F. and John P. The first four named are living in Carroll, the last mentioned is with his father. Mr. Ott was married the second time January 8th, 1878, to Mrs. Sarah (Nichols) Chase. Mr. Ott was in the Union army about twelve months, being a member of Company C, Forty-third regiment, Missouri Volunteers. He was for a while a lieutenant in the "Bobtail Militia" of Carroll county. He is a Mason and a Granger. Was

a constable and a justice of the peace while a citizen of Carroll county. He is of German origin.

OTWAY P. PECK.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Maryland, but was reared in Virginia. After he grew to manhood, he emigrated to Mason county, Kentucky, where he was elected sheriff for two terms, discharging the duties of that office satisfactorily. He then moved to Lexington, Missouri, and was living there when the gold fever of "'49" took so many of Missouri's best citizens to California. While he was absent in California his family moved to St. Francois county, where they remained about a year, and then moved to Ste. Genevieve, where, after about a year, they were joined by Mr. Peck, who had come back from California. They then moved to Boone county in the fall of 1852, and settled in Columbia. He died in Johnson county, Missouri. He made considerable money in California, but was taken sick among strangers and his money melted away. He was married the first time to Miss Ann DeBell, of Kentucky, who died after being married five or six years. By this marriage they had one son, who died in California. He married the second time Miss Frances C., daughter of Edward Wood, Esq., of Fleming county, Kentucky, by whom he had eight children, only three of whom are living, E. H., born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., July 26th, 1841; F. W., born in Lexington, Ky., February 8th, 1850, and O. P., born January 1st, 1853. They were reared mostly in Boone county. E. H. and F. W. are in the drug business at Ashland under the firm name of Peck Bros., where they have been since March 19th, 1879. E. H. Peck learned the drug business in Columbia, and is considered a first-class pharmacist. He took quite a trip through Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas. After coming back to Columbia he was postmaster there, and then went into business for himself and succeeded admirably. He was educated at subscription schools and at the University. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Columbia, and has been city treasurer of Ashland for two years. His father and mother were strict members of the Old School Presbyterian church. The Pecks were all descendants from three brothers, who came over from Ireland, and upon the mother's side were of French and German extraction. Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was one of their mother's ancestors.

ELI PENTER

Is the son of Martin and Nancy A. (*nee* Tate) Penter, and was born on his father's farm in Independence county, Arkansas, February 7, 1836. When but thirteen years old he went to Oregon, where he attended the common schools, the Salem Institute and the Winchester Academy. From the spring of '62 till the fall of '65, he was engaged in trading in the mines of Oregon and Idaho, transferring supplies from the head of navigation to the interior mines, doing a wholesale and also a jobbing business. In the fall of '65 he sold out at Idaho City, and came via Salt Lake City and Denver to Omaha, and thence on to Quincy, Illinois, where he spent part of the succeeding winter, winding up with a visit to his old home in Arkansas. His coming to Boone county was in April, 1866. The three years succeeding he spent in farming and in teaching in this county. In the fall of 1867 he entered the University of Columbia, in the Sophomore class, graduating with honors in the class of 1870. During his last year at the University he was an instructor in that institution. After leaving the college he became the teacher of the public school at Ashland, which position he filled for three years, engaging in the study of law at the same time. June 6th, 1873, he was admitted to the bar at the session of the circuit court at Columbia. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and in attending to his duties as a notary and in the business of conveyancer and real estate agent. April 1st, 1875, in connection with J. W. Johnson, he began the publication of the *Ashland Bugle*, and continued the same for two years. During the troubles with the Indians in Oregon, Mr. Penter served six months in the Oregon volunteers against the savages, and was in two regular engagements and a number of skirmishes with them.

November 9th, 1881, Mr. Penter was married to Miss Maggie B. Johnston, daughter of Rev. J. T. M. Johnston, of Boone county. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat; for a number of years he was a member of the county central committee, and has frequently been sent as a delegate to his party's county, senatorial and State conventions.

MICAJAH GIBSON PROCTOR

Is the son of Micajah and Nancy (Sullins) Proctor, and was born November 14th, 1819, in this county. His father and mother were both natives of Kentucky. His father died in 1819 and his mother

in 1824, here in Boone. His father settled on the Big Bonne Femme, about four miles and a half south of where Mr. Proctor is now living. Upon the family's breaking up at the death of his parents he lived with a brother of his mother until he was sixteen years of age, when he went out to fight life's battles for himself. He was without means or education, the facilities for schooling being very poor in those early days. The first year he worked for wages, and received pay for every day with the exception of one half day which he worked upon the road. At the close of the year he had saved \$120. He went to school nine months and again resumed work. He then taught two terms of three months each. He married on November 1st, 1844, Miss Julia Ann Ballinger, daughter of Elijah and Mary Ballinger. His wife is a native of South Carolina. They have had ten children, five of whom are now living — James E., Mary E., Micajah Gibson, Jasper Emmett and Charles Everett. Himself and wife are members of the Old School Baptist church. He was a volunteer in the Mormon war, but never saw service, as the trouble ceased before he arrived at the rendezvous. His father *forted* and farmed near Boonville when he first came here because of the hostile Indians near there. Mr. Proctor has been a school director for forty years, with the exception of a year or two. He has a splendid farm, nearly all acquired by his own industry and good management. He is one of Boone's substantial citizens and a clever gentleman.

DAVID RICE.

David Rice was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, September 4th, 1800. He is the son of John and Patsy (Johnson) Rice. When nineteen years of age, he came to Boone county. His father came a year later. They settled at Boone's Lick. In 1821 moved to the Bonne Femme, four miles southeast of McConathy's mill. He was a farmer, and his son, David, was brought up in the same occupation. Was married, March 22d, 1829, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Higgason and Nancy Harris. They have had nine children, five of whom are now living: Higgason H., Julina, John J., David Barton and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Rice has been a communicant for sixty years. Mr. Rice had a contract for furnishing lumber for the capitol building at Jefferson City, and rafted to that city three hundred pieces of timber. Mrs. Rice has a counterpane which she spun and wove with her own hands sixty years ago.

HIGGASON H. RICE

Is the son of David and Sarah (Harris) Rice, and was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 6th, 1831, and has lived in the county ever since. He entered the land from the United States Government upon which he lives. He married Miss Mary S. Cropper, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Anne (Mitchell) Cropper, of Cooper county. By this marriage he had seven children, all living: David G., John R., Franklin D., Penelope W., Lelia B., Wm. F. and Mary S. His first wife died in June, 1874. His second wife was Miss Sarah E. Sappington, daughter of Wm. Sappington, by whom he had three children: Sarah E., Tyre H. and Palmer. His second wife died January 2d, 1882. Mr. Rice is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and has been a deacon about 27 years. He is one of the oldest Masons of the county, having been at the institution of Twilight Lodge, at Columbia.

JOHN J. RICE.

John J. Rice is the son of David and Sarah Rice, natives of Kentucky, but among the first settlers of Boone county. Mr. Rice came to Missouri in 1818, and settled on the Bonne Femme creek. His wife, Sarah Harris, came with her parents, in 1819, settling in the same neighborhood. David Rice moved, in 1835, to a farm near Claysville, where he now resides. On this farm his son John was born March 17th, 1836. He grew to manhood on this farm, attending the schools of the neighborhood. During the war he was in Illinois, where he engaged in various occupations. In the spring of 1865 he was married to Miss Isabelle Nichols, of near Ashland, daughter of John F. Nichols. After his marriage Mr. Rice removed to a farm he had previously purchased, three miles from Claysville. Here he remained until the spring of 1872, when he moved to his present home, one mile north of Ashland, on the gravel road. His wife having died in 1879, he married Sallie Douglass, a native of Boone county and a descendant of the first pioneers. Mr. Rice has four children, three sons and one daughter. He has been a member of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church since he was twenty-three years old. He is also a member of the Ashland Lodge A. F. and A. M., and a member of the Grange.

MRS. CORNELIA ANN ROBINSON

Was brought from Kentucky by her widowed mother, Sarah Bryan

(afterwards McClelland), in 1827, and was partially educated at Bonne Femme Academy. In 1829 she was married to David M. Hickman, after whose decease in 1856, she remained a widow for fourteen years. She was then, in 1870, married to Elder J. M. Robinson. At an early age she had professed religion, and was baptized by Elder R. S. Thomas, and was ever afterwards an energetic member of the Baptist church. She united in an eminent degree the various qualities necessary to the supervision of any amount of work, regardless alike of former methods or extent. Each fall she had from six to eight of the better kinds of York carpets woven, and made with her own hands some eighty or more garments, besides entertaining a great number of visitors annually. On many occasions she has been known to entertain over night from thirty-five to forty persons!

For many years, later in life, she was in feeble health, and spent much of her time in visiting friends throughout the country, traveling over the greater part of the continent. She gave liberally of her means to the poor and needy, never stinting her purse where she thought she could do an act of real charity. This remarkable woman wrote her own last will and testament. A correspondent says of her in an obituary: "Mrs. Robinson was a lady universally beloved for her gentle, womanly nature and true, Christian character. Amiable, unusually kind, charitable and affectionate in her feelings, she was beloved by hosts of friends." Another writer says: "Well do I remember her in my early boyhood when I played with her children as school-fellows and oftentimes visited her attractive, beautiful home, which was the seat of refinement and unsparing hospitality. Everything about her reflected neatness, order and gentility, and her devotion to her friends, her neighbors and her church was indeed remarkable. She was always first at the house of God and the last to leave the altar of prayer. She permitted nothing to interfere with what she conceived to be her duty, and was fearless in its performance. Her presence was never a restraint to the young, but, by her gentle manners, unselfish character and kind words, she imparted joy and freedom to all."

R. A. RODDY, DECEASED.

R. A. Roddy, late a prominent business man of Providence and vicinity, was born in Tennessee, December 6th, 1831. Came to Boone county with his widowed mother in 1836. He was married



MRS. CORNELIA A. ROBINSON.

October 26th, 1852 to Miss Sallie G. Tuttle, daughter of Gilpin Tuttle, of Boone county, Missouri. His father and mother were natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Roddy's maiden name was Lewis. They were married in South Carolina in 1824 and removed to Tennessee the year following. The elder Roddy died in 1835. Mrs. Roddy came to Boone county, Missouri, the year following, and lived here until her death in 1860, having previously married James Dunn. She brought four children with her to Missouri, Francis T., Robert A. and James H. Robert A. was born December 6th, 1831. Was reared on the farm five miles south of Providence and was educated in the common schools of the county. When about twenty-one years of age he commenced farming and continued in this business until 1868. He was also largely engaged in the tobacco, hemp, and stock trade. In the spring of 1869 he bought the interest of Mr. George Haydon in a store at Providence, thereby becoming the partner of W. P. Tuttle, the firm's name being Roddy & Tuttle. Mr. Roddy was drowned, October the 5th, 1877, while on his way to St. Louis, on board a steamer, with hogs for that market. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist church, also of the Masonic lodge at Columbia. Seven children were born to him. James G., Robert A., Margaret A., Albert and Arthur are living. Two, Willie and Lucy, are dead, the former having been killed by a wagon, at the age of five years, the latter dying in February, 1881. The family still live at Providence. Robert is in the mercantile business with Turner S. Riggs and T. R. Courts, under the firm name of R. A. Roddy & Co. Mr. Courts left the firm in September, 1881.

DR. JOHN T. ROTHWELL.

Dr. Rothwell was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, July 11, 1840. His father, Fountain Rothwell, a native of Virginia, now resides in the above named county, where he has spent the greater part of his life, being a large farmer and stock-raiser. His mother, Jennie Rothwell, was a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Naaman Robberts, an officer in the war of 1812. John was the fifth child and fourth son of a family of seven children. Of his brothers, Rev. W. A. Rothwell, M. D., now resides in Moberly; James M. Rothwell was captain in the Federal army, and is now an extensive coal miner in Kentucky; Samuel D. Rothwell was a lieutenant in the Federal army; Gideon B. Rothwell is now living on the old homestead in Kentucky. His sister is the wife of Rev. W. A. Cravens, of Carthage, Missouri. The doc-

tor received a liberal education in his native State, graduating at Danville Central College in 1857.

He commenced the study of medicine in March, 1858, with Dr. W. A. Rothwell, who then lived in Callaway county, Missouri, and continued with this gentleman until May, 1860, entering the St. Louis Medical College in the fall of the latter year. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna M. Cuthbert, daughter of Mrs. Cuthbert, principal of Cuthbert Academy, St. Louis, Missouri. In March, 1861, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Boone county, Missouri. During a part of the years 1861 and 1862 he was surgeon in the Confederate army; he then resumed the practice in this county, and continued it until the year 1874, when he went to Colorado with his invalid wife. Returning from that State two years later, he again commenced the practice in Ashland, this county, where he still lives. He was again married May 2, 1860, to Miss Savilla J. Ruffner, who was a daughter of Peter J. Ruffner, a large farmer and one of the early settlers of Boone county. Of this marriage one son and one daughter were born, of whom the son is still living. Dr. Rothwell is now practicing with Dr. W. T. Lemon; is a member of the Methodist church and of the town council of Ashland; an excellent physician, and an estimable citizen.

LEWIS SHELNUTT.

John G. and Rachel Shelnutt, the parents of Lewis, were natives of Georgia. They came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1847. Lewis was born in Georgia, December 12, 1844. He is the second son and sixth child of a family of four boys and three girls, of whom two sons and three daughters are now living. He was reared in Cedar township, and educated at the district schools of the neighborhood and at Columbia. In 1863 he enlisted under Capt. Cook, in Company F, Ninth M. S. M. In February, 1865, he was transferred to Capt. James B. Decker's company, of same regiment, in which he served until the 13th of July following; took part in several engagements, in one of which he had a horse shot under him. After his discharge he engaged in business at Columbia; in 1868 went to farming, and in 1874 moved to the farm which he now occupies, three miles northwest of Ashland. Mr. Shelnutt was married April 2, 1869, to Miss Susan F., daughter of William Blackburn, of Boone county. They have four sons and three daughters.

FELIX GRUNDY SITTON, M. D.

Dr. Sitton is the son of J. T. and Priscilla (May) Sitton, and was born on a farm two miles from Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, March 8, 1822. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Kentucky, though they came to Missouri in an early day, where they became acquainted and were married. Dr. Felix G. was the eldest of a family of four sons and one daughter, the latter being deceased. One of the brothers resides at Ashland, in this county, and the other, Albert G. Sitton, is in the medical practice at Claysville. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native county, and acquired a knowledge of algebra, natural philosophy, etc., at the school of Mr. Woodsworth, near Williamsburg. At that time he was eighteen years old. For the next two years he engaged in teaching, also continuing his studies in private. In the spring of 1845 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. E. Rackliffe, of Portland, Callaway county, at the same time earning the means to prosecute his studies by his own industry. Two years later he went to St. Louis, where he finished his medical course and received his diploma from the St. Louis Medical College. He began the practice four miles north of Ashland in 1849, boarding first in the family of Mr. Strode, and practicing in that part of the county. In 1855 he moved to Ashland, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. June 14, 1846, he enlisted in Capt. Rogers' company of Col. Doniphan's regiment, and served in the Mexican war in the "Army of the West," under Gen. Kearney. On account of failing health, however, he was discharged from service, and returned home in August. In the following May, his health being recovered, he went to St. Louis to continue his studies in the hospitals. Dr. Sitton was first married January 4, 1853, to Miss Susan Strode, daughter of Jacob S. and Frances Strode. She died September 14, 1871, having borne four sons and two daughters, all living but one son. The doctor was again married February 4, 1877, to Miss Clara J. Roberts, daughter of John S. and Sallie Roberts, and granddaughter of the Roberts who owned the land on which part of Ashland now stands. By the last marriage he had two girls. Dr. Sitton has been a member of the New Salem Baptist church since 1852, and twenty-two years of that time he has served as moderator. He is an active temperance man and a strong prohibitionist. The historians of this work are much indebted to Dr. Sitton for a de-

tailed history of New Salem church, of which he has been so long a member.

ALFRED SLACK.

John Slack, the father of Alfred, was a native of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1810 and to Boone county, Missouri, in 1819. His mother, Mary (Caldwell) Slack, was a native of Kentucky. Alfred was born February 21, 1821. He was the fourth son and fifth child of a family of six sons and two daughters, two sons and one daughter of whom are now living. Gen. William Y. Slack, of the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, was an elder brother. Alfred was a student of the State University from the opening session of that institution until he completed his studies. After leaving the University, he spent two years in Columbia, clerking in a store. In 1843, the elder Slack having been appointed tobacco inspector by Governor Reynolds, which necessitated his removal to St. Louis, Alfred took charge of his farm and managed it for him during his absence. In the spring of 1850 he crossed the plains to California where he remained for two years devoting his attention to mining. Returning in 1852, he located at Boonville, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1881, when he came to Boone county, where he now resides. He is living nine miles southeast of Columbia upon a farm of 350 acres. He was first married in Cooper county to Miss Nannie O'Brien, who died in 1865. Afterwards he married Miss Mary A. Stark, a native of Boone county, and sister to Newman B. Stark. Has had three children, two daughters and one son, of whom one son and one daughter are living.

FRANCIS M. SMITH.

Francis Marion Smith is the son of William Smith, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky. He came to St. Louis at an early day and to Boone county in 1818 with Peter Ellis, whose daughter he married. He settled on a farm in the vicinity of Ashland, which he finally improved. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch was born February 18, 1840. Was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. Has had charge of the farm upon which he now lives since 1864. Has always followed the occupation of a farmer and a dealer in stock, principally cattle and mules. Mr. Smith was married in Audrain county, September 14, 1864, to Miss Hattie J. Pearson, daughter of Richmond Pearson. They have two sons. Smirt M. h has been a justice of the peace since 1880. He is a



William Smith

member of Dry Fork Baptist church; also of the Ancient Order United Workmen.

WILLIAM SMITH, DECEASED.

William Smith was the son of George W. Smith, of Kentucky. He was born on his father's farm, in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 24, 1797. He was the oldest of three sons and four daughters. Of these one son and three daughters are now living: Washington in Arkansas, Mrs. Shoults in Boone county, Mrs. Piatt in St. Louis county, Mrs. Graves in Texas. William came with his father to St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1816, where the elder Smith lived until his death. In 1818 William came to Boone county in company with Peter Ellis, Sr., whose eldest daughter he married October 29, 1818. This was the first marriage ever celebrated within the bounds of what now constitutes Boone county, then part of Howard county. Ten children were born of this marriage, seven sons and three daughters. They lived to see all their children grown, married and settled, most of them within a few miles of the old home. After his marriage Mr. Smith moved to Callaway county, where he remained seven years. In 1827 he returned to Boone county and settled on the land now owned and occupied by his son, F. W. Smith. In 1842 he built a large brick dwelling in which he lived and died, his death occurring May 24, 1872. Mrs. Smith died May 1, 1876. Mr. Smith was a zealous member of the Methodist church. For twenty-five years his large mansion was used as a place for holding religious services. He was an enterprising, thrifty, public-spirited citizen, doing all in his power to promote every enterprise that was calculated to benefit his people. He was an active, zealous worker in the cause of education and gave liberal support to every scheme looking to a higher and better system of public education. He subscribed largely to the State University and lived to see and realize the fruits of his generosity. Although his life was spent in retirement, he left a name and reputation that will ever survive him. He was a good man and a useful citizen.

HIRAM SMITH.

The subject of this sketch is the son of William and Nancy (Ellis) Smith. He is entitled to the distinction of being the first white child born in Boone county of parents who were married in this county. He was born on the old Peter Ellis farm, August 18th, 1819. He is the eldest of a family of seven boys and three girls. Remained

with his parents until 1845, when he removed to the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of 300 acres, adjoining the old homestead. Was married December 19th, 1844, to Miss Mary A Hubbard, a native of Boone county, and daughter of Daniel Hubbard, one of the early pioneers. By this marriage they have had four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are now living. Mr. Smith is a member of the New Salem Baptist church. He is largely interested in stock raising and has some choice high-grade cattle. His farm is finely improved. His three sons are all married. David H. is a merchant at Mexico, Missouri; Dr. William R. is located at Carrington station, Callaway county, and Thomas B. is a farmer and resides in this county.

PETER E. SMITH, DECEASED.

Peter Ellis Smith was one among the oldest native born citizens of Boone county. His father, William Smith, came to Boone county in 1818. He married Nancy, eldest daughter of Peter Ellis, Sr., the progenitor of the Ellis family of Boone county. The subject of this sketch was born March 28th, 1821. He was the second son and second child of a family of seven sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living, all but one in Boone county. When five or six years old, his father moved to the farm now occupied by F. M. Smith. He remained on this farm until his marriage, February 26th, 1846. His first wife was Miss Nancy Moseley, daughter of William Moseley, of Boone county. Mr. Smith had a fine farm of 500 acres, situated seven miles northeast of Ashland and twelve miles southeast of Columbia. He was a successful breeder of thoroughbred cattle. Was a member of the Methodist church. Had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter is now living. The first wife having died in 1872, he was again married, July 26th, 1874, to Mrs. Lorinda J. Wheeler, daughter of John Crobarger, of St. Louis.

JOHN E. SMITH.

John Ellis Smith is the son of William and Nancy (Ellis) Smith, who were among the first settlers of Boone county. The subject of this sketch was born on the old Smith farm, in Boone county, October 15th, 1830. He was the fifth son and sixth child of a family of seven sons and three daughters. He was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. He lived on the home place until 1859, when he bought the farm, where he now lives, which contains 320 acres and is situated six miles northeast of

Ashland. He is largely interested in agriculture and is an extensive dealer in stock. He was married in Callaway county, October 9th, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Boyd, daughter of Thomas Boyd, now a citizen of Benton county, Missouri. They had four sons, three of whom are living. Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist church.

GILPIN SPENCER

Is the son of Perry and Eliza Jane (Wiseman) Spencer; was born on the farm where he now lives on the 5th day of February, 1835. His father was born in Talbot county, Maryland, and was engaged in business in Baltimore for several years. Financial reverses overtook him and he came West and engaged in farming, which he continued until his death in 1862. His son Gilpin is living upon the old home place, attending strictly to business, handling stock and raising grain, of which wheat is his specialty. He was married, December 10th, 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Hubbard, daughter of George and Patsy Hill (Gibbs) Hubbard. They have three children living and one dead, Albert B., Sallie Carrie (deceased), George Perry and Susannah. Himself, wife and oldest son are members of the Methodist church at Burlington, which church he was instrumental in building and is now one of the leading members. His is a fine farm containing over six hundred acres of choice land.

JOSEPH I. STERNE,

The son of Thomas and Nancy (Ingles) Sterne, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, May 2d, 1828. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Kentucky. His mother's parents were Joseph and Mary (Bryant) Ingles. His grandmother on his mother's side was a niece of Daniel Boone. He was married October 28th, 1852, to Miss Emma Coleman, daughter of Whitehead and Elizabeth (Powell) Coleman. By this union they have had seven children, six of whom are living, Thomas W., James G., Frank, Mary B., Dixie, Kate and Lizzie, deceased. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He has been engaged in farming pretty much all his life, and is a good citizen and clever gentleman.

THOMAS W. STERNE.

Mr. Sterne is the son of Joseph and Emma (Coleman) Sterne, and was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 20th, 1854. His father moved from Kentucky to Boone county, Missouri, when Thomas was about three years old, where the young man was reared. He was

married, October 9th, 1881, to Miss Annie L. Wright, a daughter of Hale T. Wright. Mr. Sterne has a good common school education and is regarded as one of the most worthy young men of his section, He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Ashland and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

JUDGE WILLIAM PORTER TUTTLE.

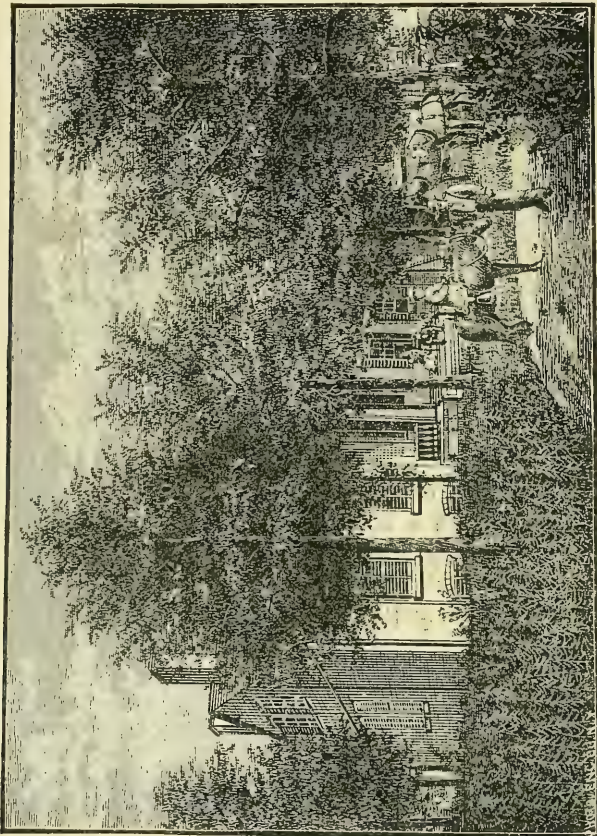
Judge William Porter Tuttle is the son of John Tuttle, a native of Virginia, who, when a young man, went to Kentucky on horseback, and while there married Susan Elliott, a native of that State. They emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, about the year 1826, and settled five miles southwest of Columbia. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which faith they lived and died. The subject of this sketch was born January 20th, 1834. He was the youngest of a family of three boys and three girls, all of whom are now living except one sister, Mary Jane, who died in 1841, at the age of eighteen. All of the family, except one, are living in Boone county. Porter was reared on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he entered the Missouri State University, taking the full course as prescribed by that institution. After completing his studies he entered the store of Gilpin S. Tuttle, at Nashville, Boone county. Two years later he was married to his cousin, Nannie P. Tuttle, daughter of his employer. He then went into partnership with his uncle at Providence, under the firm name of G. S. & W. P. Tuttle. They did business until they were obliged to close the store on account of their political opinions. This was in 1861. In the summer of that year he enlisted in Capt. Samuel Tuttle's company, of Col. McKinney's regiment, Confederate army. He took part in the battles of Drywood and Lexington. While recruiting on this side of the river, was captured, December 15th, 1861. Was sent a prisoner to McDowell's College, St. Louis, where he was soon afterwards prostrated with a severe attack of small-pox, remaining from the 25th of December, 1861, until March, 1862, in the hospital. Recovering at last, he was released from prison on taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. On his return he resumed business at Providence under the firm name of Thomas P. & William M. Tuttle. In 1864 they were robbed three times by guerillas, and once by the Federal soldiers. He now gave up the mercantile business and went to freighting across the plains to New Mexico, and finally to Montana, the work being in the interest of the Federal Government. In 1867 he returned to Providence and

resumed the mercantile business with George Haydon & Co. Two years later Mr. Haydon sold to R. A. Roddy and the business went on in the name of Roddy & Tuttle. Mr. Roddy was drowned, October 5th, 1877, and Mr. Tuttle associated in business S. J. Conley, with whom he is still doing business under the firm name of Tuttle & Conley. They do a large mercantile, grain and stock business, and are largely interested in farming. Judge Tuttle has had three sons and five daughters born to him, four of whom—Charles T., Annie R., Marion L., and Victoria R., are dead. The living are Sallie, William M., Porter H., and Clara E. Mr. Tuttle was elected judge of the Boone county court in 1880, and is, at this writing (summer of 1882), a candidate for re-election, with a fair prospect of being his own successor. He was commissioned postmaster at Providence in 1879, which position he resigned on being elected a judge of the county court. He has been a member of the Baptist church for twenty-seven years. Mrs. Tuttle has been a member of the same church for twenty-eight years. They united with the church at Old Nashville and were immersed in the Missouri river. Has been a member of the Ashland lodge of A. F. & A. M. since 1862.

J. LUCAS TURNER.

James Lucas Turner is the son of Major Henry Smith Turner, who was born in King George county, Virginia, April 1st, 1811. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1830, graduating in 1834. In his class were Gen. Halleck and Major John H. Lee, now living. On graduating, was commissioned brevet second-lieutenant of First Dragoons. Became adjutant at regimental headquarters in July, 1836, which position he held for two years. Was commissioned first-lieutenant March 3d, 1837, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Adkinson in July, 1839. After which he was sent by the War Department, with two of his fellow-graduates, to the cavalry school of France, for the purpose of studying the system of tactics taught at that institution with a view of preparing a manual for the United States army. Spent two years in this work. Returning home in 1841, he was made adjutant of his regiment and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until 1846. Was breveted major for gallant service on the frontier, and resigned in 1848. In 1850 was appointed assistant treasurer for the government at St. Louis, which position he held for three years. In 1853 engaged in the banking business with James H. Lucas and Gen. W. T. Sherman, remaining with the St. Louis firm

until 1857, when he went to San Francisco, where Lucas, Turner & Co. had a branch house. Major Turner was married to Julia Hunt, daughter of Capt. Theodore Hunt, of the U. S. A., a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Turner is the granddaughter of John B. C. Lucas and Ann L. Hunt, who was the daughter of John Baptiste



RESIDENCE OF J. LUCAS TURNER, ESQ.

Charles Lucas, of Normandy, France. He was educated for the bar, and emigrated to America, settling at Philadelphia. He was a member of the legislature and judge of the common pleas court of that city. In 1803-4 was a member of Congress, resigned his seat to accept the office of commissioner of titles for the province of Upper

Louisiana. J. Lucas Turner was born in St. Louis, September 25th, 1854, where he remained until his family removed to Philadelphia, in 1863. In 1866 the family returned to St. Louis, and J. Lucas went to Orleans, France, where he studied for three years. Returning to the United States, he completed his education in 1869 at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. In 1874 he went into business in St. Louis as stockholder and director of the Harrison Wire Company. He remained in this business for two years. For two years following was connected with the Lucas bank, St. Louis. His health failing, he retired from the bank and moved a short distance into the country. In 1880 he removed to Boone county, settling on the farm where he lives at this writing. He has a fine place of six hundred acres located twelve miles south of Columbia. Mr. Turner was married, November 15th, 1876, to Miss Bertha G. Chouteau, of St. Louis, daughter of Henry Chouteau, Jr., and granddaughter of Henry Chouteau, Sr., who was killed in the Gasconade bridge accident, while a passenger on the first train over the Missouri Pacific railroad. He has one son and one daughter. Mr. Turner is the tenth child and eighth son of a family of ten sons and seven daughters, of whom ten — five of each sex — are now living. His eldest brother, Capt. Thomas T. Turner, was a member of Gen. Ewell's staff. Wilson P. H. Turner was first-lieutenant in Col. Pelham's light artillery, and was killed at the second battle of Manassas. His uncle, Thomas Turner, was admiral in the United States Navy, and had command of the navy yard at Philadelphia. Mr. Turner devotes his entire attention to breeding thoroughbred horses and Jersey cattle. His stock is not excelled on the continent for purity of blood and lineage. With a determination to excel in this business, he has spared neither time, pains nor money in stocking his excellent farm with the finest grade of horses and cattle that could be purchased. It is too soon for him to realize the bright hopes which he reasonably cherishes, but the day is not far distant when the attention of all lovers of fast and beautiful horses will be turned to this splendid collection, the nucleus of which cannot be excelled in this country.

THOMAS GILPIN TUTTLE.

Mr. Tuttle is the son of John Tuttle, a farmer, who was a native of Virginia, and born near Bull Run creek, where so much hard fighting was done during the civil war. John's wife, and Thomas' mother, was Susan Hall Elliott, a native of Kentucky. The subject

of this sketch was born on his father's farm, in Boone county, July 20, 1831, where he continued to reside till 1864. His education was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood, which he attended during boyhood. The winter of 1858-59 was spent in Texas. In January, 1862, he, being a Southern sympathizer, was arrested by order of Gen. J. B. Douglass, of the M. S. M., and confined in Gratiot street (St. Louis) prison, and was also held at Alton. He was released in the latter part of June following, but had to swear allegiance and give a bond of \$4,000. Returning home he cultivated his farm till he sold it in the spring of 1864. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Providence, this county, with his brother. He was twice robbed by Anderson's men, and was also effectually cleaned out by the Federals, under Gen. Fisk.

In the spring of 1865, he, with two brothers, went to freighting across from Fort Leavenworth to Colorado and Montana. In December, 1865, he moved his family to Saline county, where he farmed and fed stock for two years. He bought a farm in the spring of '68, eight miles west of Columbia, where he lived ten years, until his removal to Ashland in '78. There he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, where he still resides. He also cultivates a farm adjoining the town on the south. Mr. Tuttle was married June 19, 1855, to Gillie C., daughter of James S. Lowery, of Boone county. She died in 1872, and he was again married in '74, to Miss Georgie E. Tuttle, daughter of Judge Gilpin S. Tuttle, of Boone county. Mr. Tuttle is the father of two sons, oldest born in 1875, and younger in 1882.

He is a member of Ashland lodge of A. F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Locust Grove Grange, P. of H.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS VANAUSDAL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bridgeton, St. Louis county, Missouri, December 4, 1841. He is the son of Wm. M. and Mary Ann (Robertson) Vanausdal. His father was from Greenbrier county, Virginia; and his mother was a native of South Carolina. His father was drowned off the steamer Belle St. Louis while on his way to St. Louis in the fall of 1876. He and his family came to Boone county in April, 1852. He was both a blacksmith and house-carpenter, but the last years of his life he worked at carpentering exclusively. He built many of the best houses in and around Ashland. Mrs. Vanausdal's brother, Jack Robertson, and her brother-in-law, Wm. Fallon, were the first to carry the United States mail across the plains from St.

Louis to California upon horseback. Wm. C. Vanausdal, our subject, was educated at Florissant, St. Louis county, and at Ashland College, under the principalship of J. T. M. Johnston and Dr. H. M. Chevins as assistant. When the war broke out he enlisted in Capt. Martin's company, C. S. A., and was at the battle of Boonville. After Martin's company was disbanded he joined Ströde's, and was captured and imprisoned at the University. After his release he started to Salt Lake City, but abandoned the idea and went down to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he remained about two years, and returned to Missouri. He went to St. Louis and went into business with Harris & Pe, mule brokers, government contractors, etc., for whom he worked a year. He then came back to Boone and engaged in farming and stock trading. He made several trips to the Indian Territory for cattle, and continued in the business for two years. He next sold goods in Ashland for Godlove, Payne, Haden & Co., and Wiseman & Johnston. From there he went to Jefferson City and clerked for Crow, Roach & Stokes in 1872. After two years he came to Claysville, and, in conjunction with Thomas McKenna, he did a general merchandising business. He sold out in March, 1881, and went to farming and handling stock for about a year. He now gives his entire attention to the tie business. He purchased a steamboat and piloted her successfully for about sixty trips, buying and freighting his immense number of ties to the different points upon the river. Mr. Vanausdal was married the 8th of October, 1872, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of E. W. and Elizabeth Forbis, of Boone county. By this union they have been blest with two children, aged eight and two years. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

E. R. WESTBROOK.

Edwin Ruthvan Westbrook is the son of Cornelius Westbrook, a descendant of the early German settlers of Delaware, and his mother was Betsey Goodrich, a descendant of the early English settlers of the Connecticut valley, her family living near Hartford. Both families emigrated to New York and settled on the Genesee River, where Mr. and Mrs. W. became acquainted and married. They removed to Ohio in 1833, locating at Cleveland. Here Edwin Westbrook was born, March 27, 1835. Two years later his parents removed to Morgan county and settled on a farm. In 1852 he came to Clay county, Mo., about four miles north of Kansas City. Prior to coming to Missouri, Mr. Westbrook had attended the common schools of his native State,

but after settling in this State his education was mainly acquired at Union School, Clay county, under the direction of George D. Hughes, completing his course in 1855, at the age of 20. After leaving school he engaged as a teacher, which profession he pursued for 24 years, or until 1879. During this period he served for two years as principal of the Ashland Public School. In the fall of 1879 he engaged as salesman in the store of Wiseman, Johnston & Bass, with whom he remained until January 1st, 1881. March 1st, following, he engaged in the business of general merchandising with John G. Wiseman, under the firm name of Wiseman, Westbrook & Co., which partnership continued until the ensuing October, when W. T. Maupin became a partner and the name was changed to Wiseman, Maupin & Co.

Mr. Westbrook was married in Bates county, Mo., October 15th, 1860, to Miss M. T. Caruth, of that county. They have had born to them nine children, of whom two boys and three girls are now living.

Early in the civil war, Mr. Westbrook espoused the cause of the South, and enlisted in Capt. Jackman's company of Gen. Rains' division of Gen. Price's army. Not long after he had enlisted, he was captured by the Federals and held a prisoner for about two weeks, when he was released upon taking the oath. He returned to Boone county and remained until in October, 1864, when he again engaged to serve the Confederate cause, and on the 5th of November, at a point 16 miles southeast of Osceola, St. Clair county, Mo., while on his way to Gen. Price, he was again made a prisoner. He was taken to St. Louis and confined two weeks in Gratiot street prison, and then sent to Alton, Ill., where he was confined until March 19th, 1865. He was then released on condition of his enlistment in the U. S. army to serve against the Indians on the plains. He was a member of Company D 5th U. S. infantry. A few weeks after his enlistment, he accompanied Companies C and D of his regiment as an escort to Col. Sawyer's road expedition from Niobrara City to Virginia City, Montana Territory. August 13th, he was engaged in a battle with the Indians near Fort Reno, which lasted nearly all day. The Indians numbered over 200 and were commanded by Red Cloud. There were about 250 soldiers. He assisted in the building of Ft. Reno. He also took part in Col. Carrington's fight with the savages, July 1st, 1866. He returned to the States via Forts Laramie and Kearney, and was mustered out October 1st, 1866. He then returned to Boone county, where he has ever since resided.

It is worthy of note that, in 1854, Mr. Westbrook spent a few

months in Mexico, and that in 1856 he made an overland trip to California, where he was engaged in farming and teaching until in December, 1859.

Mr. Westbrook has served as a justice of the peace in his township. He is a Democrat in politics and has been a member of the Democratic county committee since 1876. He is a member of the Ashland Baptist church, and belongs to the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Good Templars.

DR. HENRY W. WHIPPLE.

Dr. Henry W. Whipple is a native of Illinois, having been born in Alton, April 12th, 1842. He is the son of P. B. and Elizabeth (Williams) Whipple. Was educated at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Graduated in the scientific department of that institution in 1862. Came back to Alton, and, in August following, joined company G Ninety-seventh Illinois volunteers. Was at Chickasaw Bluffs, Fort Hindman, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Jackson. Afterwards was in the hospital department, where he remained most of the time until the close of the war. Returning to Illinois, he settled on a farm which his father had given him at Montgomery. Went to farming and practicing in that vicinity, but having been wounded during the war by a piece of shell, which struck his knee, he was compelled to give up farming, as the labors incident to farm life aggravated the wound and gave him much pain. During his stay at Montgomery, he was elected a justice of the peace. He attended a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College, but did not graduate. Moved from Illinois to Bates county, Missouri, where he went into the drug business. His brother was with him in the business and practiced medicine during the four years spent in that county. The subject of this sketch also practiced, but not steadily. Dr. Whipple next went to Madison county, Arkansas, where he practiced his profession for a few months, and from there he came to Boone, settling at Burlington, where he has remained ever since. Was married, April 12th, 1866, to Margaret L., daughter of C. F. and Catharine Powers, of Michigan. Have one son, Henry F. The doctor is a member of the Methodist church, also of the United Workmen. The Whipples trace their origin back into the remote past. One of the family signed the Declaration of Independence. The doctor has a good practice and is doing well.

ISAAC MILTON WILCOX.

The grandfather of Isaac M. Wilcox was born in Kentucky, but was one among the earliest settlers of Boone county, Missouri. His son David, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in Boone. He moved to Holt county, Missouri, in 1852, but returned in 1861, and remained a citizen of this county until his death, which occurred at his home, near Claysville. Isaac M. Wilcox was born in Boone county, December 7th, 1849. His mother, Martha (Blythe) Wilcox, was born in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm. In early life he learned the trade of tobacco-rolling, but did not follow it long. Married March 29th, 1870, Elizabeth, daughter of Shelton A. and Martha Carter. They have three children: Arthur Tarleton, Mittie Dewel and Verdia Alice. Mr. Wilcox's early education was limited, and his patrimony was even more so. All his possessions have been earned by his own exertions since commencing life on his own account. In 1873 he was engaged as a guard in the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, but had to give up the position on account of sickness. For about two years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Claysville, with P. H. McKenna. They sold out in the spring of 1882, to Wooley & Loux, who are, at this writing, conducting the business at the old stand. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Baptist church.

JAMES L. WILCOX.

James Libern Wilcox is the son of Isaac N. and S. A. Wilcox. His father was a prominent Kentucky farmer, and his mother was the daughter of John Clinkenbeard, of Bourbon county, in that State. J. L. Wilcox was born in Holt county, Missouri, December 15, 1855. He was the fourth child of a family of three boys and two girls, all of whom are now living. When he was three years of age his father died, and six years later he removed with his mother to Nebraska City, then a live trading and outfitting town of 3,000 inhabitants. Here he lived until 1875, having attended school three months in the meanwhile and served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the *Nebraska City Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, working from 1868 to 1871. He then worked about a year on the *Daily Press*. In 1873, in company with five other printers, he reëstablished the old *Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, which had an existence of about six months. In the fall of '73 he went to Omaha, and soon afterwards to Lincoln,

where he and four others organized a company and published a daily paper, in the interest of the temperance crusade, called the *Capital News*, which ran a short but brilliant career of three weeks, the "fighting editor" (subject of this sketch) being three times called into requisition during that brief period. He then worked for the *State Journal* Company for six months, after which he visited his old home, Nebraska City, and did job work for the different offices of that city till April, 1875. Going thence to Hamburg, Iowa, he assisted W. A. Fulmer in the publication of the *Hamburg Democrat*, and during the campaign of 1876, was able to do some good work for the Democracy. His next editorial venture was in Boone county, Missouri, in January, 1877, he, on the invitation of the business men of Ashland, accepting editorial control of a Democratic paper called the *Ashland Bugle*, publishing it as a weekly paper. He succeeded in securing it a good subscription list, and started the paper on a substantial basis, issuing the first number on April 13, 1877. The paper is still published by him, and enjoys an increasing patronage and influence.

Mr. Wilcox married in Ashland, September 14, 1881, his wife being Mary R., daughter of Samuel Nichols an old resident of Boone.

He became a member of the Baptist church at Nebraska City, and of the I. O. O. F. in Hamburg, and is a charter member of Ashland Lodge, K. of P.

JUDGE HAIL T. WRIGHT.

Hail Talbot Wright is the son of Fletcher Wright, a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Boone county from 1818 up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1851. His mother, Sophia Talbot, was a native of Kentucky. Hail was born in the northeast part of Boone county, September 19th, 1831, and came with his parents to this place, where he now lives, in 1836. He is the oldest of a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom the Judge alone survives. He was educated at the common schools of the county, and commenced business for himself as a farmer in 1851, his father having died when he was but thirteen years old, and his mother about four years later. Mr. Wright was married June 13th, 1855, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of L. L. Lindsey, of Boone county. They have one son and three daughters, all of whom are alive at this writing.

Judge Wright was elected to the office of county justice, and served the people in that capacity for four years. He is now actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stock raising. He is a member

of the Ashland Lodge of A. F. and A. M.; also a member of the Ashland Lodge of A. O. U. W.

A. C. YOUNG.

Ambrose Crockett Young is the son of Edward and Frances (Gray) Young, both natives of Virginia. They emigrated in early life to Kentucky, where they were married, removing from that State to Missouri in 1831, settling on a farm near Ashland, in Boone county, where he died in 1864, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and six months. His wife died in 1852. Ambrose was born on his father's farm, in Clark county, Kentucky, February 1st, 1825. He was the youngest of a family of five sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are now living, all but one in Boone county. He came with his parents to this county in 1831, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Was educated at the Bonne Femme Academy and the University of Missouri. He has always resided on the old home place, a farm of 500 acres of excellent land finely improved. It is situated on the Jefferson City and Columbia gravel road, four and one-half miles north of Ashland and nine miles south of Columbia.

CHAPTER XVII.

CENTRALIA TOWNSHIP.

Position and Description—Early Settlements—Organization—Miscellaneous—Union Church—*The Town of Centralia*—Early History—The "Eldorado Hotel"—The "Firsts"—The Fire of 1860—A Chase for a Bonnet—War—The First Federal Troops—Bill Anderson's Visit—Burning of Sneed's Store and Hotel by Federal Militia—Capt. Bryson's Capture of the Train at the Water Tank—When the Cruel War was Over—Incorporation—The Fires of 1868 and 1872—Building of the C. & A. Railroad—Town Officers—Public School—Newspapers—Killing of Jo. Collier—Secret Orders—Churches—Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Centralia Township.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

This is the latest formed and the smallest township in area in Boone county, yet it is by no means the most insignificant in every particular, containing, as it does, the second town and some of the best territory in the county. The northern part of the township is com-

posed chiefly of prairie; the southern part of timber. Silvers' Fork of the Perche rises in this township, in the south central part, flowing westwardly, and Young's Creek skirts the eastern border. There are some very fine farms in the township, notably those of J. D. Garrard,¹ W. J. Booth, J. M. Angell, S. Bryson and W. R. McBride. The township contains but 30 entire sections of land, in Congressional township 51, range 11 west. The eastern row of sections, viz., 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, being in Audrain county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements in what is now Centralia township, were made by "Rudy" (Rudolph) March, Wm. Sexton, Peter Stice and Thomas Sexton, who moved in from Howard county and settled in the southwestern part of the township, along a small branch of Silvers' Fork, about the year 1822. All of them were originally from Madison county, Kentucky. In the spring of 1825, Daniel Hunter purchased he farm of Rudy March (sec. 31 — 51 — 11), where G. H. Chance now lives, and removed thereto with his family. This was the extreme northern settlement in the county at that time. Mr. Hunter put up the first horse mill in 1836.

Probably the first male child born in the township was Blueford Stice, son of Peter and Elizabeth Stice, whose birth is set down as occurring in 1824. Jane Sexton, daughter of Wm. and Edith Sexton, was born in 1827, being the first female child born within the present boundaries of the township. The first death remembered was that of Thos. Sexton, who was buried at Red Top Church.

It is said that no regular physican located in this township until about the time Centralia town was founded. Dr. A. F. Sneed was probably the first located physician. The name of the first minister to hold religious services cannot now be ascertained, but the first religious organization formed of which there is definite knowledge, was that of Union Church in 1854. (See history.) The date of the first school, the name of the teacher, etc., have not been learned.

The information concerning the early settlement of Centralia has been obtained from Mrs. Mary Pool, now the oldest living inhabitant of the township. Her first husband was Daniel Hunter, who settled

¹ It was on the farm of Mr. Garrard where the battle of Centralia was fought. A gun-barrel, ramrod and some bayonets plowed up in the field in the spring of 1882, and supposed to have belonged to the Federals, were presented to the writer by Mr G., and are now in possession of the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis.

on section 31 in 1825. To this venerable "mother in Israel" the publishers desire to return grateful acknowledgments.

The first school in the township was taught by Rice Jones, in a private house, in the year 1842. The first school house was built in 1845 by Lewis Roberts, and stood about two and a half miles south of Centralia. It was a log house, and cost about \$100.

ORGANIZATION.

Until in 1874, the territory now comprising Centralia township was embraced in Bourbon township. Upon the laying out of Centralia, that town was made a voting precinct, and so continued for many years. Ineffectual efforts were made to form a new township from time to time, some of the people wishing to defer the matter until it was settled whether or not "Rollins County" would be formed, in order that it might be settled what territory should comprise the township.

At last, on June 20, 1874, the county court made and entered of record the following order:—

In the matter of the division of Bourbon municipal township, in Boone county, and the establishment of Centralia municipal township: Now, on this day, a large number of the legal voters resident within Bourbon township came by their attorneys and filed their petition, praying the court to divide Bourbon township and establish Centralia municipal township; and upon a full hearing of the case, the application and the proofs, the court doth order and adjudge—A municipal township, to be known as *Centralia township*, is hereby created and established with the metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 31, in township 51, range 11; running thence north on the range line to the north boundary of Bourbon township; thence along the north boundary aforesaid to the northeast corner of section 2, township 51, range 11; thence south with the division line between Boone and Audrain counties to the southeast corner of section 35, township 51, range 11; thence west to the place of beginning. (Record "S," page 475 Co. Ct. Recs.)

Since that period the people of the township have gone smoothly along in their ways, secure in their autonomy and proud of the privilege of self-government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The war history of Centralia township may be summarized: The majority of the people were Confederates; a number, however, sided with the Union and fought for it. The Confederates recruited pretty extensively; the Union troops made numerous raids after them. The Federal militia "made it hot" for the secessionists, and both sides fed off and, in some instances, maltreated the citizens. The remarkable Centralia massacre, and the bloody affair between Todd's

guerrillas and Johnson's Federals occurred in this township, a full account of which may be found elsewhere.

There are some excellent schools in the township, and as a rule the people are intelligent and educated. Quite a number of families from Illinois and other Northern States have come in since the war, and aided very materially in the development of the country.

UNION (CHRISTIAN) CHURCH

Was organized in 1854, and James Bruton was the first elder. Among the early members were James Jennings, Jesse Roberts, James Williams and C. C. Bush.

The first building used by the congregation as a place of worship was an old log school house. They erected a large frame in 1868, in which they have regular monthly meetings. They have a Sunday school, and their membership is large, and both church and Sabbath school is in fine working order.

THE TOWN OF CENTRALIA.

The town of Centralia was laid out in February, 1857, by a company of which Hon. J. S. Rollins, Col. M. G. Singleton, Thos. January, and others were members. It was designed as a railroad station, and only founded upon the certainty of the completion of the North Missouri Railroad to the locality. The town was named by the proprietors from its central position on the old North Missouri line of railway from St. Louis to Ottumwa, Iowa. The plat was recorded in May, 1857, by Col. Middleton G. Singleton, and showed that the town was located on the south half of the north half of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 10, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 51, range 11.

The first public sale of lots was in May, 1857. Prices ranged from twenty, to one hundred dollars per lot. No immediate improvements were made, however, and for months things went on as they were wont to go. The grass grew, the flowers bloomed, and the rank vegetation was untrod where now is the busy, bustling town. Not until the following winter was the first house in the place erected — a large, two-story frame, 20x60 feet, built by Tinsley, Elston & Co., and occupied by them as a dry goods and grocery store. It stood on lot 1, block 23. At the time of the completion of this building the railroad

had not been completed to that point, and the stock of goods was hauled from Mexico. The next building was the Eldorado Hotel, a single-story structure of four rooms, still standing with this inscription, much faded and nearly obliterated, on its front: "Eldorado Hotel, by J. J. Collier." As an inducement to build this structure, Col. Singleton gave Mr. Collier two lots, and "Uncle Jo," for a long time thereafter was known far and near as the "mine host" of the Collier House, as many of its patrons named the hostelry. Other houses gradually went up, and in 1859 there were twenty-five dwelling houses, two stores and a saloon. The North Missouri Railroad was now finished to the place and Centralia became, not an experiment, but an established fact, owing its existence to the existence of the railroad. An additional store house and another saloon went up. The former was managed by R. S. and G. W. Tinsley; the latter was "run" by W. D. Collier. In the meantime the first store had been closed out and M. V. Singleton became the purchaser of the building, which was afterward occupied by T. S. Sneed and M. G. Singleton with a stock of general merchandise. The latter afterward sold his interest.

In the spring of 1860 the first fire occurred. Both stores and the saloon, with the larger portion of the contents were destroyed. The principal losers were Dr. A. F. Sneed and W. A. Clark, who had bought out Sneed & Singleton a short time previously, and R. S. & G. W. Tinsley, and W. D. Collier. Another hotel, the "Boone House," went up in 1860 and was run by V. A. Bedford. It was afterwards kept by T. S. Sneed, and this was the building burned in 1864 by the German militia from St. Charles.

The second building was put up in the winter of 1858-9, by Wm. H. Wade, a blacksmith. In April, 1859, T. S. Sneed built a dwelling and moved to town. He is still a resident and the oldest in the place. Next L. C. Singleton built a dwelling and moved in with his family. This house was afterward a hotel, the "Boone House." In January, 1860, Dr. A. F. Sneed came to town and became the first practicing physician. He is still a resident and has furnished much information incorporated in this chapter. These were all of the families in Centralia remembered in 1860.

THE FIRSTS.

The first house built in Centralia was by Tinsley, Elston & Co., a firm composed of R. S. Tinsley, A. M. Elston, M. V. Singleton, and Bruce Ball. It was a store building and occupied as such.

The first birth was that of a male child of Dr. A. F. and Lavinia Sneed, which was born January 7, 1860. It died 24 hours after birth. Its death was the first in the place.

The first marriage was that of Pleasant M. Pool and Miss Cynthia L. Gorham, May 1, 1864. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Berry:

The first school house was built in 1860. It was a small frame and cost about \$250. It stood on block 23. Miss Minnie Conger taught the first school therein, the same year. She had about twenty scholars and received \$20 per month for her services. The name of the first minister who officiated and the date when the first religious services were held are not remembered.

The original cemetery is the one now in use, in the northeast part of town. It was donated by the town company in 1857.

For three years after the railroad station was established there was no depot. In 1861 the first one, a small affair, was built by Thos. S. Sneed. Not long afterward, probably in 1862, the railroad company built another and larger one. This was destroyed by Bill Anderson and his guerillas the time of his raid, and then the present one was built. Thos. S. Sneed was the first agent. T. W. Gantt was the agent at the time of the raid, but was not in town. His assistant, William Rowland, a very popular young man, was killed by the guerillas the day of the massacre. The particulars will be found on another page.

The railroad was completed to the town in the spring of 1858, and Centralia was for a time nothing but a flag station. There were only three or four houses in the place for a year or two. In 1858 the post-office was established, and Richard S. Tinsley was the first postmaster. The first practicing physician was Dr. A. F. Sneed, originally from Frankfort, Ky., now a resident and active practitioner of the place.

The first mayor was J. H. Fields.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CENTRALIA.

About 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, May 11, 1860, the store room of Sneed & Clark, in Centralia, on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was in an upper back room, and, from the great scarcity of water in the town, progressed with almost unchecked rapidity until the entire building and all adjoining were consumed. Therefore, the store-room and warehouse of Sneed & Clark; the store-room and warehouse of Tinsley & Elston,

and the grocery of William Collier were destroyed. These constituted all the business houses in the place. A considerable amount of the merchandise of Sneed & Clark and Tinsley and Elston was saved, but much of it lost—how much has not been learned. The store-room and warehouse of Sneed & Clark were owned by Singleton & Ball, and were insured in the Boone County Home Mutual for \$1,200. That company also had \$2,500 on the goods of Sneed & Clark, and \$1,400 on the goods of Tinsley & Elston's predecessors, R. S. & G. W. Tinsley. T. & E. had \$6,600 in the Home Insurance Company, New York, J. S. Dorsey, Columbia, agent. No insurance on the grocery. The post-office was kept by Tinsley & Elston, and was also burned, with all its contents, including all the copies of the *Statesman* of the previous week for the east and west.

The impression is pretty general that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

BONNET CHASE ON THE PRAIRIE.

In August, 1860, an amusing incident came off at Centralia, which it is proper should be recorded for the benefit of present and future generations. A correspondent of one of the county papers gave the following account at the time:—

A citizen of Boone, accompanied by his wife, came to Centralia for the purpose of making purchases at one of the stores in that place. Among other articles, a large straw bonnet struck the fancy of our hero; and, although scoop-shaped and of the balloon order, and therefore rather out of time, buy it he would and buy it he did. Leaving the store for home, bonnet in hand, he encountered a lively prairie wind (for Centralia is in the midst of a prairie), which snatched the bonnet from his grasp and blew it rapidly from him. He started in pursuit, leaping over boxes, piles of lumber and the railroad track. But the bonnet flew upon the wings of the wind, while our hero only flew upon a pair of short legs and heavy brogans. On they went across the prairie, the bonnet careering over the parched grass, our hero making it crack under his feet. Up, over, down—first in mid-air and then on the ground—rapidly sailed the bonnet, while its pursuer bounded like a two-legged antelope, or a boy after a butterfly. At four o'clock in the evening the bonnet and pursuer passed Skull Lick in Audrain county, two or three miles from Centralia, the bonnet ahead and our hero still after it, with his tongue out.

WAR TIMES.

Up to the breaking out of the civil war, the progress of the place was very slow; afterwards, still slower. When the war began there were about a dozen houses, and not more than two or three structures of any sort went up until after the incident under the Appomattox apple tree. The neighborhood was Southern in sentiment and the majority of the people were disposed to act on the aggressive against the Federals almost from the start.

Col. M. G. Singleton had a battalion in the Missouri State Guards, in which his brother-in-law, Capt. F. B. Fullenwider, had a company. These gentlemen were from near Centralia, and many of their men were from the vicinity. Capt. G. W. Bryson, also of the neighborhood, had a company of Confederates. A few men from what is now Centralia township took service under the United States.

Early in the war a company of Federals, belonging to the Fourteenth Illinois infantry, was stationed at Centralia a short time, and about the same time a company of the Third Iowa infantry came in and spread their tents on the north side of the railroad. Then after awhile came Birge's sharpshooters. These troops made incursions into the country to stop recruiting for Price's army, and there was one skirmish over on Young's Creek, in Monroe county.

From time to time other troops passed through or stopped off for a brief period. Some of the citizens were arrested and taken to St. Louis, and released upon taking the oath. One or two of these were residents of the hamlet at the time of Anderson's fearful raid and more fearful massacre, and were between hawk and buzzard. Mr. Thos. S. Sneed was one. The guerillas plundered him and abused him unreasonably. They robbed his store, and then the next day Draper's 9th Missouri militia came in, cursed him for a "d--d secesh," and burned it! Mr. Sneed was also proprietor of a very good hotel. He fed hundreds of Federal soldiers free gratis, but at last objected to feeding the St. Charles German Home Guards, who had been put on the trains as guards after the Centralia massacre. These train guards would jump from the cars as soon as they stopped for dinner; which they did regularly, and rush to the tables, crowding out the passengers, who would be compelled to leave without eating. A few days after Anderson's raid, Sneed refused to longer keep open house for the St. Charles Germans, and in open day they burned up his hotel. Hon. J. S. Rollins put out the fire after it started and tried to save the building, but the Teutons soon rekindled the flame and then stood by with presented muskets, daring him to try to subdue the flames again. The officer in command observed the whole proceeding, placidly smoking his pipe in the meanwhile. Sneed secreted himself on the same train on which were the house-burning German Federals, and went to St. Louis, where he remained till the war was over. He now resides in Centralia.

Of course, the most remarkable event during the war was the mas-

sacre and battle of Centralia, an elaborate account of which is given in this history. Much of the information there detailed was obtained from Dr. A. F. Sneed, Thos. S. Sneed, Dr. F. J. Bruton, W. R. McBride, and others who lived in the place at that time.

September 7, 1864, or a few days before the battle of Centralia, Capt. G. W. Bryson and his company, composed mostly of newly-recruited Confederates, captured a train on the North Missouri at the water tank, a mile east of Centralia. On this train were forty good horses *en route* for St. Louis — fine, fat and frisky — the very articles the Confederates were greatly in need of. A few soldiers were also on board. These were taken prisoners and carried away, despite the remonstrances of a few timorous Southern sympathizers, who feared that the Federals would in some way hold them responsible for the affair, and visit them with condign punishment for the taking away of the prisoners whom they imagined were being carried off to be shot. Capt. Bryson was offered hundreds of dollars if he would release the prisoners, but he laughed at the frightened citizens, declared he did not intend to hurt the prisoners, and rode away. In a day or so the prisoners were released and sent to Sturgeon, not a hair of their heads having been harmed.

WHEN THE CRUEL WAR WAS OVER.

During the summer of 1865 the town showed signs of returning animation, as it were. Some new store buildings went up and a number of new citizens moved in. A new hotel, the "Phoenix," was established by T. S. Sneed on the ruins of his former house, the old "Boone Hotel," now the present site of the "Globe." People were attracted to the place from time to time, some by the beauty of its location, some by other circumstances. The place was well known. Bill Anderson had given it considerable free advertising, but this had given people to attribute to it a character which it never possessed. Because a guerilla massacre had occurred in the town, some people argued that the citizens must be guerillas themselves. The grave wherein seventy-nine dead Federal soldiers were buried was pointed out to every passenger, and at last a monument, erected at public expense, indicated more plainly the "bivouac of the dead."

The town improved slowly but surely during 1866, and at the close of the year evidenced no small degree of prosperity. At last the people grew tired of living "at random," or at hap-hazard, and decided

to organize for the general welfare, common prosperity and mutual defence, their numbers making such a step highly desirable; and so came

INCORPORATION.

At the March term, 1867, of the county court, the town was incorporated, the metes and bounds being declared to include "all the territory embraced in the following tracts of ground: The north half of the northwest quarter of section 15; the south half of the southwest quarter of section 10; the south half of the north half of the southwest quarter of section 10, in township 51, range 11, containing 200 acres, more or less." This was the first incorporation, and under it the following town trustees were appointed until their successors should be duly elected and qualified: Jno. H. Fields, James H. Stephens, Wm. L. Conevey, E. D. Hawkins and Thos. S. Sneed.

In 1868 the business portion of the town was again attacked and destroyed by fire. Several stores, together with the greater portion of the goods they contained, were destroyed. The loss was about \$25,000, with but very little insurance. For nearly a year thereafter there were but few improvements. The town was being built of wood, and the danger from fires was very great, and these circumstances deterred many men from putting up new buildings and otherwise adding to the prosperity of the place. However, in 1869, building was again resumed, and the town improved slowly until in 1872, when it was in a more thriving and generally prosperous condition than it had ever been before. The tide of prosperity was destined, however, to another check. On the night of the 22d of March, 1872, the cry of "fire!" again roused the people from their beds and rang throughout the town. Another serious conflagration visited the young city. Five stores and Sneed's Phoenix Hotel were burned to the ground. The total loss by this fire was about \$30,000; very little insurance. The business men of Centralia now seemed as indifferent to fire as salamanders. They lost no time in bewailing their misfortunes or repining at the calamities that had befallen them, but set pluckily to work to retrieve the lost ground and restore their damaged fortunes. This was the fourth time the town had been destroyed, but it was the same as if it had been the first or the four-hundredth, or if it had never been destroyed at all. Some of them among those who were the worst scorched by the flames, began to rebuild on former sites before the ashes had grown cold. The town grew apace, and two years later had a population of nearly 500.

Since that period the progress of Centralia has been steadily — not rapidly, but surely — onward.

BUILDING OF THE C. & A. RAILROAD.

The building of the Chicago and Alton railroad, which marks a new era in the progress of Centralia, may be said to date from the final survey made through the northern part of the county in the winter and spring of 1878. John M. Robards, H. C. Threlkeld and P. S. Hocker may be ranked foremost among the public-spirited citizens who did most in favor of so beneficial an enterprise, but the entire citizenship lent enthusiastic support, and many of them gave material aid in the construction of this great trunk railway. The citizens of Centralia donated of their means and paid in cash \$900. The following gave each fifty dollars: W. R. McBride, W. J. Booth, P. S. Hocker, H. C. Threlkeld, Jno. M. Robards and Geo. D. Ferris; while W. C. Nichols donated in property and right of way, seventy-five dollars. The first train came to Centralia on the C. & A. in August, 187, and though it was no new sight to the Centralians, the Wabash having been so long in operation, yet the additional importance which the new road gave the town, filled them with joy, and it is said some of "the boys" filled with *something else* in celebration of that event. The road granted an excursion to Chicago in September following, in which many citizens of Centralia participated. The company have built both a passenger and a freight depot in the northern part of town, through which the road runs, and Centralia now has two of the most important roads in the West in full operation.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The present town officers are P. S. Hocker, mayor; J. E. Stewart, H. C. Threlkeld, F. Shryock, James W. Bay, trustees; J. L. Paxton, clerk; A. F. Sneed, treasurer; Alber Easter, marshal. Centralia, since the completion of the C. & A., has grown till she had a population, by the census of 1880, of 703; and her rapid growth since the last census has been such that the present population is about 1,000.

CENTRALIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The erection of the first school building in the town, as well as the name of the first teacher, are elsewhere mentioned. The cost of the first building was \$250, and its size 18 x 20 feet. The school district (No. 1, township 51, range 11) was organized in 1860. The second

school-house was erected on block 27, donated for that purpose by M. G. Singleton, and cost \$1,050. It was a one-story frame, 20 x 36 feet. At this time about forty pupils were in attendance, and Thomas Gantt, T. S. Sneed and John Fields were trustees. The present building, a two-story brick, size 27 x 51 feet, with lobby 16 x 20 feet, was erected in 1880. Two acres on the east side of town were donated by Jas. S. Rollins, on which the building was erected, at a cost of \$4,500 for house and furniture. Trustees were J. E. Stewart, P. S. Hocker and George M. Lease. In 1880, the number of school children in the district was 164, and the value of taxable wealth was \$99,000. In 1881, the number of school children was 317, and value of taxable property \$117,000. Number of children in 1882, 363, and taxable wealth \$154,000. Prof. J. C. Hall, county commissioner, was principal in 1881, assisted by L. J. Hall and Miss M. Swenny and Miss M. Holmes. Hall was elected principal again for 1882, with L. J. Hall and wife and Miss Fannie Booth as assistants.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper publication of any sort in Centralia was established October 16, 1868. It was called the *Southern Home Circle*, and was issued monthly by Adam Rodemyre. In June, 1870, the material of the office was moved to Sturgeon and consolidated with that of the *Sturgeon Independent*, a Democratic paper, W. Z. Connevey and A. Rodemyre, publishers. In March, 1871, Mr. Rodemyre bought out Mr. Connevey and removed the material back to Centralia, where, on March 18, 1871, was issued the first number of *Our Fireside Guard*, a six-column paper, published by A. Rodemyre and J. H. Stephens. The *Guard* was a weekly paper, neutral in politics. In 1872 Mr. Rodemyre became sole proprietor, and enlarged the paper to a seven-column sheet. In June, 1874, the material of the office was removed to San Bernardino, California, by Mr. Rodemyre, where it was used by him and his partner, John Isaacs, in the publication of a daily and weekly newspaper called the *Times*.

Some time in June, 1876, Mr. W. J. Davis established a paper in Centralia which was called the *Sentinel*. It was a five-column paper, Democratic in politics. In the following November Mr. Rodemyre returned from California, purchased the *Sentinel*, and re-established the *Guard*, January 7, 1877, which paper is still in existence, the only one in the place. It is a folio, containing seven columns to the page, and is neutral or independent in politics. Subscription price, \$2 per year.

The *Guard* is well known throughout Central Missouri, although making no pretensions to a general circulation. Its editor, Mr. Rodemyre, is certainly a genius with remarkable versatility of talent. He is not only a good writer, but a first-rate artist and caricaturist. His paper seldom appears without some pointed, humorous cartoon, and in the past it has been thus profusely illustrated. The cuts are all designed and engraved by Mr. Rodemyre. The paper is printed on a power press, the sole invention and, with the exception of the cylinder, the sole work of Mr. R. This press is a marvel of ingenious mechanical construction, and, though made of various materials and by curious contrivances, is a first-rate press, and does rapid and excellent work.

KILLING OF JOSEPH J. COLLIER.

The only homicide in time of peace in Centralia came off in October, 1872, resulting in the death of J. J. Collier, an old citizen of the place, and formerly the landlord of the Eldorado Hotel. Though a man of many excellent qualities, Mr. Collier was addicted to drink, and when under the influence of liquor was inclined to be rough and quarrelsome. On the occasion referred to he was in the store of Whaley, Robards & Threlkeld, somewhat intoxicated. In a half sportive mood, but rather roughly, he slapped a young fellow named Smith, a painter, and handled him a little violently. Another young man named James McDowell, who was standing by, said to Collier: "If you would do that to me, you would have me to lick." Collier turned, and with some expressions of contempt and anger, caught McDowell by the neck and shook him with extreme violence. A scuffle ensued, during which McDowell whipped out a knife and stabbed Collier so severely that he died in a short time. McDowell was arrested and released on preliminary examination. He was never indicted. Collier's death occurred October 28, 1872.

SECRET ORDERS — FREE MASONS.

The Centralia Lodge, No. 59, of the A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1866, the dispensation bearing date of August 8, of that year. The first officers were S. J. Bush, W. M.; D. B. Roberts, S. W.; R. P. Roberts, J. W.; J. G. Bruton, S. D.; F. M. Roberts, J. D.; W. K. Sturgeon, secretary; C. C. Bush, treasurer; M. V. Baker, tyler. They received their charter October 19, 1867. In March, 1877, they had the misfortune to lose their lodge room and furniture by fire, though they were fortunate enough to save the records and charter.

At this writing (August, 1882) the lodge is in a flourishing condition, and owns a lodge room 24 by 60 feet, furnished complete with best jewels, carpets, charts, etc., valued at \$1,000. The total present membership is seventy, with the following officers: W. H. Carpenter, W. M.; James M. Angell, S. W.; J. W. Bryson, J. W.; R. D. Poag, treasurer; A. Rodemyre, secretary; H. C. Threlkeld, S. D.; S. N. Bryson, J. D., and Thomas J. Roberts, tyler.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Lodge No. 199, at Centralia, was instituted by Deputy Grand Master Workman O. J. Miller, of Rocheport, the dispensation being dated August 4, 1880, and the charter dated the same. The names of charter members are J. M. Angell, Jerry Bush, J. W. Bay, H. S. Batterton, L. D. Burch, J. R. Flynn, E. H. Farrar, W. B. DeJarnette, J. E. Mitchell, A. D. Rumans, W. A. McAllister, T. K. Wallace, F. M. Traughber, H. C. Threlkeld, D. T. Hubbard, G. M. Lease, Josiah Hall, W. D. Lawhorne, M. T. Jones, J. S. Hannah, W. J. Booth and W. R. McBride. The names and rank of the first officers are the following: J. S. Hannah, M. W.; W. J. Booth, P. M. W.; E. H. Farrar, recorder; H. C. Threlkeld, overseer; J. M. Angell, G. F.; W. A. McAllister, financier; G. M. Lease, recorder; F. M. Traughber, guide; T. K. Wallace, J. W.; A. D. Rumans, O. W. The present officers of the lodge are E. H. Farrar, W. A. McAllister, J. C. Hall, C. W. Head, A. D. Rumans, C. E. Chance, W. J. Booth, S. Shryock, J. Bush and J. Hayden, who respectively fill the above indicated offices. None of them are reported as grand lodge officers. The membership at present is fifty-four in number. They have a frame hall, built in 1872, which cost five hundred dollars.

CENTRALIA LODGE NO. 2679, K. OF H.

This lodge of Knights of Honor was instituted by R. H. Robbins, the date of dispensation being February 14, 1882. The charter members were W. M. Robinson, W. H. Baldrige, J. W. Simco, Edgar Chamberlain, J. W. McCallister, Peter Picket, Geo. H. Crouson, W. H. Simco, J. H. Brown, C. E. Chance, W. N. White, James K. Northcutt, D. H. Glore, Wm. Patten, R. H. Wilhite, J. W. Hocker, C. W. Adams, W. A. Gooch, J. H. White, Dan. Davis, B. White, J. A. Thomas and J. H. Head. The first officers were W. A. McCallister, D.; J. H. Head, P. D.; D. H. Glore, A. D.; Wm. Patten, V. D.; C. E. Chance, —; Edgar Chamberlain, C.; Jas. K. North-

cutt, F. R. ; W. H. Baldridge, S. ; W. Simco, G. ; R. Wilhite, G. ; J. W. Hocker, R. The present officers are the same as those first chosen, except that D. H. Davis is chaplain in place of Chamberlain, resigned. J. H. Head is, up to this time, the only grand lodge officer, and the present membership numbers seventy-five.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The lodge of Good Templars at Centralia was organized January 12, 1874. The charter members were Miss Mattie Atkins, Isaiah Harper, Geo. T. Ray, T. S. Larkin, D. D. Conger, W. H. Kincaid, J. B. Cave, Ed. Chamberlain, Geo. L. Truitt, Thos. West, Miss Eva Chamberlain, T. J. Bennett, Samuel Bennett, Miss Lizzie Phelps, Miss Lillie Lofland, Wm. Conger, Sr., and A. J. Bush. The first officers were the following: T. S. Sneed, W. C. ; Julia West, W. V. ; J. B. Lofland, W. Sec. ; Miss Lizzie Sneed, Asst. Sec. ; Wm. Conger, W. Chap. ; T. J. Roberts, W. G. L. D. ; Isham Boulware, W. M. ; Miss Lillie Brown, D. M. ; Leslie Farris, O. G. ; Mrs. T. S. Sneed, R. H. S. ; Mrs. Eliza Truitt, L. H. S.

CHURCHES — METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

The Centralia M. E. church, South, was organized in 1868, with the following original members ; Robert Cook, R. F. Edwards and wife, Mary Edwards ; Newton Russell and wife, Celia Russell ; A. Cook, Druzilla Cook, Elbert Givens and wife, Sarah Givens. The first church house erected was the same they are now using, and was built in 1870-71, and is a frame structure which cost about \$1,500. It was dedicated in September, 1871, by Dr. John D. Vincil. The pastors that have presided over this flock are the Reverends DeMoss, Rich, Sutton, Metcalf, Graves, Rooker, Salvage, Root and Robert White, the latter being the present minister in charge. The present membership numbers sixty-five, and the church is reported in fine working condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This congregation has, as yet, no place of worship of their own, but use the church belonging to the M. E. church South. The church was organized by A. J. Dill, in 1871, the original members being J. V. Farris and wife, H. Booth and wife, — Buly and wife, and J. B. Alison and wife. The following are the names of pastors that have served the congregation since the organization: W. T.

Freeland, J. Gillies, H. B. Seely, J. W. Anderson, N. Shumate and T. J. Enyeart, who is the present pastor serving his first year. The present membership numbers forty-seven. Up to the spring of 1882 this denomination have never had a dollar invested in church property in Boone county. They now own a parsonage at Centralia, built in the spring, which cost \$600. Though the success of this denomination has not as yet been great in this county, they think their prospects for the future better than they have been in the past.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Centralia Baptist church was organized April 17th, 1871, with the following as original members: T. S. Sneed, Susan S. Sneed, A. F. Sneed, L. H. Sneed, Lizzie Sneed, Maggie Sneed, Amanda Pogue (or Poage), Patsy Keen, Sarah Martin, M. E. Holmes, Ed. Silver, Nancy Silver, J. Chapel, Annie Chapel, Mollie Snow, M. K. Lofland (or Loughland), M. Conger, A. M. Conger, Elinder Silver. The organization at Centralia have heretofore had no church of their own, but have worshipped in the churches of other denominations. They are now (1882) building a church house, an elegant frame structure which will soon be completed, and will cost about \$2,500. The present membership is sixty-three in number, and E. D. Isbell is the pastor in charge.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church was organized in Centralia under the auspices of Eld. James A. Berry, the 17th of October, 1867, with the following members, viz.: James M. West, Elizabeth West, George W. Kimbrough, Katurah Kimbrough, F. J. Bruton, Nettie Bruton, P. S. Hocker, Emma Hocker, J. H. Forbis, Mary Forbis, J. J. Collier, Hannah Collier, Francis Collier, Rebecca G. Jackson, Emily F. Baker, James Phelps, Judah Phelps, Margaret-Hull, Susan Carpenter, Emma Givens, Ellen Holmes. Pledging themselves to one another to take the Bible and the Bible alone as their guide and rule of faith and practice, giving themselves to the Lord and each other, asking God's richest blessings upon them in all time to come, the congregation met in the school-house and worshipped there at intervals until the fall of 1871. The congregation had its trials and difficulties to maintain itself. But in the year 1869 S. W. Early and James D. Wyatt and their families moved into Centralia and immediately united with the little church, which imparted new life and zeal into the organization. In June, 1869, by the aid of Eld. John D. White, who long since has

gone to his reward, the congregation was re-organized by appointing F. M. Roberts and James D. Wyatt, Elders, and S. W. Early and Jesse Prewett, deacons. The above officers were, on the first Monday in September following, properly ordained by Eld. D. M. Grandfield. In the year 1871 they built a nice frame church, 38x50, located about the center of the town, on three lots, 40 each by 120, making the grounds a square. These lots were generously donated to the church by the Hon. Jas. S. Rollins. The church house is a plain building, yet nicely finished both inside and out; the grounds are enclosed and an abundance of shrubbery and nice shade trees have been planted in the grounds, and with its bluegrass lawns, is an inviting place. The building and fixtures cost about \$2,500, and, it is stated, is now entirely free from incumbrance. The organization has lost many of its original members by death and removals, and in the past dissensions and discord were the unfortunate fate of it, sown in their midst by designing and disreputable preachers, but by the prudent and untiring vigilance of the officers, these troubles were overcome, and the church now numbers 130 of as influential citizens as are in Boone county, thoroughly united and in perfect harmony, and under the management of its eldership and G. A. Hoffman, their present pastor, sways an immense moral influence in that community. They have, if not the best, one of the best Sunday schools in the State, Prof. J. C. Hall, superintendent. This church has been ministered to by some very eminent men—such as Eld. T. P. Haley, formerly of St. Louis; Eld. Benj. Franklin, of Cincinnati; L. B. Wilks, T. M. Allen, William Ridgway, J. H. Hardin, F. W. Allen, O. A. Carr, D. M. Grandfield and others. Eld. James Berry was the only regular pastor they had from 1867 up to 1875. D. M. Grandfield has labored with them in several very successful protracted meetings in the years past. James D. Wyatt, S. W. Early J. G. Bruton and J. H. Forbis are the present eldership, J. D. Wyatt having held the same position, except for a short interval, since 1869. Dr. Jas. Wallace, John T. Mitchell, W. H. White, James H. Silver and John A. Chance are the present board of deacons. From the zeal and faithfulness of a few men and women the church has grown from twenty-one members, all women except seven, to be a large and influential congregation, now one of the best working congregations in the county. But few of the members appear to be wealthy, yet a more liberal church is hard to find. They are paying their pastor \$400 for half of his time, and give largely of their means to the various auxil-

iary societies of the church generally and remember their poor and unfortunate by their benevolence.

BIOGRAPHIES.

JAMES M. ANGELL.

James M. Angell is the son of Robert Angell, a native of Kentucky. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, February 11, 1833. His father came to Missouri in 1825, and settled in this county. His wife's maiden name was Martha Perkins. They had thirteen children. James M. was educated at the old-time log school house, his first teacher being John M. McGhee. He settled in Centralia township in 1867, where he purchased 700 acres of rich prairie land. He is now largely engaged in farming and stock raising. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1878, which office he still holds. Has served as director of his district school since 1867, and was one of the building committee in erecting their new school house. Was married, September 10, 1857, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Absalom Fountain. They have two sons and three daughters. Their names are Martha, Lucy E., Mary E., Redford M., and John M. Redford and Martha are dead. He has devoted much time and care to the education of his children. His daughter, Lucy E., is the wife of Frederick S. Sappington, of Boone county. Mr. Angell has tried one hundred and twenty-five cases, none of which have ever been reversed by the circuit court. Has married about thirty couples, and acknowledged over forty deeds. In the discharge of official duty, no magistrate perhaps in the county has given better satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Angell are both members of the Methodist church South.

ANTHONY & BRO.

George and Lewis Anthony are the sons of Thomas J. Anthony and were born in Morgan county, Missouri, George in 1850, Lewis in 1852. They were brought up on the farm, but each of the brothers has a good business education. Lewis was a farmer and stock trader until 1876, when he went into the grocery trade at Centralia where he continued with his brother until they went into the livery business. Their mother's maiden name was Cassandra Sutton. There were fourteen children, seven of each sex. Thomas Anthony and his wife were

natives of Kentucky. The firm of Anthony & Brother was established in 1878.

JAMES W. BAY.

James W. Bay, at present telegraph operator and ticket and express agent at Centralia, Missouri, was born in Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, August 13th, 1848. His father, Maj. James T. Bay, was an officer in the United States army. The grandfather, on mother's side, was of German origin; his name was Andrew Kells. On the paternal side, the family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The maternal grandfather served in the war of 1812. Young Bay was educated at the common schools of Ohio, leaving his native State for Missouri, in 1860. From 1862 to 1865 he was in the United States service as military telegraph reporter. Since then has been constantly in the business. For four months after the war, was in the service of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad company; then in the service of the Missouri Pacific, from 1866 to 1875; then one year with the Iron Mountain Road; then to Ferguson Junction, and from there to Centralia, in the fall of 1876, at which post he has remained ever since. Mr. Bay married Miss Mary R. Bell, daughter of G. L. Bell, a member of the Tennessee family of that name, Mrs. Bay being a granddaughter of John Bell, who was a candidate for president in 1860. They have two children. Mr. Bay is a member of A. F. and A. M., also of the A. O. U. W. He is a steady, energetic business man, prompt and zealous in the discharge of duty, and thoroughly conversant with the business intrusted to his care.

THOMAS HARRIS BARNES.

Thomas Harris Barnes is the son of Thomas H. Barnes, of Madison county, Kentucky, where he was born January 8, 1860. His mother was Ann Wingfield, a native of Virginia. The father of Thomas died when his son was but three years old. He had served his native county in the capacity of county court clerk. He was a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Harris removed to Missouri with her family of six children in the fall of 1866, settling three miles west of Centralia, where she remained until her death. Thomas H. prepared himself for teaching in the public schools. He followed his profession until 1882, when he formed a partnership with R. H. Wilhite in the boot and shoe trade. They have a good business, with flattering prospects for the future. Mr. Harris is a member of the Good Templar lodge at Centralia.

DURRETT H. BARNES.

John Barnes, the father of Durrett, was a citizen of this county while it was yet the abode of wild Indians. The only means of safety was the rude forts constructed by the early pioneers, in which they took refuge when the Indians were on the war-path. John Barnes came to Howard county in 1808 with his father, Shadrach Barnes. They forted for several years near Old Franklin. John was one of a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to have families. Durrett Barnes was born in Boone county, September 13, 1822. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. His first teacher was Overton Harris, who taught in a little log cabin with puncheon floor. The boys attended this school clad in the simplest style that could be imagined, their entire wardrobes consisting of but a single garment made from the lint of flax, grown on the farm and manufactured at home by industrious mothers and daughters who knew nothing of the luxuries and vanities of civilization, and cared less. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Caroline E., daughter of Philip Lyle, a native of New York. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Their names are Ellen F., Thomas T., Philip, Filmore, Dora A., Robert D., William H., and John. There are but five of the number living. During the war, Mr. Barnes entered the Confederate service under Colonel Joe Porter, and was taken prisoner and kept at Alton, Illinois, until 1864, when he was released and allowed to return home. His first wife having died, he was married the second time to Lavinia Kanatzar, *nee* Roberts, in 1869. He is now living on a farm of 240 acres in Centralia township.

PETER J. BARRON

was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1847, where he continued to reside till he was 18 years old. His parents were Thomas and Lucy (*nee* Smith) Barron, and they lived for several years in St. Louis, where Peter obtained his education in the public schools. At 12 years old, he went to clerking in a store, remaining for six years in that employment. He then went to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and engaged in the grocery business for two years. After this he located at Crawfordsville, same State, and went into the general merchandise business, and was at the same time authorized by government to trade with the Indians. In 1876, he returned to St. Louis

and engaged for two years in the grocery business, at the expiration of which he came to Columbia and went into business in the firm of White, Barron and Co., the history of which firm is given in the sketch of W. N. White. Mr. Barron is a thorough-going business man. He belongs to the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias, and is a gentleman highly esteemed in both social and business circles. He was married in 1874, to Miss Susie Gooch, of Shelby county, Missouri, daughter of William Gooch, a prominent citizen of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Barron have four children, named John, Paul, Charles and Annie.

DR. F. J. BRUTON.

Dr. Francis Jackson Bruton was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, February 8th, 1830. Was educated at the common schools and at Prospect Hill college. His father, James Bruton, was a farmer and stock raiser. They came to Boone county in 1853. The country about Centralia was then very sparsely settled. The subject of this sketch remembers having killed wild deer upon what now constitutes a portion of the town of Centralia. Dr. Bruton farmed until 1866, when he moved to Centralia. In 1871 he graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, having previously read medicine for two years. He was married, July 14th, 1852, to Miss Henrietta Fenwyck, of Bath county, Kentucky. They have four children. Has one daughter now the wife of Robert B. Singleton, of St. Louis. Has one son, Frank E., in business at Sturgeon. During the civil war, Dr. Bruton remained at home. Took no part in the strife, but was arrested by Merrill's Horse and kept several days on account of his sympathy for the South. He was drafted about the close of the war, but did no service. Was on the ground after the Centralia fight and helped to dispose of the dead, as will be seen by reading the account of the massacre which appears in this volume. Dr. Bruton is a Mason. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

CHRISTOPHER C. BUSH.

Christopher C. Bush is a native of Kentucky, where he was born, October 25th, 1823. He is the son of T. V. Bush, a farmer, and was reared and educated in the same line of business. His father lived to the age of seventy-three, and is entitled to the distinction of having invented the first corn planter ever patented in the United States. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri in the spring of 1855, and settled in Boone county, where he has continuously resided ever since.

He has always followed farming. Married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Nelson Bush. Four sons and six daughters were born of this marriage. The first wife dying, Mr. Bush was again married, the second wife being Miss Perlina, daughter of James C. Jennings. He has been a member of the Christian church ever since he was thirteen years old.

JOHN A. CHANCE.

John A. Chance was born in Missouri, but went with his parents to Illinois when a child. This was in 1847. He came back to Missouri in 1865 and engaged in farming until 1881 when he purchased a controlling interest in the hardware store of Thomas Sexton, Centralia. His brother, C. E. Chance, is now his partner in business, the firm being Chance Brothers. He was married in 1873 to Miss Addie, daughter of Solomon Sexton. They have two children. Mr Chance is an official member of the Christian church. The firm of Chance Brothers is well established and justly popular with the people of Centralia and vicinity.

GARRISON H. CHANCE.

Garrison H. Chance was born in Delaware, March 20, 1823. He is the son of Thomas Chance, a native of New Jersey. He is of Welsh origin on the father's side. His maternal ancestors were English. In 1827 Thomas Chance emigrated to Ohio, where he remained six years. In 1833 he removed to Illinois. In 1840 the subject of this sketch came to Boone county, Missouri, where he married Miss Martha A., daughter of John Roberts. There were six sons and two daughters by this marriage. The first wife dying, he married Miss Lurinda, daughter of Inyard Winscot. They have three sons by this marriage. Mr. Chance has a large farm well improved. He raises a variety of produce. Has a fine orchard and apiary. He is a member of the Christian church, and contributes liberally to the support of the gospel. Though hardly sixty years of age, he has twelve grand children.

WILLIAM W. CONGER.

William Wallace Conger was born in Oswego county, New York, January 7, 1840. His father was a miller and he was brought up to the same business. Attended school at Phoenix, his native town. In 1858 he came with his father to Audrain county, Missouri, and settled on a farm where he remained for eight years. In 1873 he came to Centralia and entered the firm of Conger Brothers, proprietors of

the Centralia mills, of which firm he is still a member. In 1861 he acted as scout for Federal troops, being with the 3d Iowa regiment. March 25, 1862, enlisted in Captain H. N. Cook's company, Guitar's regiment, in which he served for three years and one month. Was third sergeant of his company and followed the fortunes of his regiment in all the raids, marches and battles in which it was engaged. Was at Moore's Mills, Kirksville, Brown's Springs, and other skirmishes of less note. Was never wounded or captured. Mr. Conger was married March 17, 1864, to Miss Angeline M. Hunt, of Monroe county. They have eight living children. Their names are William E., Henry M., Clarence H., Harriet N., Bessie, Alice L., Ann Barbara, Clyde W., and one dead—Addie. Mr. and Mrs. Conger are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Conger is also a Mason.

JAMES R. BRYSON.

The Bryson family are of Irish origin, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch having emigrated to this country from Ireland in an early day on account of religious persecution. He was the father of Andrew, a native of Kentucky, who was the father of Solomon, also born and raised in Kentucky. James R., son of Solomon Bryson, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 30th, 1826, and came with his parents to Howard county, Missouri in 1829. They remained in Howard county for ten years, when they removed to a farm near Centralia, where the elder Bryson died soon after the war. James was one of eight children, four of each sex. He was educated at an old log school house, where the benches were constructed from the trunks of trees split in the middle, each half forming a bench, and each bench proving a seat of torture to the children doomed to sit with their feet dangling in space, with no rest for the arms or back. The primitive school house is never forgotten by those who experienced the tortures inflicted upon mind and body within its dark, rude walls. Mr. Bryson married Miss Nancy, daughter of Isaac Stone. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living. During the civil war Mr. Bryson took sides with the South. He joined the Confederate army in 1862 and served until the close of the war. He was in several battles, but escaped without injury. Two of his brothers were captured and killed by Federal soldiers. Another brother was wounded at Wilson Creek. Mr. Bryson was quartermaster during most of the war. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. He owns about 600 acres of fine land well improved. It was

one of the first places settled in his neighborhood. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

SAMUEL W. EARLY.

Mr. Early is a native of West Virginia, born in Monroe county, September 26th, 1835. He is a son of Andrew C. and Elizabeth (Nickell) Early, who were both natives of the "Old Dominion." In the year 1842 his parents removed to Callaway county, Mo., where he grew to manhood, being engaged on his father's farm the greater portion of his time, and attending the subscription schools of his neighborhood when opportunity offered. In 1855 Mr. Early removed to Audrain county, where he followed farming until 1863, when he located in Mexico, and afterward engaged in merchandising. By the great fire of March, 1872, Mr. Early was damaged to the extent of several thousands of dollars. He has since been engaged in the insurance and real estate business. During the last two years he has sold over 300,000 acres of land. (?) Mr. Early was the leading merchant of the place when he was in business, although he started in trade with a very small capital. August 26th, 1857, Mr. Early married Miss Ruth E. Leach, a daughter of Wm. Leach, Esq., of Audrain county, one of the early settlers of that county. They have had born to them twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Josephine E., Annie P., Charles H., Ella, Sallie A., Florence, Henrietta, William W. and Francis M. Mr. Early has been a member of the Christian church since 1855, and an elder for ten years. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about twenty-five years. He has been one of the town trustees for about seven years, and a justice of the peace for ten years. During the period that he was a justice of the peace he had but three of his decisions reversed by higher courts.

FISHER ELLIOTT.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Hiram Elliott, of Boyle county, Kentucky, where he was born December 30th, 1846. He was the youngest of five children. He was principally raised in Boone county, Missouri. He married Miss Fannie Bryson, daughter of Solomon Bryson. They have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Elliott is now living on a small farm, which he owns, one-half mile from Centralia. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES H. FORBIS.

James H. Forbis, farmer, came to Centralia township in 1865.

When he moved to the neighborhood the prairie grass was growing as high as a man's head where the town now stands. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, June 6th, 1833. He is the son and grandson of the Forbises, pioneers of Kentucky. James was one of eight children. He was brought up on the farm. Served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in Louisville. After completing his trade he went to Mississippi where he remained for about three years. He came to Missouri in 1857, settling first in Callaway county, removing next to Monroe county, where he was married, June 6th, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Wilson Enochs. One daughter and four sons were born of this marriage. Mrs. Forbis dying, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Welch, of Monroe county. They have one daughter (Eliza) by this marriage. Mr. Forbis settled present place, one and one-fourth miles southwest of Centralia, in 1865. He is an official member of the Christian church.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT.

William H. Garrett was born July 14th, 1855. He is the son of James Garrett, a hardware merchant of Mexico, Missouri. His grandfather, Richard Garrett, a native of Kentucky, is now a citizen of Schuyler county, Missouri. William H. was the eldest of seven children. He was educated in Mexico, where he was apprenticed to the hardware business. Was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of T. S. Sneed. Mrs. Garrett was the first living child born in Centralia. They have one child, Nina. Mr. Garrett is an exemplary member of the Christian church. He moved to Centralia in 1881, previously selling out his business at Vandalia, Missouri. He purchased an interest in the hardware store of Mr. E. Thurston, and, July 11th, 1882, they bought the furniture store of J. M. Hawkins. The firm of Garrett & Thurston is a reliable, prosperous house. Both men are practical workmen in their line of business.

TURNER S. GORDON.

Turner S. Gordon, proprietor of the Centralia brick kiln, was born in Boone county, Missouri, April 26th, 1848. He is the son of William J. Gordon, for many years one of the proprietors of an extensive wagon, plow and repair shop at Columbia, Missouri, which did a large business in the manufacture of agricultural implements and general repairing. The blacksmithing was under the supervision of Mr. Gordon, while the woodwork was made the specialty of his

partner, Mr. Anderson. They used slave labor principally, and when the negroes were set free by the war, Mr. Gordon left the shop and engaged in the livery business, which he followed up to his death, in 1872. George W. Gordon, grandfather of Turner, came to Boone county about fifty-two years ago. He was of Scotch-Irish origin. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Missouri State University. In 1868 he married Miss Leona, daughter of Gen. Bolton. Her parents having died when she was a small child, she was brought up in the home of her uncle, Gen. Thomas L. Price, of Jefferson City. She was educated at the Moravian Female College, in Pennsylvania. They have two sons living and one dead. In 1877 Mr. Gordon embarked in the brick-making business, which he has followed ever since. He moved to Mexico in 1881, where his family now reside. Purchased his present business, with land attached, in March, 1882. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Christian church.

PROF. JAMES C. HALL.

James Clinton Hall, commissioner of public schools, was born in Bourbon township, Boone county, September 20th, 1848. He was partly educated at the common schools, completing his education at McGhee college. After leaving college he spent several years on a farm. Having been employed to teach the Hallsville district school, he was retained by the directors, serving that district for seven years. He was then employed to teach at Columbia, serving as principal of the public school for four years. He went to Centralia in 1881, and took charge of the public school at that place, which position he still holds. In 1875 was elected school commissioner, and has held the office ever since, except in 1877 and 1878. He was married March 18th, 1878, to Geneva Pollard, daughter of James P. Pollard, of Hallsville. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the K. P. lodge at Columbia and A. O. U. W. of Centralia. He was secretary of Boone County Teachers' Institute from 1871 to about 1875, and has been president ever since. Prof. Hall is an able, earnest, conscientious teacher, thoroughly devoted to his calling, and ever zealous in promoting the cause of popular education.

ALFRED HEAD, M. D.

This gentleman is a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, born October 17th, 1815. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Head, were both natives of Virginia. Dr. Head grew to manhood in the county

of his birth, and received his non-professional education at the Rural Academy of Sumner county. His professional course was taken at the Nashville Medical University, and he began the practice in Benton county, Missouri, in 1843. He continued there till 1863, with the exception of about three or four years, from 1850 till 1854, which he spent in California. In 1863 he moved to Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri, where he practiced medicine till 1881, his two sons being associated with him, and doing a leading practice in that county. In the last mentioned year, Doctors Head located at Centralia, Boone county, Missouri, and are at this early succeeding date (1882) rapidly building a good practice. Dr. Head was married, in 1836, to Miss Rhoda L. Vincent, daughter of James and Clara Vincent, of Sumner county, Tennessee. There are five children of this marriage, Catharine A., Luvenia B., James H., Clara E. and Charles W. Dr. Head has been a Mason for over 17 years, and is in everything a worthy citizen and substantial man.

CHARLES W. HEAD, M. D.,

Is a son of Dr. Alfred Head, of Centralia, and was born in Benton county, Missouri, January the 30th, 1855. His education was received in this State, the elementary part being acquired in the common schools of his native county. His literary and academic course was taken at the University of Missouri in Columbia, and his professional course, at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis. He attended the latter institution in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, graduating therefrom in the latter year. The same year he embarked in the practice of his noble profession with his father at Millersburg, Missouri, continuing there till 1881, when they located at Centralia in this county, where they are now in the practice. Dr. Head has been a hard student, and labors faithfully to keep up in all the new developments of medical science. Young in years and highly educated, both professionally and generally, there is before him every prospect of a successful future.

JOHN EDWARD HINMAN.

John Edward Hinman is the eldest son of Gen. William A. Hinman, and was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, November 16th, 1843. The family traces its origin back to the Pilgrim Fathers. Maj. Benjamin Hinman, the grandfather of John Edward, was the son of Deacon David, who was son of Benjamin, Jr., and grandson of Benjamin, Sr., and great grandson of Edward Hinman. He married Anna Keyser, daughter of Captain John Keyser, a soldier of the revolution. The

following children were born of this marriage: John Edward, Benjamin, Jr., Col. John J. and General William A., the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born July 11th, 1802. Col. John E. Hinman received his title in 1821, when he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 134th regiment of New York militia. He held various other offices of trust and honor, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He married Mary, daughter of G. C. Schroppel, of New York, and now resides in Utica. He has no children. Col. John J. married Huldah M. Sturtevant. He was a lawyer for several years, but subsequently followed milling and merchandising. He had five children, all of whom are dead. He died in 1849. Capt. Benjamin, Jr., was a magistrate and captain of a company. He was never married. Maranda died in her twelfth year. Annis married Dr. Thomas Monroe, in Maryland. They have five children. They are now living at Rushville, Illinois, where the doctor is practicing his profession. Gen. William A. Hinman, the father of John Edward, was educated for the law and was admitted to practice at the bar in Utica, New York. In 1832 he visited Illinois, and, being charmed with the country, removed to Rushville, where he dealt largely in real estate. He also served as surveyor-general of Illinois for several years and became quite familiar with the geography of the State. He served as a general in the Blackhawk war of 1832. He was married, February 4th, 1843, to Miss Grace A. Kingsbury, daughter of an Episcopal minister. Two sons were born of this marriage, John E. and Edward M. C. The latter was born April 10th, 1847. He married Miss Josephine Long, daughter of Capt. Long, of the United States army. He was in government service until his death, in 1870. He left no children. His widow resides at Lewiston, Illinois. John E. was educated in St. Louis and at Rushville and Jacksonville, Illinois. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Dr. J. C. Bywater, of Auburn, New York. They had one child, Grace, born January 6th, 1867. The first wife dying in 1877, he was married to Miss Flora, daughter of Rev. William E. Johnson, of Canada. They have one child, Edward Willie, born August 13th, 1878. Mr. Hinman came to Boone county in 1869, in company with his father, and settled at Centralia when less than a dozen buildings constituted the entire town. He purchased 400 acres of land north of and in close proximity to the village. At first he kept a hay press. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He keeps some well-bred horses. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of

the Episcopal church, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order United Workmen.

PHILIP S. HOCKER.

This gentleman is a son of John and Elizabeth (Tankersley) Hocker, both of whom were natives of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and moved to Monroe county, Missouri, in 1830. In the latter county the subject of this sketch was born November 1st 1832. Dr. Hocker was reared on a farm, acquiring his rudimentary education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he set in to learn the carpenter's trade, and also learned cabinet-making. In 1852 he moved to McKinney, Collin county, Texas, where he resided fourteen years, engaged in the manufacture of furniture. When the civil war came on, Dr. H. enlisted, in 1861, in Col. Stone's regiment of Texas volunteers, and gave his services to the cause of the Confederacy. In the winter of 1862 he returned home and assisted in recruiting a company for Col. Alexander's regiment. Hocker was commissioned second lieutenant, and was the officer sent by Gen. Pike from Ft. Gibson, soon after the battle of Pea Ridge, under a flag of truce, to Gen. Curtis, to adjust the difficulties concerning the "scalping" done by the Indian allies of both Federals and Confederates. He withdrew from Alexander's regiment in 1863, and was appointed hospital steward in Col. L. M. Martin's regiment, which position he held till the close of the war. In 1866 he returned to Missouri and settled in Centralia, Boone county, engaging in the furniture business. In 1867 he moved to Middle Grove, Monroe county, and engaged in the drug business till 1871. He then moved back to Centralia, where he continued in the drug business till 1881, when he embarked in the real estate business, in which he is still engaged. Dr. H. has been three times elected mayor of Centralia, and is honoring that position at the time of this writing. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Centralia school board, and it is chiefly due to his efforts that that city is to-day blessed with an elegant public school building. Dr. H. has been three times married. His first wife was Loumira E. Wilkerson, daughter of Milton and Jane Wilkerson, of Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, to whom he was married August 26, 1852. She died in McKinney, Texas, in 1865, having borne him one son, James W., now a druggist of Centralia. On January 22, 1867, he was again married to Miss A. E. Snell, daughter of Judge Granville Snell, of Monroe county. This lady died

February 21st, 1874, leaving three children, Charles, Walter and Mary. Dr. Hocker was married again in 1874, to Miss Emma, daughter of Albert and Sarah Gibbons, of Boone county. Three children have been born of this last union, Regina, Philip S. and Vesta. He has been a Mason since 1856, and organized the lodge at Middle Grove, of which he was for two years master. Since 1852 he has been a member of the Christian church, and is in everything an earnest, substantial citizen. The doctor's literary attainments may be judged from the fact that he boldly attacked the whole school of infidel scientists, in an ably-written pamphlet entitled "Science and Revelation," in which he vindicates the faith of the faithful, and shows the necessity of a great First Cause.

AARON L. HULEN.

Aaron L. Hulen, the subject of this sketch, is the son of James Hulen, and was born in Randolph county, Missouri, November 8th, 1852. He was raised on the farm and educated at the common schools of the county. Married Miss Martha, daughter of James E. Dry, of Monroe county, Missouri. They have one daughter. Mr. Hulen sold his farm in Monroe county and removed to Boone in 1882, purchasing 120 acres one mile west of Centralia, upon which he has erected a broom factory. He has considerable experience in the business, and his brooms meet with ready sale. He is a member of the Christian church. He formerly taught school of winters. He is a Democrat in politics.

TAYLOR H. HULEN.

Taylor H. Hulen was born in Kentucky, September 12, 1824. He came to Missouri in 1832, when a small boy, and was educated at the common schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1846 he was married to Miss Narcissa, daughter of William Turner. By this union they had ten children, five of each sex, all of whom are living but one. The first wife having died in 1868, he was again married, the second wife being Mrs. Margaret Roberts, late widow of Shelton Roberts, of Boone county, and a daughter of Andrew Gooding. They have four children, two of each sex. Mr. Hulen followed farming until 1880, when he built the livery stable he now owns, in connection with his partner, Jerry Bush, at Centralia, Missouri. Mr. Hulen is a member of the Methodist church. He takes a lively interest in public matters, and is a friend and zealous worker in the cause of education. Mrs. Hulen is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Anderson Johnson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Irish origin, and a native of Virginia. The father of John A., Greenberry Johnson, was born in Howard county, Missouri, May, 1822. He moved to Boone county, where his son was born, February 4, 1844. The mother's maiden name was Emily Scaggs, daughter of Archibald Scaggs, of German origin. Mr. Johnson married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William W. Tucker, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Tucker's maiden name was Martha Woodruff. Mr. Johnson has three children, Charles C., Nora B., and Victor T. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved and quite productive. He has a fine orchard and beautiful shrubbery. He is a member of the Christian church and assistant superintendent of the Lone Star Sunday school.

FRANK KAHN.

Frank Kahn is a native of Germany, and was born December 1, 1851. His father is still living, having reached his 74th year. His grandfather lived to the advanced age of 103 years. The subject of this sketch was one of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, ten of whom are now living. One brother, Leopold, fell in the Franco-Prussian war. Frank came to the United States in 1872 and settled first at Nashua, Illinois, where he remained for three years. He then went to Evansville, Indiana, where he clerked in the store of Nathan Frank for four years. He then came to Centralia, where he commenced business for himself, handling dry goods, clothing and gents' furnishing goods. He was married in Columbia, Missouri, in 1880, to Miss Fannie Arnold, a native of Philadelphia. They have one son. Mr. Kahn was raised and educated in Europe. He is an active, intelligent business man, and has succeeded in building up a good business. Few men could have accomplished as much in the same length of time. He came to Centralia in 1879.

WILLIAM C. LOVEJOY.

William C. Lovejoy was born at Hanesville, Illinois, February 19, 1853. His father, William Lovejoy, kept a hotel at Hanesville, where he died in 1857, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. Young Lovejoy was educated in the common schools, and was especially trained in penmanship, in which art he became quite proficient. After quitting school he taught writing and drawing for nine

years. Was employed for five years in the first buttery and creamery established in Wisconsin, where he commanded the highest salary paid by the company. He spent several years teaching in Nevada, and found it very profitable. Came to this county in 1881, and settled in the place where he now lives. He opened a green-house in Centralia in the spring of 1882, and has now one of the finest collections west of St. Louis. He will soon have a large stock of small fruits of every variety known to our soil and climate. Mr. Lovejoy is an enterprising gentleman, and has already done much to advance the local interests of the community in which he lives.

EPHRAIM MINOR.

Ephraim Minor is of English origin, his great-grandfather, on the father's side, having been a native of that country. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary army, enlisting in Virginia. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, Rachel Lamb, was also of English ancestry. The subject of this sketch was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 7, 1822. He was the youngest, save one, of a family of thirteen children. He was raised on the farm and educated at the district schools. In 1847 he married Miss Leah Furguson, daughter of David Furguson, of Brown county, Ohio. They have had three children. The eldest child died young. Lucy M. is married to Peter Pickert, a farmer. They have one child. The other daughter, Emma, is married to G. H. Brown, also a farmer. Mr. Minor, since his marriage, and before coming to Missouri, resided in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Independent Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. Soon after he was disabled by the premature discharge of a cannon, and was released from further duty. He lived on his farm in Wisconsin until 1873, when he removed to Missouri and settled near Centralia. In 1882 he moved into town. He owns a fine farm of 226 acres. Having lost both of his hands by the accident above mentioned, he now draws annually a pension of \$850. He is a Democrat, voting with his party at all times and under all circumstances. He is a worthy, well-to-do, thrifty citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN T. MITCHELL.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Newman and Hannah (*nee* Jackman) Mitchell, and was born in this county, July 16th, 1857.

Both his parents are native Missourians, his father having been born in Boone county, and his mother, in Howard. John T. was reared on a farm in Boone county, and educated at the State University of Columbia. In 1877 he accepted the position of book-keeper in the Rocheport Savings Bank, and served in that capacity till the fall of 1879, when he went to Centralia and organized the Bank of Centralia or rather became an incorporator of that institution, which began business in 1880. Mr. Mitchell is cashier of the bank, his educational qualifications and his Rocheport experience combining to fully fit him for that responsible position. He was married in 1881 to Miss Belle R. Clayton, the accomplished daughter of John S. and Fannie (*nee* Chambers) Clayton, of Rocheport. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Christian church, and is certainly one of the rising young business men of the county.

WILLIAM R. M'BRIDE.

William R. McBride was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, November 4th, 1833. His father, John McBride, came to Boone county in 1854, but returning to his native state on a visit in 1860, he died there. The grandfather's name was David. He was a native of Maryland, but moved to North Carolina, and from that State to Missouri in 1835. He was of Scotch-Irish origin. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. William was one of a family of eight children. He commenced business for himself when twenty-one years old, with no capital but strength, pluck and energy. His education has been derived more from men than books, and the lessons learned were those of experience, acquired in the busy field of human effort. In 1866 he was married to Miss Letha J., daughter of Thomas Adams, of Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri. They have three sons and one daughter living and one son dead. Mr. McBride is a member of A. O. U. W. In faith he is a Presbyterian. He is actively engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping, and has been since 1859. He cleared \$1,600 on one shipment of hogs—seven hundred and fifty head—for which he paid nine and a half cents, the lot costing him \$20,000. He has now (summer of 1882) three hundred fat hogs, and is grazing three hundred beef cattle. He settled where he now lives in 1866. His farm contains four hundred and sixty acres, all under fence. He has a fine orchard of twenty acres. Mrs. McBride, having an eye for the beautiful, the yard is all aglow with the rarest and most lovely flowers. Mr. McBride takes an active, zealous

interest in school matters, as well as all other enterprises calculated to improve or benefit his neighborhood.

WILLIAM A. M'CALLISTER, M. D.,

Was born in Huntington county, Indiana, January 7, 1850. His parents were George and Rebecca (*nee* Rittenhouse) McCallister, the father being a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio. William lived in his native county till he was sixteen years old, and there received his education. In 1866 he came to Sturgeon, Boone county, Mo., and engaged in farming in summer and school teaching during the winter, continuing this till 1872. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Keith and, in 1874, attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis. After practicing a short time at Centralia, he returned to the Medical College in St. Louis, taking his final course of lectures in 1876-77, graduating from that institution in the latter year. He resumed the practice at Centralia, where he continues to enjoy a lucrative business in his profession.

Few men can boast of the eminent success that Dr. McCallister has made in so short a time; his position and education being the result, chiefly, of his own unaided efforts. He was married on January 13, 1869, to Miss L. Hendrix, daughter of James and Rachel Hendrix, of Boone county. Two children — Annie B. and Jessie P. — have been born to bless this union. Dr. M. belongs to the A. O. U. W., and also to the Knights of Honor. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, and a valuable citizen to the town of Centralia.

ORSON NICHOLS.

Mr. Orson Nichols was born in Otsego, New York, July 24, 1837, and continued to reside there till he was 17 years old. His father's name was Warren C. Nichols, and he reared young Orson on a farm up to the age mentioned.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native county, and, in 1854, left there and came West to Will county, Illinois, where he remained till 1874. Until 1864 he was engaged in farming, but then embarked in a mercantile calling in Homer, Illinois, continuing till 1872. He then moved to Centralia, Boone county, Missouri, and merchandised there three years. Returning to Homer, he remained till 1877, when he came back to Centralia, and again began merchandising. At Homer, he was postmaster for eight years, and is at the present postmaster of Centralia, having been ap-

pointed by President Arthur in May, 1882. Mr. Nichols was married, January 22d, 1859, to Miss Hannah L. Mason, of Will county, Illinois. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, six of whom are living at this writing: Frank O., Ida J., Cora A., Fred, Grace E., and Oliver E. Mr. Nichols enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and gets his share of patronage in Centralia.

JAMES O'MEARA.

James O'Meara was born in Ireland, May 17, 1837. His parents, Patrick and Catherine (Howe) O'Meara, emigrated to Canada in 1845, bringing the subject of this sketch with them. They died soon after settling in their new home, and in 1856 James O'Meara came to Missouri, where he engaged in boot and shoemaking, having learned this trade in Canada. In 1877 he came to Centralia and established a shop, where he has remained ever since. He is a well-read, intelligent, thoughtful man; independent in his views and candid in expressing them. He was married to Miss Lizzie Carry, who died May 10th, 1882.

JOHN L. PAXTON.

This gentleman's parents, John A. and Dorcas (Hocker) Paxton, were both natives of Kentucky, though John L., himself, is a Missourian. He was born in Montgomery county, February 9, 1852, where he grew up and was educated. At the age of 15, he began clerking in a store at Middletown, and continued for three years. In 1870, he went to Dakota Territory, and spent a year in the Yankton Reservation, herding cattle among the Indians. He returned to Middletown, Montgomery county, in 1871, and the next year came to Centralia, in this county, and began clerking for P. S. Hocker, remaining with him for some time. He was then engaged in a lumber yard till 1880, when he embarked in the drug business on his own responsibility. Mr. Paxton has made what he has himself, his own energy, pluck and industry, being sufficient to start him in life on a solid basis. He began life for himself when only 12 years old and has "held his own" ever since. At this writing (1882) he is serving as city clerk of Centralia. Mr. Paxton was married in 1876 to Miss May Holmes, daughter of Sylvester Holmes, of Monroe county. They have one child, a son named Charles F.

CHARLES W. PELSUE.

Charles W. Pelsue, one of the proprietors of the Centralia Mills,

is a native of Vermont, in which State he was born August 8, 1842. His grandfather, John Pelsue, was a Frenchman; his father, Parker B., married Lucy Emeline Hancock, a relative of Gen. W. S. Hancock. Charles was one of a family of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch married Miss Jennie A., daughter of W. Conger, a native of New York. By this union they have had six children—three of each sex. Their names are Frank W., Cora E., Clara, Fred. E., Charles E., and Nadie L. Clara died in infancy. Mr. Pelsue was a corporal in the Ninth Missouri regiment (Federal) for three years. He was living in Audrain county when the war commenced, having settled there three years previous. In 1876 he sold his farm in Audrain and came to Centralia, where he purchased an interest in the Centralia mills, which he still owns. Mr. Pelsue is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He is a public-spirited, active business man, and, in every sense of the word, a useful citizen.

PETER PICKERT.

Peter Pickert, son of Elias Pickert, is of German origin. He was born, in the State of New York, March 13th, 1842. His father was a farmer and boatman, and the son was brought up on the farm. He went with his father to Wisconsin where he was married to Miss Lucy M., daughter of Ephraim Minor. They have four children, two of each sex. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1873, and settled on the farm upon which he now resides. It is a handsome place pleasantly located. He is a member of the K. of H.

ADAM RODEMYRE.

Adam Rodemyre, editor and proprietor of the Centralia *Fireside Guard*, was born in Illinois, November 20th, 1841. He is the son of Adam, Sr., a native of Germany, who came to the United States about the year 1830. He was a wagon-maker. The maiden name of Mrs. Rodemyre was Laura Kline. Adam was one of eight children. His mother was twice married. He was educated at the public schools of Illinois. Finishing his academic course he went into the confectionery and baker's business, which he followed for five years. He next engaged in coal-mining, which he followed for several years. He then followed agricultural pursuits until he was nineteen years old, when he entered a newspaper office. Remaining until he learned the trade, he bought a job office and started a paper called the *Literary Gem*, which he continued for several years, finally moving it to Centralia in

1866, where he continued its publication under the name of *Our Southern Home Circle*. He next went to Sturgeon where he published the *Independent* for one year, at the expiration of which time he bought the printing material of his partner and returned to Centralia and started the *Guard*, which he has continued to publish ever since, except for a period of two years spent in San Bernardino, California, during which time he published the *Daily and Weekly Times* of that city. He returned to Centralia in 1876 and resumed the publication of the *Guard*, which is independent in politics. Mr. Rodemyre was married in 1866 to Miss Maria Tribble, of Boone county. They have two sons and one daughter. Their names are Edgar T., Homer B. and Viola L. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Patrons of Husbandry. Mrs. Rodemyre is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Rodemyre is an energetic, hardworking journalist, doing the work of his office without assistance. He is the inventor of an automatic cylinder press upon which he prints his paper. The *Guard* is ornamented with original cuts, which he engraves himself. He is also proficient in the art of stereotyping. Although thorough in his business and ahead of the times in many respects, he is quite reticent in speaking of his own accomplishments in the line of his profession.

JOHN R. SAMES.

John R. Sames was born in Audrain county, Missouri, May 29th, 1859. He is the son of Dr. Charles F. Sames, a native of Germany, but of French extraction. Dr. Sames emigrated to the United States in 1847 and settled in Audrain county, where he now lives. The subject of this sketch was educated principally at the Missouri State University. In 1880 he went to Montana Territory. Returning in 1881, he opened a grocery store at Centralia, in partnership with James B. Giddings. The firm name is Sames & Giddings. They keep a general stock of fancy and staple groceries. Mr. Sames is a member of the Masonic and United Workmen lodges, and a Democrat in politics. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, well known and highly appreciated by the community in which he resides.

FREDERICK S. SAPPINGTON.

Frederick S. Sappington was born near Sturgeon, Boone county, Missouri, October 4, 1853. His father, Overton Sappington, was a farmer and stock raiser. He was born in St. Louis county, his father

having emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in an early day. The subject of this sketch was one of five children. He was educated at the Sturgeon high school, and followed teaching for several years. He was married, March 1, 1877, to Miss Lucy E., daughter of James M. Angell. She was also a professional teacher, having been educated at Central College, Fayette. They have one child, Mary E. Mr. Sappington settled on the farm where he now lives in 1877. His farm contains 240 acres, well situated and very productive. He is a member of the Centralia Baptist church.

ELIAS J. SEARS.

The subject of this sketch is a Missourian by birth, born in Monroe county, September 1, 1833. He is the son of John and Mary (Jacks) Sears, both natives of Kentucky. His mother came to Howard county as early as 1816, and his father came to the same county four years later, placing them among the pioneer families of that section. Elias was reared on a farm in Monroe county, and there laid the foundations of an education, which he afterwards completed at the State University at Columbia. After leaving college Mr. Sears engaged in teaching school, following that laudable occupation from 1857 to 1867. In the next succeeding year he went to Sturgeon, this county, and engaged in the dry goods business, in which he continued till 1878, when he moved to Centralia, and there went into the lumber business with his brother. This firm does a leading business in that line, and in 1881 sold 150 car-loads of lumber. Mr. Sears, in 1861, married Miss Mary D. Kennedy, daughter of Jacob and Ann (*nee* Smith) Kennedy, of Monroe county, Missouri, formerly of Kentucky. Three children have been born of this marriage, only one of whom survives at this writing. Mr. Sears has been a member of the Christian church for over a quarter of a century, and is one of the leading members of that denomination, as well as a citizen of force and integrity. He has amassed what he has by his own persistent efforts, and certainly merits the esteem in which he is held.

SAMUEL SHRYOCK.

Samuel Shryock, blacksmith and plow manufacturer, Centralia, Missouri, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 26, 1834. His father, Daniel, was also a blacksmith, and a volunteer in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Frederick, was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, sixty

years of his life having been spent in Kentucky, and in one house. He was of German parentage. Daniel came to Missouri in 1850 with his family, and settled in Boone county. During the civil war Samuel took sides with the South; he entered the Confederate service August 14, 1861, under Gen. Price, and participated in the battles of Lexington, Cane Hill, and Drywood. He was transferred to the East Mississippi Department, and took part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, after which he was transferred back to the Missouri Division, commanded by Gen. Parsons. During the remainder of the war he served under Gen. John B. Clark, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 6, 1865. He remained on a farm for about a year after returning from the war. Moving to old Greenland, near Harrisburg, he started a blacksmith shop. He remained there six years, going next to Harrisburg, where he lived for five years. In the spring of 1879 he went to Centralia, where he now lives. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and A. F. and A. M. He is a good workman and a clever citizen.

ACHILLES F. SNEED, M. D.,

Is the son of Landon C. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Sneed, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch was also born, December 20, 1827. In his boyhood days, Dr. Sneed lived on a farm, and of course the first work he ever did was of an agricultural nature. He grew up in his native county, receiving the elementary part of his education in the subscription schools of that period. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, and the same year entered Louisville University, from which institution he graduated in 1853. The following fall he moved to Boone county, Missouri, and located eight miles south of Centralia, where he began the practice of his profession. He continued in that neighborhood till 1860, when he went to Centralia, being the first regular physician to locate at that place. Himself and brother are the only citizens now living in the town who were there when he moved there. Dr. Sneed has always enjoyed a lucrative practice in his profession, and, better still, has always gained and retained the esteem and confidence of the people. He has been a Free Mason for nearly a quarter of a century and a member of the Baptist church since 1854. In the last named year he was married to Miss L. Blanton, daughter of Rev. William Blanton, of Franklin county, Kentucky. Eight children have been born of this union, four of whom still survive: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Wallace, of Centralia; Henry Landon; Lewis W.;

and Cora V. Dr. Sneed still continues to do a fine practice and is one of the leading citizens of Centralia.

HENRY CLAY THRELKELD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, October 31, 1844. Was educated at public schools. Lived in Columbia township till March 4, 1866, when he came to Centralia. Had but twenty-five cents in his pocket the day he landed in town. Went to work on the railroad and afterwards drove a team. He next engaged in the grocery business, afterwards in general merchandising. Followed this business for nine years. Then went into the hotel business, which he followed for three or four years. Quitting the hotel, he went back to the grocery business, afterwards selling out to E. M. Anderson. He then became one of the incorporators and directors of the Centralia bank. Mr. Threlkeld has been trustee of Centralia for many years. Has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Enochs, of Renick, Missouri. Was married May 11, 1870. The first wife having died January 23, 1871, he married Miss Mattie Porter, a native of Belleville, Canada. They have two children. Mrs. Threlkeld is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Threlkeld is a Mason.

THOMAS TURNER

Was born at the fort at Old Franklin, Howard county, April 15, 1817. He is a son of Smith and Nancy Turner, who were natives of North Carolina, but settled in Kentucky at an early day. In 1816 they removed to Howard county, Missouri, and three years later came to Boone, locating in what is now the neighborhood of the old Rockford church, and becoming one among the pioneers of the county. Here Thomas Turner grew to manhood, receiving his education at the schools of his neighborhood, then not of a very high order. His education, so far as book-learning is considered, was therefore somewhat limited, but in the school of experience he took a full course. In 1839 Mr. Turner entered eighty acres of land south of Centralia, on the line of Boone and Audrain counties. Here he has since lived, having added largely to his original tract, until his farm now comprises 721 acres of choice land, and is one of the best stock farms in the country. Mr. T. has uniformly engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which pursuits he has been fairly successful. In 1882 Mr. Turner removed to Centralia, where he has a fine residence and is very comfortably situated. His son manages his fine farm. September 27,

1838, Mr. Turner married Miss Eleanor Turner, daughter of Thomas and Peggy (Dunham) Turner, natives of Kentucky, and among the early settlers of this county. The subject of this sketch and his wife are the parents of two children, William S. and Mary B. M. Turner. While not a wealthy man, as the term is understood, he enjoys a competence of this world's goods, the product of his own industry, energy and management. No man stands higher in his community. His word is as good as his bond. His friends are numbered by legions, and he deserves every one of them.

WILLIAM N. WHITE,

Is the son of John O. White and his wife, Jemima (*nee* Conley) White, and was born in this county, on the 2d day of July, 1847. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, but moved out to Boone county at an early day. Mr. White's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. William N. was reared on a farm till he was eighteen years old, and then accepted a clerkship in the store of Conley, Strong & Co., at Columbia, and was with them and their successors for twelve years. He then went into business as a partner in the firm of White, Barron & Co., at Columbia, also having a branch house at Centralia. In 1881 they consolidated at Centralia, where they do a leading business in their line, carrying a stock of some \$50,000 annually. May 1, 1873, Mr. White married Miss Cornelia Shannon, daughter of the Rev. James Shannon, of Jefferson City, Missouri, an eminent divine in the Christian church, and for several years president of the State University. Mrs. White's mother, whose maiden name was Moore, was born in Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children, two of whom — John Shannon and Jemima — still survive. Mr. White has been a member of the Christian church since he was fifteen years of age, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of Honor. He accumulated what he has chiefly through his own exertions, and is a fine business man and a worthy citizen.

ROBERT HARRIS WILHITE.

Robert Harris Wilhite is the son of Smith Wilhite, a native of Boone county, and was born October 7th, 1855. He was raised on the farm and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1875 he commenced business for himself at Austin, Texas. Returning to Missouri, a few years later, he opened a furniture and un-

dertaker's store at Centralia, which he continued until July, 1881, when he went into the boot and shoe trade. In 1882 took T. H. Barnes in partnership. In religion, Mr. Wilhite is a member of the Baptist church. He is a young man of energy and firmness, and is fast building up for himself a reliable and paying business.

JAMES D. WYATT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 30th, 1830. His parents, Micajah and Mary (Drennen) Wyatt, were both natives of Kentucky, and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers served as soldiers in the Revolution. James D. was reared on a farm and received his education in the county of his birth, finishing his course at Flemingsburg Academy. After quitting school he began teaching, and continued in that calling till 1852, when he began merchandising at Flemingsburg. In 1855 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there read law under his brother, Judge Wyatt, who was then judge of the probate court in that city. Mr. Wyatt, however, never entered the practice, but giving up the law, went to Barry, Clay county, Missouri, and again began merchandising. He returned to St. Joe in '63, and for four years filled the position as salesman in a business house there. Again entering the mercantile field, he operated till 1869, when he sold out and moved to Centralia, where he carried on the mercantile business till the year of the National Centennial. He then retired from that line, and since then has been practicing law and operating as a collector. He has served as postmaster, and was also mayor of Centralia. Mr. Wyatt was married in 1858 to Miss Bettie Givens, daughter of Albert and Sallie Givens, of Clay county, this State, formerly of Kentucky. Three children were born of this union, only two of whom are living at this writing. Mr. Wyatt has been a member of the Christian church for over twenty years, and since 1869 has been an elder therein. He has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity for ten years, and in every way a trustworthy and exemplary citizen.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Fine Farms—Early Settlers and Settlements—Pioneer Life—The First Mills—Killed by a Tree—A Pioneer Burial—Old Boonsborough—Organization—First Officers—Brown's Station—The Coal Mines—Horrible Mine Disaster—Mills—Killing of Major Cave—Country Churches—Grange—Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The greater portion of the land in Columbia is of a rolling character, and in many parts it is rough and hilly. Along the Hinkson and the other streams, the soil is very stony. Some very fine and picturesque bluffs are to be seen along the Hinkson, and there is some magnificent scenery of this character on the Cedars.

In the eastern part of the township is the famed Two-mile prairie, a body of prairie land some miles in extent from north to south, and of about an average width of two miles, from which circumstance it takes its name. There are a few other tracts of prairie in the township.

Cedar and Little Cedar creeks in the eastern part, the Hinkson in the center, and numerous branches of Bonne Femme in the western part of the township, besides numberless springs, furnish abundant water. Stone of the best quality can be had in abundance. Coal abounds in the north and is mined very successfully. There are natural exposures of this mineral in other parts of the township.

FINE FARMS.

Some of the finest farms in the State of Missouri, or in the West, are to be found in Columbia township. On them are to be found not only fertile fields but fruitful orchards, pleasant pastures, lovely lawns, and handsome, commodious and elegant residences. Some of the farm-houses in the township present the appearance of the mansion of an English landlord, and the estates are in the highest state of cultivation and improvement. The farms on the Two-mile prairie have an extended reputation, but a majority of the timber farms produce on an average fully as well, albeit a great deal of the soil in the timber is so poor as to be practically worthless for the purposes of ordinary cultivation.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It will not be expected by the readers of this volume that the names of all of the first settlers of this township can now be correctly given in their proper order and arrangement, with the details and date of their settlement accurately set forth. The best has been done to meet public expectation in the historical sketch of not only this township, but of every other in the county, and it is hoped that the result will be fairly satisfactory.

It is known that among the first white men who came to the country now comprised within Columbia township were old Robert Hinkson, whose cabin stood near where the St. Charles road crossed the creek that afterward bore and now bears his name. Near Hinkson came Thos. and John Kennon, Dennis Callahan, James W. Fowler, Samuel Johnson, Robert Houston and Joseph Persinger, the latter the famous old hunter and pioneer, who was reared by the Indians. Peyton Mahan settled two miles north of Columbia in 1824.

Mr. Ed. Stephens, in his historical sketch in the *Boone County Atlas*, in 1875, says that in the early days land cost the settlers from two to six dollars per acre. During the years 1816, 1817 and 1818, the land in Boone county was surveyed into ranges, townships and sections, under William Rector, surveyor-general, and Angus L. Langham, William L. May and John C. Sullivan, deputies.

A description of these early pioneers, their habits of life, traits of character and experiences would be of great interest did space permit, or were the facts wholly known. That they possessed, energy, integrity, industry and dauntless courage is a familiar fact to those who have the honor to claim them as ancestry. Children of revolutionary heroes, the best blood of Virginia and Kentucky, brave, determined and nurtured in the noblest precepts of Christianity, they were embodiments of manhood that would have honored any country.

The homes of these pioneers were simple but comfortable. Log cabins daubed with mud and covered with boards, secured to the roof by poles, laid lengthwise, nails being too expensive — the whole usually built by the occupant — comprised a majority of their abodes. The floors of many of these cabins were dirt, while the chimneys were of wood, stone rarely being used at all. Farms ranged in size from ten to thirty acres. A farmer, though entering a thousand acres, would generally only cultivate fifteen or twenty acres in corn, perhaps

one in hemp or flax, and some little tobacco and a few acres of cotton. Cotton gins were common and were better patronized than carding machines.

Corn sold at twenty cents a bushel, pork brought a cent a pound, and whisky from twenty to twenty-five cents a gallon. Horses brought from twenty to forty dollars, and a cow was by no means a bargain at nine dollars. An estate worth five hundred dollars was a good competence, and one thousand was rich; wants were few and the necessities of life cheap.

Men were imprisoned for debt, a barbarism that has happily yielded to our advancing civilization. The "whipping post," another cruelty, has likewise passed away. The people of those times were eminently social. "Shooting matches," "log rollings," frolics of nearly every conceivable nature were in vogue, and everybody would go; some would get drunk; all would have a good time. Patriotism was at fever heat, and the people had still the mania for the "military" created by the revolution. Musters were of constant occurrence, which would be attended by a vast concourse, and Fourth of July and General Jackson celebrations aroused an enthusiasm that knew no bounds.

THE FIRST MILLS.

The first mill in the township was a horse mill brought in a wagon from Virginia by William Wright, in the year 1816. It was set up on the northeast quarter of section 13, township 49, range 12, and was run for a great many years. Mr. Wright was one of the first settlers of Boone county. Richard Cave's mill was on the farm now owned by Capt. David Guitar. It was put up about 1821 or 1822, and was a horse mill. The Fulkerson mill stood on the Hinkson, in Missouri township, and was built in 1819.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

In 1825 a little nine-year-old boy named William R. Wright, whose parents lived in this township, was killed at a point in Missouri township, on what is now known as the Hume farm. He was buried where is now a garden, on the farm of Sidney Hume. The Indians had set the woods on fire and the boy, with his father and some others of the settlers, was out fighting the flames, and a burning tree fell on him and killed him instantly. The tragic incident was long remembered by those who lived in the county at the time.

A PIONEER BURIAL.

In 1820 a young man whose name cannot be recalled sickened and died at the home of Isom Winnegan, three miles northwest of Columbia and was buried in a very singular manner, and his grave is yet to be seen on the old James King farm. At that early day there were no professional undertakers in the country and very scanty means of making coffins. Having no planks out of which to construct a coffin and determined that the young man should not be simply interred in his clothes it was agreed by some of the neighbors — Newberry Stockton, William and Alex. Douglass and Arch Mayo — that they would aid Mat Douglass, a negro man belonging to William Douglass, in cutting down a large walnut tree, splitting it and making two troughs of sufficient capacity when joined together to contain the body. The purpose was accomplished and the young man buried in this rude coffin.

OLD BOONESBOROUGH.

About the year 1836, a Mr. Woods laid off a town on section 3, township 48, range 11, on the east end of the township line, adjoining Callaway county, which he called Boonesborough. The place came to be one of some trade and importance. The first merchants were Felix Bryan and W. H. Robertson. The first grocery store was built and kept by Thomas Turley, who was succeeded by Lewis Reed, Peter Kenney and J. Taylor. A store-house was also built by Newman & Kimbrough, and another by Broyles & Taylor. The latter building was afterward occupied by Carr & Kempinsky. There were also at Boonesborough a horse-mill, built and run by Wm. James; one blacksmith shop by Durnell Bros., and another by Walter James; a carpenter shop, by Wm. James and Lou Levi; a carding machine built and run by James Turner, and a grocery store built and kept by Arthur McLane. There was also a select school, the "Boonesborough Academy," which had for teachers, from time to time, Robert Hill, Thomas Kennan, — Leachman, Stephens, W. H. Robertson, — Field, and others.

Boonesborough was in existence for about twenty years, or until 1857, when it died, or "played out," as we in the West express it. Nothing is now left to mark the site and the former glory of the town but two buildings, one of which was the residence of Mr. Woods, and the other the old store house built by Bryant & Robertson.

ORGANIZATION — BOUNDARIES.

Columbia is one of the original townships of Boone county. At the session of the county court, May, 1821, the county was divided into municipal townships. Saith the record:—

The court then proceeded to lay off the county into townships, and do establish the following as the several and respective boundaries thereof, viz.: * * * *Second township*, To be denominated *Columbia township*: Beginning on the township line between townships 47 and 48 and one mile west of the range line between ranges Nos. 13 and 12; thence north with the sectional line to the southeast corner of section 2, township 49, range 13; thence east with the sectional line to the eastern boundary of the county; thence southwardly with the said boundary line to the northeast corner of Cedar township; thence west with the northern boundary of said township to the place of beginning.

The metes and bounds of the township as fixed by the early fathers are the same at this day, no subsequent court caring to remove the ancient landmarks. Sundry efforts have been made, from time to time, to create a new civil township out of the territory embraced in Columbia and of some of the other contiguous townships of the county, but to all petitions for a change the court has always turned a deaf ear.

FIRST OFFICERS.

After the location of the town of Smithton and prior to the organization of Boone county, when this territory composed a part of Howard county, where the greater portion of Columbia township now is the township of Smithton was created by the county court of Howard July 12, 1820. The first constable of Smithton township was Wallace A. Estill. No record is to be found containing the name of the justice of the peace of the township—perhaps, and indeed probably, none was ever appointed.

At the first term of the Boone county court, May, 1821, a number of petitions were presented praying for the appointment of justices of the peace, but these petitions being irregular, were rejected, and none others offered. On the last day of the term this court, on its own motion, recommended certain persons to the Governor for commissions. Referring to this township, the record stated: “A justice of the peace being much wanting in the township of Columbia, Boone county, and none having been petitioned for *as the law directs*, this court, on the last day of the term, do nominate to His Excellency Alexander McNair, Governor of the State of Missouri, *Richard Cave* as a suitable person to fill the office of justice of the peace in the said township of Columbia.” Accordingly Richard Cave was duly com-

missioned, and shortly stood up in all the glory of his robes magisterial, the pioneer justice of Columbia township. A few days previous, Nicholas Kavanaugh had been appointed constable of the township, giving \$1,000 bond.

BROWN'S STATION.

The hamlet known as Brown's Station is situated on the northwest quarter of section 10, township 49, range 12, and is quite a shipping point — the leading one, in fact, on the Columbia branch of the Wabash railway between Centralia and Columbia. Its founders were Reese, Goodding and Hubbard, the proprietors of the coal mine.

The first house was built by John W. Hubbard, and A. E. Burnam, and the first store was owned by these gentlemen. The post-office was established in 1876, and A. E. Burnam was the first postmaster. The first marriage was that of Ralph Hayworth and Miss Lizzie Goodding, by Stephen J. Bush. The first death was that of Chas. Hockry, who was buried in Gilead cemetery, three miles north of Brown's Station. The first physician was Dr. L. B. Brown, who is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The first religious services were held in Burnam's warehouse, by Rev. Stephens, a Baptist.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

THE COAL MINES AT BROWN'S STATION AND PERSINGER.

The Boone County Coal and Mining Company was organized in the year 1875, by Alfred Rees, W. A. Goodding, Allen E. Burnam and John F. Burnam, for the purpose of mining coal in the northern part of Columbia township. Previously, in 1872, a mine had been opened at Brown's Station by J. W. Hubbard, Alfred Rees and W. A. Goodding. This mine is now the property of the Boone County Coal and Mining Company. Its shaft is about 177 feet in depth. The vein averages about forty-two inches in thickness, and the coal is of excellent quality. The first shaft was practically abandoned in February, 1882, after producing nearly 2,000,000 bushels.

The company's mine at Persinger station was opened in May, 1881.¹ The shaft is 80 feet deep; depth of vein, 42 inches; average number of men employed, thirty-five. The mine is located in section 28, township 49, range 12, on land leased for twenty-five years, the lease

¹ The first considerable quantity of coal was taken out the following October.

expiring in 1906. Altogether, the company is in possession by lease of 290 acres of land, in sections 28, 29 and 33, in township 49, range 12. The present capacity of the mine is 1,200 bushels per day. The coal is shipped to the gas company at Columbia, also to the mill company, and to various points on the Wabash railroad, notably to Warrenton. It bears an excellent reputation as to quality, and the mine itself, generally speaking, is the best in this section of Missouri. At present it is in a highly prosperous condition. The firm is now composed of Alfred Rees and W. A. Goodding, the firm name being Rees & Goodding.

MINE DISASTER AT BROWN'S STATION.

In connection with the history of the mines of the Boone County Coal Company it is proper to note the terrible accident in the Brown's Station mine, Friday, April 21, 1876. On the morning of that day the miners began to descend the shaft to go to work. Twenty-one of them had gone down in safety by means of the tub, such as is ordinarily used in coal shafts, and four more stepped in to make the descent. The names of those in the tub were Charles C. Stewart, W. H. Cannon, Joseph McIntyre, and Robert L. Palmore. When the men were about forty feet from the top, the post on the outside that supported the apparatus by which the tub was raised and lowered broke and fell. This caused the rope by which the tub was suspended to fly off the drum wheel through which the post passed and it (the rope) was cut in two. The tub with its inmates fell a distance of about 135 feet, alighting on the solid rock. Palmore, an eleven-year-old boy, was killed instantly. His throat was cut, and his teeth were knocked out. Cannon exclaimed, "Tell my wife 'farewell' for me," and died in a few moments. He was a young married man aged 25. McIntyre died in 24 hours. Stewart lived nineteen days, suffering intensely all the while. J. H. Truby, who was in the mine was slightly injured. The scene a few moments after the dreadful fall was terrible. The screams of women and children, the wives and other relatives of the poor miners, were heartrending. Men ran wildly to and fro and the wildest rumors and conjectures as to the number killed and injured were prevalent for a time. Burnam Bros. generously opened their store and told those engaged in caring for the victims of the accident to take anything they wanted. The first three that died were buried in Mt. Gilead cemetery, the next day. No blame for the disaster attached to any one. The post broke because it was badly worm eaten.

SAW AND GRIST MILL.

Messrs. Dysart & Henry have a very good mill near Brown's Station, eight miles north of Columbia. The building covers an area of 30x36 feet, and is two and a half stories high. The machinery is driven by an engine of 25-horse power. There are two run of burrs, and the grinding capacity of the mill is about 35 barrels of flour or 300 bushels of corn meal per day. The machinery is from Logansport, Indiana, and is called the automatic grinding mill, the only one of the kind in the county except at Sturgeon. The saw-mill can turn off from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of hard lumber per day. The size of the engine house is 17x46 feet.

WAR INCIDENT — KILLING OF MAJ. WM. CAVE.

During the civil war, September 4, 1864, a squad from Capt. Carey's company of the Third M. S. M., rode out from Columbia and shot and killed Maj. Wm. Cave, who then lived a mile north of Columbia, on the farm now owned by Col. E. C. More. The look-out in the cupola of the court house reported that he saw a squad of bushwhackers ride up to Maj. Cave's residence about noon, and after remaining long enough to eat a hearty dinner, came out again, and rode away into the brush. The squad was immediately sent out, and soon returned, reporting that the "old devil" would feed no more bushwhackers.

COUNTRY CHURCHES — BEAR CREEK CHURCH, NOW ANTIOCH.

Perhaps the first church organization in Columbia township was old Bear Creek, afterwards called Antioch, the church building of which stood on or near the section line between sections 23 and 24, in township 48, range 12. The organization was first effected north of Columbia, and for some time there was no regular place of meeting, services being held in the members' houses, chiefly at the dwelling house of Richard Cave. The following is a literal copy of the first church constitution, happily still in existence: —

June the 6, 1824.

we the under name subscribers being calld upon to Examine in to the faith and abillity of Brethren living on and nea Bear Creek (n. of Columbia) desiring to be constituted — we find them in our opinions sound in the faith and Possessing the abillitys of keeping in order the house of God. We therefore have Pronounced them a Church of Jesus Christ under no other disciplin or Rule for faith and Practice but the old and new testemen professing at the same time to have Charity Enough as a Church to let Each other judge of the doctrines Contained in the scriptures for ourselves. given under our hands who are elders and have Constituted the undersigned names. Elders present —

THOS. McBRIDE,
WM. ROBERTS,
JOHN M. THOMAS.

Assigned the day and date above named.

The following were the first members: Asa Stone, Cumberland Snell, Wm. Lewis, Wm. Cave, Derritt Wills, Richard Cave, Francis Cave, Bennett Tilly, John Cave, Marcus Wills, Sarah Wills, Elizabeth Stone and Nancy Harris, who were admitted, as the record states, "on profession of faith." Two members, Stephen Bedford and Elizabeth Bedford were received as living "in Columbia."

The first communion service was held at the house of Richard Cave, that gentleman furnishing for the occasion "one bottle of wine, worth \$1."

The following are extracts from the record book of the proceedings of the first meetings of the organization:—

July 3 (Saturday), 1824.—The Church of Christ at Bear Creek met, and, after divine service, chose Bro. Richard Cave moderator and proceeded to business. First, appointed Bro. Wm. Lewis church clerk; also chose Bro. Asa Stone to be our deacon. Then adjourned till our next meeting in course.

August 3, 1824.—Church met, and, after divine service, inquiry was made if all are in love. Nothing come forward and we was then dismisst in order.

January 3, 1825.—Church met, and, after divine worship, inquiry was made if all are in love. Nothing come forward and we was then dismisst in order.

March 3, 1825.—Church met, and, after divine worship, inquiry was made if all are in love. Nothing come forward and we was then dismisst in order.

May 3, 1825.—The church met, and, after divine worship, we had preaching, and then the church opened her doors for the reception of members, and Bennett Tilly joined by experience. We then adjourned till our next meeting in course.

June 3, 1825.—The church met, and after divine worship, Bro. Richard Cave preached a sermon, and, after setting in order the things of the house, we was dismisst in order.

August 3, 1825.—Thos. McBride preached and John Cave was received into the church.

The first church building was a log house which stood somewhere on Bear creek. The second church site was selected in 1852, being four acres on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 49, range 12. The church was built during the summer and fall of 1853, and the first regular services were held on the fourth Sunday in October, 1853. It was then named Antioch. The cost of the building was about \$1,200. The early pastors of the church were Richard Cave, Thomas McBride, Joel Haden, — Marlow, and perhaps others.

Recently services have been suspended at Antioch church, the members being very few in number, and growing somewhat apathetic. Lest the denomination of Antioch church may not be clearly understood by what has been stated, it may be well to say that it belongs to the Christian church.

OAKLAND CHURCH — (CHRISTIAN).

Oakland church is situated seven miles from Columbia, on the

southwest quarter of section 17, township 49, range 12, on three acres of land purchased from Wm. L. Parker and J. B. Orear. The congregation was organized in 1872, with forty-four members, among whom were J. F. Spence, Richard Phillips, Augustus Phillips and H. B. Jones and their wives, John C. and Francis Phillips, S. H. and Mary J. Prather, J. C. and Lula Prather, Jesse Prewitt and S. E. Prewitt.

The church building was erected in 1872, and dedicated December 14th, of that year. It is a frame, 34x52 in size, and cost \$2,400. The dedication services were conducted by Elder L. B. Wilkes. The pastors have been Wm. Mason, J. H. Duncan, J. H. Headington, O. A. Carr and — Hoffman. The present number of members is one hundred and forty-three.

In September, 1873, a protracted meeting, conducted by Elders D. M. Grantfield and Wm. Mason, was held at this church, resulting in fourteen additions. August 22, 1874, another meeting, conducted by Elders Wilkes and Duncan, and lasting eight or nine days, was held, which resulted in fifty-seven additions. Since its first organization, in 1872, the membership has increased from forty-four to 143. The church building is a very handsome and comfortable structure, and has a seating capacity of 350. There is a fine cemetery in connection with the church.

OLIVET CHURCH — (CHRISTIAN).

This church is situated on section 24, township 48, range 12. It was organized January 17, 1874, with about thirty-five members, some of whom were Elizabeth, Mary and Amanda Chick; Mollie C. and J. T. Dailey; Patsey, Hettie and S. Dinwiddie; Martha A., Cordie V., R. S. and W. B. Estes; Martha A., Elizabeth J., Sallie J., Annie M., Annie E. and Squire Turner; Elizabeth White, J. R. and Margaret Boulton, Annie Bradford and Wm. P. Berkebile.

The church building, a frame, was built in the spring of 1874, at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated August 16, 1874, by Elder L. B. Wilkes. The pastors have been W. C. Ridgeway, G. H. Perkins, Dr. Newton Hockensmith, R. N. Davis, Philip Bruton and William Jarrott.

The largest number of accessions to the church in any one season was at a meeting which began October 18, and lasted until November 3, 1879. This meeting was conducted by Elder Kirk Baxter, and there were thirty-five converts.

PRAIRIE GROVE CHURCH (M. E. SOUTH).

This church is located on section 6, township 48, range 11. The organization was effected about the year 1853. It has not been possible to obtain the names of the original members. The present church building was erected in the years 1872 and 1873. It is a frame, and cost \$1,500. It was dedicated in June, 1873, by Rev. John D. Vincil. The pastors have been B. H. Spencer, Wm. Penn, B. F. Johnson, S. W. Cope, H. Brown, W. G. Miller, R. H. Gordon, J. W. Gordon, W. F. Bell, J. R. Taylor, W. M. Sutton, D. N. Epperson, J. F. Monroe, L. A. Smith, W. H. Lewis, W. T. Ellington, R. W. Collet, S. L. Woody, J. F. Shores and H. D. Graves. The present membership is thirty-five.

PRAIRIE GROVE CHURCH (BAPTIST).

Prairie Grove church was organized March 20, 1875, with thirty-eight members, some of whom were John M. and John O. Maupin, Thomas and Frank Wilcox, Martha R. Maupin, Amelia Lusk, Fannie Lusk, Mollie Devier, Rebecca Carpenter, Alice Wilhite, D. H. Wilhite, the Mosely family, and James and Amanda Northcutt. The church building stands on section 6, township 48, range 11. It is a frame, and was built in the fall of 1875 at a cost of \$1,700. It was dedicated on the third Sunday in April following, by Rev. J. M. Robinson. The church has had for pastors Revs. J. M. Robinson, G. L. Black and B. B. Gentry. The present membership is forty-one.

Before the church was built services were held in the M. E. Church South. At one time a union meeting between the Methodists and Baptists was held which resulted in twenty additions to the church. March 20, 1875, the church received seven additions by letter from Bonne Femme church. Prairie Grove was originally a branch of the Baptist church at Millersburg, Callaway county.

GRANDVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is situated at the head of the Two-mile prairie. The congregation was organized December 25, 1869. Some of the original members were Samuel and Rhoda Watkins, R. H. Wilcox, E. J. Wilcox, John James, Wm. and E. F. Norris, Aaron and Mary Thornley, Mary James, A. G. and Eliza Shaefer, Noah Flood and John Howell. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1874, and dedicated May 27, 1877, by Rev. J. M. Robinson. This church has had

for pastors Revs. G. D. Tolle, Green Carey, John Parmer, J. M. McGuire, and Joshua Pearce. The church has been greatly strengthened the present year under the ministrations of Rev. Pearce. Twenty-six additions have been made to the membership, and the church feels that it has also received many spiritual blessings, and hopes that in the future it may be as a city set on a hill, which "cannot be hid." The present membership is 101.

GILEAD GRANGE.

Gilead Grange No. 1657, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted by W. T. Hickman under a charter dated February 14, 1874. The charter members were J. A. Stevenson, W. W. Hulet, Henry Palmer, A. Hunter, A. C. Turner, J. D. Williams, A. G. Robinson, Sallie Palmer, Josie Hulet, Eliza Williams, and others. The first officers were J. A. Stevenson, master; B. Crump, overseer; C. C. Turner, lecturer; W. W. Hulet, treasurer; T. Crump, chaplain; L. G. Berry, secretary; W. Roberts, steward; Mrs. Amanda G. Robinson, Ceres; Crotia Haggard, Pomona; Miss Josie Hulet, Flora; Mrs. Martha J. Barrett, lady assistant steward. The present officers are: L. G. Berry, master; Silas Hogan, O.; J. W. Conley, L.; Joseph Brown, C.; D. H. Orear, sec'y; A. Conkling, steward; Mrs. E. A. Berry, Ceres; Mrs. Bettie Hogan, Pomona; Miss Etta Berry, Flora; Miss Maggie Conley, L. A. S. The present membership is about 50. The grange meets in a rented hall at Brown's Station.

BIOGRAPHIES.

LEE ANTHONY.

The subject of this notice was born in Morgan county, Missouri, in 1846. He is the son of Thomas and Cassandra (Sutton) Anthony. His father is a native of Tennessee, and was born February 28th, 1812. His parents came to Boone county, Missouri, when he, Thomas, was quite a small boy, and settled about five miles west of Columbia. He married Miss Cassandra Sutton, a daughter of Wm. Sutton. Miss Sutton, the mother of Lee Anthony, was born in Kentucky on the 7th of December, 1818, and came to Boone county with her parents when she was quite a child. One year after her marriage with Thomas Anthony they moved to Morgan county, where Lee was born. They lived there until 1862, when they returned to Boone. They had a

family of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. Thomas Anthony died in 1876, and is buried at the Wright graveyard, in Columbia township, where his first wife was buried in 1865. His second wife is still living. For the last few years of his life he lived in Audrain county. Lee Anthony, his son, came to Boone county with his parents when he was sixteen years of age, and has lived here continuously since. He was married February 12th, 1875, to Miss Lottie S. Tucker, a daughter of Warren W. and Martha B. Tucker, of this county. They have three children, two girls and one boy. Their names are Cora C., Allison Woods and Eva May. His farm upon which he lives is one mile east of Stephens' station and six miles northeast of Columbia. The home place contains three hundred acres, and his other farm on the prairie four miles to the southeast of him, has two hundred and sixty-five acres. Mr. Anthony is a farmer and stock feeder, standing in the front rank of enterprising stock men of Boone county. He is a genial, hospitable gentleman, dispensing hospitality in that hearty, whole-souled manner which is characteristic of the Southern man everywhere. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Oakland.

DR. M. R. ARNOLD, DECEASED.

Dr. Matthew Read Arnold, son of Lewis and Margaret (Throckmorton) Arnold, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 13th, 1805. He was educated in Kentucky. After coming to Boone county, he studied medicine and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred July 22d, 1868. He was married September 2d, 1828, to Melvina, daughter of Gen. R. S. Russell, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. By this union there were five children, Eliza B., Lewis H., Maria T., Robert E., and Thomas A. The first wife dying, he was married the second time, September 22d, 1853, to Eliza J., daughter of Joseph and Susan (Hill) Swanson. By this union there were two children, Matthew R. and Jas. P. Dr. Arnold was a member of the Christian church of Columbia. Mrs. Arnold is a member of the Columbia Methodist church. She is living on the farm purchased by her husband, four and one-half miles southeast of Columbia.

ELI BASS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and died in Boone county, Missouri, 1865, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His father, Peter Bass, was a native of Maryland, but for a

number of years had lived at Nashville, when he moved with his family to Boone county, Missouri, in 1819, when Eli was quite a boy. He was a man of great energy and decision of character and amassed a very large fortune and at his death left his children large patrimonies. Eli, his son, instead of spending his fortune, as most young men do, who inherit great wealth, added greatly thereto, besides rearing and educating a large family. He was in the true sense of the word a gentleman, one of extensive information and fine practical sense, possessing a magnificent *physique*. He was perhaps one of the largest owners of real estate in Central Missouri, living in princely style at his elegant country residence, where he dispensed hospitality in the true Southern style. He reared large herds of stock and carried on farming in a remunerative and practical manner. In 1861 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention to form a new Constitution for the State. He subscribed \$3,000 to procure the location of the State University at Columbia, and was one of its first curators. His reputation for rectitude and reliability was of the highest order. He was for years a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist church. His children are among the most enterprising and intelligent citizens of Boone county, one son, J. L., representing the county in the General Assembly some years since, and no name has been held in higher esteem in Boone county, than that of Bass. Eli's elder brother, John M., was a lawyer of distinction in St. Louis, a compeer of Bates, Gamble, Geyer and Lucas, and afterwards was, for twenty-five years, president of the Union Bank of Tennessee. Eli Bass married Miss Margaret, daughter of Capt. Wm. Johnson, of Boone county, who survives him. She is a noble, highly cultivated Christian lady, beloved by all who know her.

CAPT. MONROE BATEMAN.

Captain Monroe Bateman is a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was born February 13, 1831. Is the son of Newton and Margaret Bateman. He was educated in Mason county, Kentucky. In 1852 Mr. Bateman went to Stockton, California, where he remained five years. Returning to Mason county, he engaged in the mercantile business at Minerva until 1857. At the breaking out of the war Captain Bateman raised a company of cavalry for the Union army. His command was mustered in as company L, 2d Kentucky cavalry. At one time his company served as escort to General Sherman. He was captured by the enemy and was a prisoner until

paroled, October 5, 1863. In the latter part of the war he went to Cincinnati where he engaged in the mercantile business with Ellis, McAlpin & Co. He did not remain in Cincinnati but one year, coming to Boone county, Missouri, in 1864. He was married, May 5, 1864 to Miss Mary A., daughter of Jesse and Mary Boulton. Their union has been blessed with eight children, four of whom are dead. The deceased children were Clarence M., born May 4, 1865, died May 28, 1870; Levi M., born December 2, 1867, died June 13, 1870; Ruth A., born August 8, 1875, died January 3, 1876, and an infant son, born and died May 3, 1871. The living children are Mary L., born August 15, 1869; Jesse C., born December 4, 1872; Clinton C., born July 3, 1877, and Clark R., born November, 1879. Mr. Bateman is a member of the Masonic lodge at Columbia, also a member of the Columbia Christian church. Mrs. Bateman is a member of the same church. Mr. Bateman is president of the Blackfoot and Columbia rock road, which position he has held for eight years. He is largely interested in agriculture. His farm of 217 acres is well improved. It is an excellent stock farm, the land being well set in bluegrass. It is situated three miles north of the court-house. He also owns 120 acres of land in section 18, township 49. - He has been president, vice-president and director of the Boone County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, being for many years one of the most active and energetic workers in this corporation.

SAMUEL BEATTIE, DECEASED.

The old pioneer whose name heads this sketch was a native of Washington county, Virginia, where he was reared and educated. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in company with his brother David, as early as 1818. He was married in this county, May 11, 1820, to Miss Mary Denny, and the young couple made their bridal tour to Garrard county, Kentucky, *on horseback*, the trip requiring some three weeks. He had settled on Thrall's Prairie some time in the year 1818. Two sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, named William N., David F., Sarah A., Mary E., and Elizabeth J. Samuel Beattie was the first constable of Perche township, having been appointed to that office in 1821. He was always a farmer, and the place he settled is the one now occupied by his son, William N. Beattie. It lies one and a half miles north of Columbia court-house. He died in Boone county, January 31, 1831, and is buried by the side of his wife, on the old homestead, she having died September 29, 1856.

WILLIAM N. BEATTIE.

William N. Beattie is a son of the deceased pair mentioned in the sketch of Samuel Beattie, and was born in Boone county, April 20, 1821. He seems to have been the oldest of five children, and was reared and educated in his native county, receiving his education at Columbia College. He was married September 20, 1849, to Miss Katharine, daughter of Samuel and Letitia (Hayes) Murrell. They have five children — three sons and two daughters. Mr. Beattie has always been a farmer, and is now residing on the old place settled by his father. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Columbia. He was quite young when his father died, though he was the oldest child; and the work of the family maintenance and improvement of the farm devolved largely upon him. Since he has become solely possessed of the old farm, he has greatly improved and built up the place, till it is now, at this writing, one of the finest farms in Boone county.

JOHN W. BEAZLEY, DECEASED.

Mr. Beazley was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Woolfolk) Beazley, and was born in Boone county, seven miles southwest of Columbia. He received his education in this county, and in early life learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked for seven years. On the 20th of December, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah Lynes, daughter of James M. and Hannah B. (Victor) Lynes. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Beazley quit the cabinet-making business, and moved on a farm three and a half miles southeast of Columbia, where he continued to reside till the time of his death, which occurred May 24th, 1864. Mrs. Beazley, his widow, is still living in Boone county at the time of this writing. She is a member of the Bonne Femme Baptist church, and has been for nineteen years.

JESSE A. BOULTON.

Judge Jesse Augustus Boulton is the son of Brice and Eliza (Pepper) Boulton. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, May 19, 1817, and came to this county in the fall of 1840. He was educated at Bacon College, Georgetown, Kentucky, of which David S. Burnett was president. After completing his education, he taught school in Bracken county, Kentucky, afterwards at Woodlawn Seminary. He was married, October 17, 1839, to Miss Mary H., daughter of Levi Todd and Mary (Emison) Smith. By this marriage they

had two children, one son and one daughter. The son, David R., is now in Maysville, California. Mrs. Boulton, died February 26, 1846, and was buried on the farm formerly owned by her father, now the property of Capt. Monroe Bateman. Judge Boulton returned to Kentucky in the spring of 1847, and was married soon after to Miss Clara, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Payne (Loyd) Perine. By this union they have had five sons and one daughter. Jesse L. was born ————— and died September 8, 1854. Robert Perine was born June 29th, 1854. He is now professor of English literature at the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, which position he has occupied for several years. Lillie Francis was born July 25, 1857; Walter E., April 6, 1861; Payne A., August 18, 1864, and John W., August 21, 1867. Judge Boulton was employed to teach the public school at Columbia in 1840, and was actively engaged in this business for several years. From 1847 to 1850 he taught at Woodlawn Seminary, Kentucky, as previously stated in this biography. He served two terms as judge of the Boone county court, first term by appointment from Gov. Hardin in 1875. The year following he was elected to the same office. Judge Boulton has followed teaching and farming all his life. He was president of the Boone county grange for two years, and has always been an active, zealous member of that organization. He is an official member of the Christian church, and his wife has been a communicant of that church for forty years. Since 1850, Judge Boulton has followed farming exclusively. He has a fine farm of 475 acres three and one-half miles northeast of Columbia, all of which is inclosed. One-half of the land is in grass; the remainder he devotes to the various crops usually grown on the farm. Mr. Boulton has a remarkable memory. He recollects every incident connected with his life from earliest childhood, and can name the date of each occurrence correctly. Rice Boulton, the father of Jesse, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 23, 1787, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1813. The year following he was married to Eliza Pepper, of Mason county, Kentucky, a professional school teacher. The elder Boulton was for years sheriff of Mason county. Came to Boone county, Missouri, March 26, 1853, and lived with his son Jesse until his death, which occurred March 26, 1866. He was a member of the Christian church, and his wife, who is still living — having reached her eighty-fourth year — is also a member of the same church, and has been for seventy years.

G. A. BRADFORD.

George Austin Bradford is the son of Austin and Levina Bradford, of Scott county, Kentucky, in which State he was born June 6, 1830. He came to Boone county in 1836, and was educated at the Bonne Femme Academy, six miles southeast of Columbia. Was married January 28, 1858, to Miss Annie, daughter of Joel and Dorcas T. Smith, of Randolph county, Missouri. Mr. Bradford was raised on the farm and has followed farming all his life. He owns twelve hundred and fifty acres of land. A body of four hundred acres constitutes the tract upon which he lives. This farm is well located and finely improved. He has a fine frame residence situated three miles southeast of Columbia, on the Columbia and Ashland gravel road. Mr. Bradford is largely engaged in stock-raising and has some fine thoroughbred Durham cattle. He is a member of the Christian church at Olivet, on the Two-Mile Prairie, and has been a member of this congregation for fifteen years.

MICHAEL BRIGHT.

Michael Bright is the son of Michael and Jane (McClung) Bright, and was born in Callaway county, Missouri, May 20th, 1848. His father was from Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and emigrated to Missouri in 1834. The grandfather of our subject was also Michael Bright, and his wife was Sarah Price, all Virginians. The father of Michael, our subject, settled in Callaway county, Missouri, near Stephens' store, and lived upon the farm until his death, in 1881. He is buried at Cedar church, in Callaway county. The present Michael was reared upon the farm and lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, when he went to Wyoming Territory, and stayed two years. He was married on the 28th of May, 1874, to Miss Adelia A., daughter of John C. and Elizabeth McKinney, of Boone county. Mrs. Bright's father is dead, but her mother is yet living. Her father died in 1875, and is buried at Walnut Grove church. Mr. and Mrs. Bright lived one year after their marriage in Callaway county, and then sold their farm and bought and improved the place here in Boone where they are now living. The farm contains 240 acres, well improved. The house is upon the southwest quarter of section 20, township 49, range 11. Mr. Bright handles stock considerably, mostly cattle. His wife is a member of the Baptist church at Prairie Grove. They have one son, John McKinney Bright.

BERRYWICK J. BROWN.

Berrywick Johnson Brown is a native of Boone county. He is the son, and only surviving child of James and Sarah Ann (Davis) Brown, who were among the early settlers of Boone county. Berrywick was born four and one-half miles northwest of Columbia, November 3, 1848. He was educated at the district schools, completing his studies at the Missouri State University. Was married November 29, 1877, to Miss Lula, daughter of Philip and George Ann (Nichols), Prather. By this marriage they have had two sons. Mr. Brown was raised on the farm, and has followed agriculture exclusively until recently, when he added the business of brick-making, forming for this purpose a partnership under the firm name of Brown & Berry. This is the largest firm of the kind ever established in Columbia. They employ over twenty hands. They have all the modern machinery for making pressed brick, such as our people were formerly compelled to ship from a distance. They find ready sale for all their brick. Though the enterprise is yet in its infancy, Messrs. Brown & Berry have every reason to feel encouraged, and the people of Columbia are fortunate in thus securing good material for the many excellent buildings that are being added to the town every year. Mr. Brown has a farm of 500 acres, situated two miles north of Columbia, on the Columbia and Blackfoot rock road. He is a member of the Columbia lodge of K. of P. His wife is a member of the Christian church. James Brown, the father of B. J., was born July 27, 1798, and came to Boone county in 1832, emigrating from Madison county, Kentucky. He was married March 5, 1840, to Sarah A. Davis, of Scott county, Kentucky. By this union they had seven children, six sons and one daughter, Berrywick being the fifth child born of this marriage. He is the only child now living. James Brown, the father of Berrywick, died in 1865, and was buried on the farm now owned by his son. Mrs. Brown died July 18, 1873, aged fifty-nine years. She was buried by the side of her husband. The elder Brown was banished from Missouri in 1862, on account of his Southern proclivities. He spent most of his exile at Greencastle, Indiana.

LEONIDAS B. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Leonidas B. Brown is the son of James and Dorcas (McCalla) Brown, of Scott county, Kentucky, where he was born May 13, 1828. The family came to Boone county, Missouri, in the spring of 1835.

He was educated at Georgetown College, Kentucky. Studied medicine in the office of Greig & Rankin, Georgetown, Kentucky, afterwards graduating at the University of Louisville, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He next attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1852. He then came to Boone county, Missouri, where he practiced his profession for two years, returning to Philadelphia for another course of lectures. Completing his medical studies, he returned to Boone county and resumed his former practice at Brown's Station. He moved his family to the farm, formerly owned by his father, one-half mile east of Stephens' station, but still keeps his office at Brown's Station, which derives its name from him. The village, consisting of some eight or ten houses, is built on his land. He has an extensive practice, visiting in his rounds some three hundred families. He has at his home farm 170 acres, and at Brown's station about 40 acres. Dr. Brown was married December 19, 1854, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Richard and Ann (Swan) Thompson. By this marriage they had one son and one daughter. The first wife died in 1856. In 1858 he was married to Miss Nannie, daughter of Hugh and Mary Wright. By this union they have four sons and one daughter. Dr. Brown's father was a carpenter, but carried on a farm while working at his trade. He built a great many houses in Columbia. He was quartermaster in the Mormon war, under General Thomas D. Grant. He died in 1845, and is buried at the old Hinkson church. Mrs. Brown died in 1869, and is buried by the side of her husband. Their family consisted of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living, Dr. Brown being the oldest. F. C. Brown is a practicing physician at Hickory Grove church, Boone county. C. C. Brown is in the mercantile business, St. Louis; Isabella married Jesse Hart; Miriam married Samuel Crockett, all of Boone county. Mrs. Dr. Brown is a member of the Methodist church.

A. P. CLARKSON.

Arthur Payne Clarkson is the son of Dr. Henry M. and Mariam (Payne) Clarkson. Dr. Clarkson was a graduate of the old Medical College at Philadelphia, but never practiced his profession. He owned a large plantation in Fauquier county, Virginia, which required all of his attention. His wife's father was also one of the largest planters in their section of Virginia. Arthur P. Clarkson came to Missouri in 1841 and settled in Columbia, where he remained for six or seven

years. He then moved to the farm upon which he now resides, five miles east of Columbia, on the gravel road. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. Was married April 26th, 1859, to Miss Emily A., daughter of William H. and Harriet (Holley) Brand, of Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Holley, grandfather of Mrs. Clarkson, was four years president of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Clarkson has always followed farming. He owns a fine farm one and a half miles east of Columbia, on the St. Charles road. From 1867 to 1873 Mr. Clarkson was chairman of the Boone County Democratic Central Committee. He has always taken a lively interest in political matters. While not a partisan, strictly speaking, he is yet sincere and positive in his political convictions and unwavering in his support of party men and measures.

JOHN CONNELLY.

The above is the original spelling of the name of an old pioneer family, though the orthography has been changed by the descendants and younger generation, who spell the name C-o-n-l-e-y, dropping out one "n" and one "l" and placing the "e" between the "l" and the "y." John Connelly, the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland in the year 1755, and came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1827. He married Elizabeth Turner of Madison county, Kentucky, and became the ancestor of many of the generations in Boone county, who bear the name, and the altered name as mentioned above. Mr. Connelly served under Gen. Greene in the Revolutionary War, and was present at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis handed over his sword to Gen. Washington. This worthy old pioneer died at the home of his son-in-law, James Turner, in 1849, on what is known as the Two-mile Prairie, and was laid by his friends and relatives in his last resting place.

SANFORD CONNELLY

Is a son of John and Elizabeth (Turner) Connelly, and was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 8th, 1815, and was partially educated in his native county. He completed his education in Boone county, Missouri, whither his parents removed in 1827. When 22 years old he enlisted, in 1837, for service in the "Florida War." He served three months under command of Col. Richard Gentry, and with credit to himself. Mr. Connelly was married in Boone county, December 23d, 1840, to Jane Le Force, daughter of William and Mary (Martin) Le Force, a family of French descent. Mr. Con-

nelly was engaged in business in Columbia, keeping a general merchandise store from 1858 to 1862. He then sold his stock of goods to his nephew, John C. Connelly, and moved to the country on a farm of 280 acres, four miles northwest of Columbia, where he lived till 1879. On leaving that place, he moved to his present place of residence, two and a half miles south of Columbia. Mr. Connelly is one of Boone county's most substantial farmers, and owns some 570 acres of as good land as is in the county. He is a member of the "Olivet" Christian church.

ANDREW MAY CONWAY.

Andrew M. Conway, son of Gen. Frederick Rector and Martha (Collins) Conway, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 8, 1842. Came to Boone county in 1849. Was educated at the Bonne Femme Academy, and at Elm Ridge Academy, Howard county, completing his literary education at the Missouri State University in 1864. Completing his medical course in 1874 at St. Louis. Returning to Boone county, he opened an office at Midway, seven miles west of Columbia. In Oct. 1875, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Anderson) Hays. In the spring of 1876, Dr. Conway went to Texas with the view of locating, but came back to Boone county in 1878 and settled at Stephens' station, where he is now practicing his profession and rapidly building up a good business. They have two children: Frederick R., born September 14, 1876, and Julia, born April 10, 1881. The doctor is not a member of any church. Mrs. Conway is a member of the Methodist Church South. Gen. Frederick R. Conway, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of considerable prominence. He was born in Green county, Tennessee, July 4, 1799. He was a grandson of Col. Henry Conway, of the Revolutionary war, and the son of Judge Thomas Conway, who moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, where he remained until his death in 1836. In early manhood Gen. Conway served as clerk in the office of his uncle, William Rector, surveyor-general of Missouri and Illinois, also deputy United States surveyor of public lands. In 1830 he was appointed United States recorder of land titles in St. Louis, an office created by Congress for the purpose of settling claims under French and Spanish grants in the territory of Louisiana. He moved to Boone county in 1849. He was one of seven brothers, two of whom, James S. and Elias N., were governors of the same State (Arkansas), an incident without a parallel in the history of this country. Henry W., the eldest brother, was an officer in the United States army. While stationed in Arkan-

sas territory he resigned and was elected a delegate to Congress. Pending a subsequent election, he was killed in a duel. Dr. John R., another brother, was a surveyor of public lands and commissioner to define the boundary line between Texas and Arkansas. William, the fifth brother, was supreme judge of Arkansas. Thomas, the sixth brother, was a merchant. He died at Huntsville, Missouri, when quite a young man. Ex-Governor Elias Conway is the only surviving brother. He is now living at Little Rock, Arkansas. There were three sisters. One became the wife of William Shields, another married a man named Runkle. The third is Mrs. Gen. William Pelham, living near Austin, Texas. Gen. Conway first married a widow named Smith. By this union they had one son. She dying a short time after her marriage, he wedded Martha Collins. There were five children by this union: Lucy A., Thomas F., a lawyer in Santa Fe, New Mexico; Andrew M., Mary E., deceased, and Francis H., who is now running a cotton plantation on the Arkansas river, near Little Rock.

JAMES WILLIAM CONLEY.

James William Conley, son of John and Belila (Weldon) Conley, was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 11, 1835. He was brought up on the farm and educated at the common schools of the country. Married, November 5, 1857, Miss Anna E., daughter of Orastus and Mary (Summers) Reid. By this union they have nine children, one son and eight daughters, all of whom are living: Mollie B., born December 22, 1858; Maggie Lee, born September 3, 1861; Mattie and Minnie, born December 16, 1863; Alva N., born April 19, 1867; Alvin, born July 15, 1870; Rosa, B., born November 20, 1873; Genie, born January 21, 1877; Roy, born December 13, 1879. Mr. Conley taught school in Boone county, beginning in the spring of 1855 and continuing until 1862. In 1870-71, run a saw-mill on the old Prather farm, seven and one-half miles northeast of Columbia, on Clay's Fork. Since 1871 he has followed farming continuously up to the present time. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, seven miles northeast of Columbia, on the Middletown road. The farm is well watered and timbered. He has lived on this farm since 1858. He has improved the place to the very best advantage. A large portion of the land is in grass and woodland pasture. He devotes about one hundred acres to corn, wheat and oats. He has two of the finest sugar orchards in the county. Has a good coal mine, the vein being from three to four feet in thickness. It was opened some time in 1850. Mr. Conley is

a member of the Masonic order, also a Patron of Husbandry. He is a member of the Oakland Christian church. Four of his daughters are members of the same church.

HUGH DEVIER,

Is a son of Allen and Nancy (Turley) Devier; was born May 17, 1818, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He is the third of a family of ten children. His father, Allen Devier, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1787, and died August, 1850. His mother was also a native of the same county and died in 1861. They are buried in the county in which they were born, married and died. Hugh received his education in Augusta and Rockingham counties, Virginia. He lived at home with his parents until he was thirty years of age, when, in the spring of 1848, he came to Boone county, Missouri, and settled on the farm that was bought by his grandfather, Wm. Devier, of Christian county, Kentucky, in 1818, for \$2.50 per acre. When Hugh took charge of the place it was a wild timbered tract, never having heard the ring of the ax, or felt the glebe of the plow. By hard work and skilful management it has been transformed into one of the best farms in the county, containing 428 acres, six miles north-east of Columbia, on the range line road. Mr. Devier was a large dealer in cattle and hogs from 1861 to 1880. He was married March 2, 1847, to Miss Alcinda E., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keller) Miller, from Strasburg, Virginia. By this union they have eight children, five boys and three girls: James William, Sarah V., Jacob A., Hugh J., Mary E., Hiram K., Stonewall J., and Nancy T., and are all living at home except James William, who lives in Denton county, Texas. Himself, wife and four of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist church. His brother, Giles Devier, is editor of the *Rockingham Register*, of Rockingham county, Virginia, established in 1832.

SAMUEL DINWIDDIE.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Patsy (McBride) Dinwiddie. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, October 25th, 1845. He was educated at the district schools, attending the old brick school house, four miles east of Columbia, and what was known as the Old White school house, four miles southeast of Columbia. Mr. Dinwiddie was married November 11th, 1868, to Hettie, daughter of Wm. H. and Missouri Hickam Garrett, of Linn county, Missouri. He is a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He

resides on the old farm bought by his father in 1840, situated on the Columbia and Cedar creek rock road. He is a member of the Olivet Christian church. His wife, who died May 21st, 1882, was a member of the same church.

JAMES M'BRIDE DINWIDDIE.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Patsy (McBride) Dinwiddie, and was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, May 11th, 1839. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, when James was about a year old, and settled the place upon which his son Samuel is now living, about four miles east of Columbia. Samuel Dinwiddie was a tanner by trade, but followed farming after he came to Missouri until his death in 1865. His wife, our subject's mother, died in 1868, and they are buried upon the old homestead. They had nine children. James McBride has lived in Boone county all his life, save one year spent in Illinois during the war. He was educated in the country schools principally, going one term to the University. He was married May 11th, 1862, to Miss Kate, daughter of William Moseley. By this union they have had nine children: William S., Mary Irene, Clara Moseley, John, Julia, Ella, James, Charles and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie are members of the Christian church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor at Columbia. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a life-long Democrat. Has farmed all his life, and been quite successful. He has a fine farm, and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of the county.

JAMES C. DYSART.

James C. Dysart, son of Madison and Maria (Cowan) Dysart, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, September 21st, 1836. He came to Boone county with his parents in 1838. He was educated at the common schools of the county, and worked on the farm until 1857, when he was engaged as a salesman at Burlington by J. C. Thompson. The business was afterwards moved to Sturgeon, and he continued with Thompson for a while. Then he formed a partnership with a man named Croswhite, in the dry goods business. He continued with Croswhite until 1861, when the partnership was dissolved, and he continued the business alone until 1864, when he sold out and removed to Helena, Montana Territory, where he opened a grocery store. He went by steamer from St. Louis. On the way the vessel sunk near Omaha. His family then returned

home, while he continued his journey on board another steamer. He landed at Helena City July 12th, 1865, and opened a grocery store which he ran until September of that year. He also engaged in mining, having an interest in a quartz mill. Leaving Helena in September, he went to Fort Benton. There he took passage on a flat-boat for Sioux City, Iowa, and from there to St. Joseph, Missouri, travelled by stage. Returning to Boone county, he engaged in farming near Hallsville in 1867. He continued in the business for about a year, when he came to Brown's Station and engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Dysart & Turner. One year later the firm was dissolved, Mr. Dysart buying Turner's interest in the business. He ran the store alone for one year, when he took W. A. Goodding in partnership, the firm name being Dysart & Goodding. Two years later Mr. Dysart bought out Mr. Goodding's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He has a good trade, and is doing well. In connection with the store he is running a saw and grist mill, in partnership with James L. Henry. Mr. Dysart was married January 4th, 1849, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Lewis and Sallie (Barnes) Reid, daughter of Elder James Barnes. By this union they have eight children, five sons and three daughters, six of whom are living. One of the sons, George R., received severe injuries while raking hay, August 5th, 1882, from which he died the day following.

BERKLEY ESTES (DECEASED).

This gentleman, though now numbered with the dead, will be remembered by many as an old settler of Boone county. Mr. Estes was the son of Richard Estes, of Virginia, and was born in Spottsylvania county, of that State, in 1797, and resided in his native State during youth. He came to this State and county in 1827, having been reared and educated in Virginia, where he was also married. On February 5th, 1826, he was married to Miss Malinda Estes, and on her death, was a second time married to Miss Mary Smith, April 24th, 1839. He was by trade a brick-layer, though he farmed for many years after coming to Missouri. He bought a farm in this county, three miles southeast of Columbia, on the Cedar Creek road. When the "War of '12" came on, Mr. Estes was just of the suitable age to take part in that brief struggle against England, and he served his country faithfully under Commodore Barry. By his first wife he had five children, four daughters and a son, of whom only one — Margaret E., wife of John R. Boulton — is living at this writing. By the

second marriage, Mr. Estes was the father of three boys and one girl, of whom William B., and R. S. Estes still survive. Mr. Estes departed this life, July 29th, 1869, and he and his wife are both buried in the family burying ground on the old homestead.

RICHARD SAMUEL ESTES

Is the son of Berkley Estes, deceased, and was born in Boone county May 27, 1847. He was educated in his native county, and was married, April 6th, 1869, to Cordelia, daughter of John and Margaret Carlisle. He has followed farming and stock raising, and is living on the old homestead. The farm contains 257 acres, mostly in grass. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have six children, three boys and three girls, all living at this writing. He and wife are both members of the Olivet Christian church. There is a splendid coal bank on his farm of a good quality, which will of course be fully worked at some future time. A stream of clear water, called Limestone Creek, runs through his place, and affords abundant water for his stock.

ARCHIBALD TURNER GARTH.

Mr. Garth is the son of John R. and Kate M. (Turner) Garth and was born in Boone county, Missouri, February 24th, 1852. His father John Robert Garth, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 10th, 1827. He was married in Boone county, Missouri, in January, 1851, to Miss Catherine M. Turner. He was one of Columbia's most enterprising merchants and best citizens. He died suddenly on the 23d of July, 1877, at the residence of his son, A. T. Garth, and is buried at the Columbia cemetery. Our subject, A. Turner Garth, was educated at the State University and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of St. Louis. In 1873 and 1874 he was engaged in the boot and shoe business in Columbia, and in 1877 and 1878 he was with R. H. Clinkscales in the grocery business. In the spring of 1880 he went back upon the farm and has dealt largely in stock ever since. He handles none but the best blood, and has shipped many young cattle to Kansas and other Western States. He is interested in a very large herd of cattle in Dickerson county, Kansas, and in the spring of 1881 he shipped an extra large lot of stock to the West. He and his brother, S. T. Garth, have a very large farm, well appointed in all modern improvements and well stocked with thoroughbreds. The home farm is called the Rose-Bud Herd Farm, and is one of the best upon the celebrated Two-mile prairie. Mr. Garth was mar-

ried October the 8th, 1872 to Miss Ella M., daughter of I. W. and A. B. McDonald, of Kansas City. They are blest with one child, Roberta B. Mr. and Mrs. Garth are members of the Christian church and he is a member of the A. O. U. W. society.

R. BROWN GANS.

R. B. Gans, the celebrated optician and telescope maker, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1819. He was educated at the common schools of the county, and among other things learned the cabinet-maker's trade from his father, who was a skilful mechanic. He followed this business until the war. About the year 1847, and while yet a citizen of Pennsylvania, he commenced work as an optician. He made some twelve telescopes, one of which he sold to Waynesburg College, Green county, Pennsylvania. After coming to Boone county he resumed the business. He made the one now in use at the Christian Female College, Columbia, worth \$1,000. He has one now in course of construction which will, when finished, be worth \$2,000. It will be an equatorial instrument, worked by a clockwork governor, ten feet focal length, and seven inches clear aperture. It will be provided with fifteen eye pieces of various kinds, together with a pull-rising eye-piece and micrometer. It will be mounted on a heavy iron column of a half-ton weight, with right ascension and declination circle to five seconds. He also has a small instrument already complete. It is fifty-seven inches focal length and three and one-fourth inches aperture. It is mounted in brass on a heavy try-rod, together with finder and four eye-pieces, possessing a magnifying power of from sixty to two hundred times. It is adjusted by rack and pivot and endless screw. This instrument is valued at two hundred dollars. Mr. Gans imports his glass from the same firm that supplies Clark & Son, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. He furnished one telescope to Dr. Isaac Ridge, of Kansas City, in 1881, for which he received two hundred dollars. He has an invention of his own for grinding and polishing his glasses and lenses. The old method of grinding by hand took the time and trouble to grind one glass that he would devote to five, and his process is more accurate and better. He has a machine lathe, made by Sheppard, of Cincinnati, which cost him two hundred dollars.

ROBERT PARKS GLENN.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Moses T. and Elizabeth (Cowan) Glenn, and was born May 24th, 1826, in Nicholas county,

Kentucky. His father, Moses Glenn, was born March 26th, 1791, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and died in March, 1866. His mother was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 15th, 1795; died in 1879, and is buried by the side of her husband in the county of her birth. They had eight children, six boys and two girls. Sarah P., born March 24th, 1825; Robert P., born May 24th, 1826; Nancy A., born November 24th, 1827; Thos. J., born May 5th, 1829; John H., born February 11th, 1831; Archibald M., born February 8th, 1833, and died at Memphis in 1867; Moses A., born December 15, 1834; and James M., born January 12th, 1837. Robert P., the second of the eight children, was educated in his native county. He lived upon the farm with his father, and took the general management of the farm, which was a very large one, being composed of just one thousand acres. He lived at home till he was twenty years of age, then, in 1855, he ran a saw and grist mill in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on Fleming creek, known as the Pleasant Valley mills. After running the mills satisfactorily for three years, he came to Audrain county, Missouri, and rented a farm upon which he raised one crop. He then bought a farm in Boone county, ten miles northeast of Columbia, between the old St. Charles and Mexico roads, known as the Fuller Allen farm, where he still resides. The farm contains four hundred and eighty acres, and is one of the best improved farms in Boone county, being regarded as the model farm of the Two-mile prairie. He has five miles of hedge upon the place, making an impassable barrier for unruly stock. He has a fine house, and his fields are all well-watered. His stock consists of pedigreed short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs. He is a dealer in mules, handling, on an average, eighty head per year. He was married, May 1st, 1856, to Miss Amanda F., daughter of John and Kitty (Squires) Hall, of Nicholas county, Kentucky. They have four children; John H., Moses F., Sallie and Robert B., all living. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Glenn's father, John Hall, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 8th, 1801. Her mother, Kitty Squires, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, March 15th, 1808. Their children were: Margaret Elizabeth, born December 30th, 1829; Cynthia Ealin, born January 16th, 1832; Mary Catharine, born July 27th, 1834; Amanda Frances, born July 26th, 1836; Mildred Ann, born June 23d, 1838; Harriet Stout, born April 18th, 1840; Caroline Amelia, born April 25th, 1842; Judith Ann, born July 1st, 1844; Laura, born September

20th, 1846, and died January 29th, 1849; Sarah Jane, born January 4th, 1849; Robert Henry, born January 6th, 1855. Mrs. Glenn's grandfather was James Hall, born in Ireland, May 5th, 1753, and died February 7th, 1835. His wife, Elizabeth (Johnson) Hall, was born December 28th, 1759, and died July 7th, 1839. Her grandfather upon her mother's side was Micajah Squires, born February 4th, 1770, and was murdered near St. Louis in 1819. His wife, Margaret Turley, was born October 3d, 1775, and died in August, 1858. They were both born in Virginia.

B. GORDON.

Boyle Gordon is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, the home of many of our best citizens, and the native county of the parents or many more. There is scarcely a neighborhood in Boone but has representatives from this good old county, which gave so liberally of her best citizens to people Boone and other counties of Missouri. It seems strange that so many people could have left one county without in a great measure depopulating it. Visitors from that portion of Kentucky are forcibly impressed with the similarity of the people of Boone as compared with their own. The reason is obvious: Central Kentucky is virtually the parent of Boone county, and the resemblance is the natural result of a natural cause. Mr. Gordon was born December 8th, 1825, and came to Boone county in the fall of 1826. He remained in Columbia until 1840, when he returned to Kentucky, where he remained for three years attending school. He returned to Boone, and entered the old Columbia Seminary, finishing his education at the State University. At the age of twenty-five he commenced the study of law in the office of his father, John Boyle Gordon, then a prominent attorney at the Columbia bar. Was admitted to the practice of law when twenty-seven years of age, and followed the profession without intermission until he retired from practice in 1872. He was appointed assistant professor of law in the State University, which position he holds at this writing. Mr. Gordon was first married, in 1863, to Miss Susan Watson, of Ralls county, Missouri. She did not survive their marriage but one year, dying in 1864. He was elected to the Legislature from Columbia district in 1864, serving two sessions. In 1875, Governor Hardin appointed him judge of the Boone county court, which office he declined. Mr. Gordon has been quite successful in the practice of law. From 1856 to 1862, he was in partnership with General Guitar,

the firm commanding all the practice they could well attend to. July 10th, 1867, Mr. Gordon was married to Ann Gentry, daughter of Col. Richard Gentry, who was killed in the Florida war. Mr. Gordon owns a nice farm one and one half miles southeast of Columbia on the Columbia and Ashland gravel road. The farm contains three hundred acres well improved and pleasantly situated. During the war Mr. Gordon was a consistent Union man, but took no part in the struggle. Since the war he has voted the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, having united with that denomination more than forty years ago. Mr. Gordon has had two children by his second wife. His daughter Annie, died April 5th, 1879. His son Marshall, born April 6th, 1869, is still living. The remains of the old Black mill, one of the first water mills ever erected in Boone county, is situated on Mr. Gordon's place. It was built as far back as 1839. It is situated on the Hinkson Creek. Mr. Gordon has a fine collection of Indian pottery, arrow-heads and stone axes, and takes much interest in those relics. He is an affable gentleman, firm in his opinions and resolute in maintaining them.

CAPT. DAVID GUITAR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, May 1st, 1827, and came to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1829. His parents were John and Emily (Gordon) Guitar. John Guitar was born in Agen, France, and emigrated to the United States in 1819, landing first in New York, where he remained for two years. From New York he went to Richmond, Kentucky, where he was married, in 1824, to Miss Emily Gordon, daughter of David and Mary Jane (Boyle) Gordon. The mother of Mrs. Guitar was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and a sister of Judge Boyle, of Danville, Kentucky. John Guitar was engaged in the mercantile business previous to coming to Columbia, Missouri. On his arrival here, he resumed his former occupation, selling dry goods and jewelry. He was actively engaged in this business from 1829 up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1848. He is buried at the old family burying ground on what is known as the Old Widow Gordon farm, east of Columbia. Mrs. Guitar died in 1847, and is buried by the side of her husband. Capt. Guitar was educated partly at the old Columbia College, finishing his studies at the Missouri State University, being one among the first students of that institution. In 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican war, serving for one year.

In 1849 he went overland to California, where he remained for three years. Returning to Columbia, he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Baker & Guitar. He followed this business for seven years, when he sold out to his partner, G. F. Baker. In the spring of 1860 he removed to the farm he now occupies, two miles northeast of Columbia. During the war he was captain of a militia company under Gen. Douglass. After the war, he continued farming until 1869, when he entered the firm of Anderson, Conly & Co., proprietors of the Columbia Mills. He followed this business for eight years, returning to his farm in 1876. Capt. Guitar was married, October 25th, 1854, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Ferdinand and Martha (Bradley) Herndon, of Nashville, Tennessee. The father of Mrs. Guitar was an officer in the war of 1812. He was born in Fredricksburg, Virginia. By this union they have had ten children, eight of whom, five sons and three daughters, are still living. Their names are: James G., David G., Elizabeth, William, Martha H., John, Harriet and Eddie.

ISAAC LOYD HADEN.

The subject of this notice is the son of Turner R. and Sarah Ann (Loyd) Haden, and was born August 11th, 1854, in Boone county, Missouri. His father came from Scott county, Kentucky, to Boone county, Missouri, about 1825 or 1826, and settled on what is now known as the Bedford farm. He was a farmer, and died in January, 1879. Mrs. Haden, the mother of Isaac Loyd Haden, is still living, aged fifty-seven. They reared a family of nine children, three boys and six girls. Our subject, Isaac, is the fourth child and second son. Isaac was born four miles northeast of Columbia. He was educated in his native county at what is known as the Kennan school house. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Myra Gillespie, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Barnes) Gillespie. By this union they have two children, a boy and girl, Wm. Porter and Sallie. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Hickory Grove, Callaway county, Missouri. He has a good farm upon the Columbia and Concord road, ten miles northeast of Columbia. The soil is a black loam, and raises the very finest wheat and corn in the vicinity.

JOEL HARRIS HADEN.

Joel H. Haden, one of Boone county's most successful citizens, is

the son of Turner R. and Rebecca Haden, and was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 12th, 1811. He came to Boone county in the fall of 1828, and rented a farm two and a half miles northeast of Columbia, now known as the Lenoir farm. He was first married to Miss Sarah Cave, daughter of Richard and Martha (Cave) Talbott. By this marriage they have one child, Margaret, who is the wife of John W. Carter, of Boone county. Mr. Haden's first wife died May 15th, 1835. He was again married July 4th, 1838, to Miss Zerelda, daughter of James and Maria Kirtley. Two sons were born of this union, James W. and Turner R. S. The second wife having died November 3d, 1870, Mr. Haden was married September 28th, 1872, to Sarah, sister of the second wife. Mr. Haden has always followed farming. His farm is one of the best in the county. He has a fine residence, beautifully situated on the Columbia and Blackfoot rock road, one and a half miles north of the city. Mr. Haden is in every sense of the word a self-made man, having accumulated a large fortune by his individual effort. His home place contains 900 acres. In addition to this he owns 600 acres elsewhere, besides much other valuable property, all of which he accumulated by hard labor and good management. Mr. Haden is at this writing seventy-one years old, but looks to be not over fifty.

EDWARD D. HENRY.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John Todd and Sarah (Keene) Henry. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, March 14, 1812. Was educated in the common district schools of the country. Came to Boone county, Missouri, with his mother, in the fall of 1826, and settled on a farm five and one-half miles northeast of Columbia, where he remained until he was twenty-two years old. Then went from home to learn the trade of brick-laying under J. G. Keene and David Neal. In 1837 returned to Kentucky, in company with his brother, where he remained for one year. When work was commenced on the Missouri State University he was employed to lay brick, building the front wall of that institution. He helped to lay the first brick that were placed in the University. In 1841 he, in company with Henry Keene, formed a partnership for making and laying brick. He continued in this business for about six years. He was married July 7th, 1852, to Miss Susan, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth Parker. By this union they have had three sons and two daughters. Lizzie L., born May 2d, 1853; Mary, born October 15th,

1856; Edward P., born September 7th, 1860; William Todd, born March 11th, 1867, died October 15th, 1877; Robert, born May 10th, 1862, died May 11th, 1864. In 1849 Mr. Henry bought the farm upon which he now lives, containing 216 acres. This farm is well watered and timbered, and is in every respect finely improved. Mr. Henry is an official member of the Presbyterian church and has been for thirty-three years. Mrs. Henry is also a member of the same. Her father, Gabriel Parker, died February 24th, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Her mother, Mrs. Parker, died March 1st, 1864.

JOHN TODD HENRY, JR., DECEASED.

John Todd Henry, Jr., deceased, was the son of John Todd Henry, Sr., and Sarah (Keene) Henry. John Todd Henry, Sr., was a native of Charlotte county, Virginia, and was born in 1762. He graduated at Prince Edward College, Virginia, now Hampden Sidney. He emigrated to Scott county, Kentucky, and was president of a college in Georgetown, where he died, February 23d, 1822. His wife was born in Maryland, in 1782, and moved to Scott county, Kentucky, with her parents, when a child. She came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1826, where she died in 1860. They had four sons and four daughters. Two children, one son and one daughter, are dead. The living have all resided in Boone for fifty-six years, and in the same neighborhood. The oldest member of the family is Samuel L. Henry, who is now in his eighty-second year. John Todd Henry, Jr., was born in Scott county, Kentucky, August 5th, 1803, and was educated at the common schools of his native county. In early manhood he was constable of his township, and from 1826 to 1828, was deputy sheriff of Scott county, Kentucky. He was married, February 25th, 1834, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Capt. Francis and Elizabeth (Gordon) Coleman. The father of Mrs. Henry was a captain in the Revolutionary army. She was born December 21st, 1811. She is the only one living of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the living are John T., Samuel W., Sarah E., Robert E., and Emma. Mr. Henry came to Boone county in 1834, and settled on the farm upon which he died, August 5th, 1882. The farm is situated six miles northeast of Columbia, and consists of 440 acres, finely improved. When he settled this place there were but twelve acres of cleared land, the rest of the farm being in the woods. Mr.

Henry was a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Henry is a member of that church also.

JAMES LAWRENCE HENRY.

James Lawrence Henry, Jr., son of Dr. James L. and Mary A. (Barnard) Henry, was born in Easton, Washington county, New York, September 22d, 1839, and was educated at Greenwich, which is also in Washington county. In 1856 he left his native State, going first to Farmington, Iowa, where he worked one year in the machine shops, then to Knox county, Missouri, where he worked in the milling business eighteen months under the firm name of Hill & Henry. Selling out his interest in the mill he went to Macon City, Missouri, where he acted as superintendent of a livery stable owned by Harry Wortz. He remained in this business until 1859, when he came to Boone county and drove the Columbia and Sturgeon stage for Leonard & Burks until the spring of 1860, when he engaged in the steam saw-mill business. He removed the mill from near Centralia to Hinkson creek, ten miles northeast of Columbia. He ran this mill until March, 1861, when he went to farming one mile east of Brown's Station. He was married March 10th, 1861, to Frances S., daughter of James and Louisa (Ridgway) Lampton. By this union they had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mary L., born February 5th, 1862, died August 23d, 1866; Eunice B., born November 12th, 1868; John L., born April 13th, 1871; Susan G., born July 6th, 1873; James C., born July 19th, 1876, died May 11th, 1878; Marion L., born February 7th, 1879, and Elizabeth R., born February 23d, 1881. Mr. Henry enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861 under Capt. Robert L. Maupin, then again under Capt. Amos Hulett. After several attempts to reach the army, he was captured in the summer of 1862, and confined in prison at St. Louis, Alton and Washington City. In the spring of 1863 he was exchanged and sent to City Point, Virginia. From there he went West and joined Capt. Harvey G. McKinney's company, of which he was made first sergeant. Was ordered to Boonia station, near Vicksburg, where he was attached to company H, of the Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James McCown. Was in the battle near Vicksburg, May 15th, 1863. May 18th, 1864, joined Johnston's army at Kingston, and participated in the battle of New Hope church. He also took part in Hood's raid on Nashville. Was wounded at Altoona station. His brigade was captured at the siege of Fort Blakely and sent to Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico.

They were afterwards taken to Vicksburg and exchanged. He surrendered under Gen. Dick Taylor, May 12th, 1865. In 1873 he built the mill called by his name, situated on Rocky Fork, six miles north of Columbia. Since returning from the war he has followed milling and farming. He is now engaged in the milling business at Brown's Station, in partnership with J. C. Dysart. In 1878 he made the race for assessor, but was beaten seventy-nine votes by M. G. Quinn. He was a candidate in 1880 before the primary election, but was again defeated. He is master of the Hallsville Grange, also a member of the Hallsville Masonic lodge, and of the K. P. lodge, Columbia. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. His father died in Troy, New York in 1843. His mother is now living at Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

L. P. HICKAM.

Lycurgus P. Hickam's parents, Ezekiel and Nancy (Sims) Hickam, were natives of the "Old Dominion," but emigrated to Missouri in an early day. L. P. Hickam was born in Boone county, February 26th, 1830. He was raised on the farm, and is himself a well-to-do farmer. His farm, consisting of 430 acres, is situated three miles southwest of Columbia, on the old Providence and Columbia plank road. His land is all under fence, and is well watered and timbered. The homestead is conveniently situated and is esteemed one of the most desirable in that vicinity. Mr. Hickam is a member of the Masonic order and a communicant of the Baptist church. He has been a church member for fifteen years, and at this writing is a deacon of the Bethel church.

JUDGE JOSEPH W. HICKAM.

Judge Joseph W. Hickam has probably spent more years in public life than any other man now living in Boone county. From early manhood to old age he has served his county in almost every capacity. He is the son of John and Christian Hickam, and was born in Washington county, Virginia. When about twelve years old he came to the territory of Missouri, and to what was then called Howard county, the Territory being then divided into four or five grand divisions, of which Howard county was one of the subdivisions. All of Boone county was then included in Howard. Judge Hickam landed at Head's Fort in the fall of 1816, and the spring following came to Boone county, and settled on the farm now owned by Birch Hunt, situated in the river bottom. He remained on this place until the spring of

1819, when he moved to a place four miles south of Columbia. This farm, consisting of 320 acres, was bought from the government by Judge Hickam's father. The elder Hickam had five sons and four daughters. Of this family, only four are now living. John Hickam was one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, and was an industrious enterprising citizen, a man possessed of many strong points of character. He left his children about ten thousand acres of land. Judge Hickam's opportunities for securing an education were quite limited, from the fact that he left Virginia at an early age, and there were no schools in Missouri at the time he came to this State. He attended a subscription school for six months. Was afterwards for twelve months a pupil of a school taught by Elijah Hart, an uncle of Thomas H. Benton. He next attended Washington College at Jonesborough, Tennessee, for a few months. His public life commenced at the age of sixteen, when he was elected captain of a militia company. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always been a Democrat. Was commissioned a justice of the peace by Gov. Miller in 1827, and served in that capacity for many years. In 1832 he was elected county court judge, and was presiding justice during a portion of the term. Was engrossing clerk of the lower house of the Missouri legislature from 1834 to 1839. From 1839 to 1858 he was superintendent of bridge building in Boone county. He also held the office of school commissioner until 1859, when he was appointed assessor by the county court. During the war he held no position but that of justice of the peace. Judge Hickam was first married to Miss Turley, of Madison county, Kentucky. By this union they had one daughter, Emeline, now the widow of Cornelius Maupin. The first wife having died in 1865, he was again married, July 4, 1867, to Malinda J., daughter of Maj. John and Temperance (Wright) Barclay, of Boone county. They have no children. Judge Hickam is not a member of any church nor of any secret society. His recollections of border life are of the most interesting and thrilling nature. Since retiring from the active duties of life he has lived quietly on his fine farm of 600 acres, one mile west of Columbia and one-fourth mile south of the gravel road, which has been his home for fifty-four years. He has been a prominent man all his life and is widely known and universally respected, as he deserves to be. Nearly the whole of his busy life has been spent in the service of his fellow-men, and his labors will survive him. Such men cannot be forgotten.

DAVID A. JACOBS

Was born in Boone county, Missouri, July 29, 1856, on the old homestead settled by his father, Dr. G. R. Jacobs, whose biography is also published in this volume. David was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and at the St. Louis University. He also attended school at Lexington, Kentucky. He was married on the 14th of March, 1878, to Miss Belle Rollins, daughter of John C. Rollins (deceased), and niece of the Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Columbia. They have two children — Wayne R. and Louisa M. Jacobs; has always been a farmer, and owns a large farm of 520 acres six miles east of Columbia, most of which is sown in blue-grass. At this writing Mr. Jacobs is giving his attention to raising live stock, both sheep and cattle. He is a member of the Catholic church, and Mrs. Jacobs belongs to the Episcopal church, of Columbia.

DR. GEORGE RODNEY JACOBS, DECEASED.

The eminent gentleman — now numbered with the dead — whose name heads this sketch was a native of Nelson county, Virginia, and was born February 20, 1802. He was educated at New Glasgow Academy, Amherst county, Virginia, and studied medicine in the office of an eminent physician of that State. After a two years' course of reading, he attended the medical college at Philadelphia for two years; he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and returned to his old home to begin the practice. He quit the medical practice in 1832 and emigrated to Missouri. Dr. Jacobs was married in 1835, in Hampshire county, Virginia, to Miss Louisa Parsons. In 1845 he moved to Louisiana and located twenty miles from New Orleans, where he remained seven years. Returning then to Missouri, he settled in Boone county, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred February 24, 1877.

R. T. JOHNSTON.

Robert Thomas Johnston is the son of Robert and Ann Johnston, and was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 10, 1829. In 1831 he came to Boone county, where he remained until he was fifteen years old; he returned to Howard county and clerked for two years in his brother Joel's store, at Fayette. He then returned to his home in Boone county, where he was married, December, 1851, to Julia, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Johnston. Mr. Johnston has lived on his

present farm, three miles south of Columbia, for thirty-one years. He is a member of the Bonne Femme Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. Johnston is also a member of the same church.

FRANCIS MARION JOHNSON.

Francis M. Johnson is the son of Samuel and Margaret Johnson ; he was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 8, 1834, on the old homestead settled and owned by his father, one mile north of where the subject of this sketch now lives. The old house is still standing on the Hinkson. Mr. Johnson was raised and educated in Boone county ; he was first married in May, 1858, his wife dying in the month of January following. March 22, 1864, he was again married, this time to Miss Bettie, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) Cox. By this marriage they had eight children — two sons and six daughters : Maggie, born January 10, 1866 ; Mary E., born June 12, 1867 ; William T., born May 29, 1869 ; Frank L., born November 13, 1872 ; Minnie D., born April 26, 1875 ; Mattie E., born April 8, 1877 ; Amelia B., born February 5, 1879, and Bertha G., born January 17, 1882. Mr. Johnson spent one year in California, returning to Boone county in 1850 ; farmed for two years, then erected a saw-mill, devoting four years to this business ; then, in partnership with a man named Parker, bought a herd of 1,400 sheep, which they took to Texas. Returning, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hickman for building and operating a steam grist mill near Stephens station ; was connected with this business for five years. In 1870 he traded his interest in the mill and a farm near Stephens station to Robert Smith for the farm which he (Mr. Johnson) now occupies, consisting of 370 acres, three miles northeast of Columbia, on the Mexico and Columbia road. There is a fine coal mine on this place, the vein being three and one-half feet in thickness, and of excellent quality. The farm is mostly in grass, and is well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Christian church at Antioch. Mr. Johnson's father came to Boone county in 1824 ; he was a native of Scott county, Kentucky ; he died in 1868, and is buried at the old Hinkson Baptist church. Mrs. Johnson died in 1835 — about one year after the birth of Francis M. — and was buried at the same place.

ALFRED KEENE.

Alfred Keene is the son of John G. and Fannie (Snell) Keene, who emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in the fall of 1826. John Keene

was a native of Maryland, and was born and raised near Washington City. He once owned part of the land now incorporated within the city limits of the national capital. He was a bricklayer by trade, and worked at the business many years before coming to Missouri. After emigrating to Boone county he continued to work at the trade for several years. He built the Presbyterian church in Columbia. He died at the age of seventy-six years, and is buried on the grounds of the old Hinkson church, now owned by F. M. Johnson. The subject of this sketch was born January 21, 1817, at Georgetown, Kentucky; he came to Boone county with his parents in the fall of 1826; he never went to school a day in his life. Having learned the trade of bricklaying from his father, and being a good workman, he found no difficulty in procuring employment; he was engaged to work on the State University, and helped to lay the front wall of that building; he also built the first brick house ever erected in the town of Rocheport. He assisted in building the Fulton Asylum; he also built the president's mansion at Columbia, and superintended the work on the new public school building. He has been a bricklayer for fifty years. In 1837 Mr. Keene enlisted in the Florida war under Capt. Ellis, serving one year. He was married February 8, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Johnson) Hannah. By this marriage they have had four sons and two daughters. Their names are: James H., born March 3, 1845; George W., born September 2, 1846; Amanda, born September 26, 1848, died March 6, 1849; Elizabeth, born February 1, 1850, died February 6, 1850; Robert, born May 13, 1853, died February 23, 1860; Thomas, born July 24, 1856. Since 1850 Mr. Keene has followed farming in addition to working at his trade. He owns a small farm of sixty-one acres, five miles north of Columbia, on the Paris road.

D. W. B. KURTZ.

The subject of this sketch is a gentleman of fine culture, being a thorough graduate of the Missouri State University. He is a native of Howard county, Missouri, the son of Jacob and Permelia Kurtz. Was born February 17th, 1837. Mr Kurtz's life-struggle stamps him a man of superior worth. With few natural advantages, and little or no assistance, he marked out for himself, while yet a mere boy, a course of life which comprehended a thorough classical education, and in his case, to will, was to accomplish all that he aspired to. Mastering all the studies taught in the district schools, he came to Columbia

and entered the University in 1859. At the close of the session of 1860, Mr. Kurtz returned to Howard county and taught school for one year. He next went to Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri, where he taught for one session. He returned to the State University and resumed his studies during the session of 1862. The war had by this time almost broken up the schools of the county and Mr. Kurtz, finding nothing to do in his line, left the country, going first to Chicago and thence to Canada. While in Canada, he went to school and taught in the public schools of that province. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and resumed his studies at the University, where he graduated in 1866, after which he was tutor of Latin for one year. In 1872 he was made first assistant in the normal department of the University. At the close of this session, he went to Montgomery City, Missouri, where he took charge of the college. When he entered upon his duties there were but thirty-six students in attendance. At the end of six years, when Mr. Kurtz retired from the institution, there were 350. In 1878, Mr. Kurtz came to Columbia and engaged in the grocery business. Having been chosen principal of the Rocheport academy, he sold out his business in Columbia and took charge of that school. He remained in Rocheport until March 1st, 1881, when he bought the farm known as "Greenwood," two miles northeast of Columbia, where he now resides. Professor Kurtz was married December 23d, 1868, to Sarah L., daughter of Col. F. T. and Myra C. Russell, of Columbia, Missouri. By this union they have six children, four sons and two daughters. Their names are Russell L., Cannie May, D. W. B., Jr., Francis A., Lula May and T. Newton. Prof. Kurtz is a member of the Masonic order, also a member of the Baptist church.

GEORGE THOMAS LANGSTON

Is the oldest of four children of the late Jacob and Cornelia (Northcutt) Langston, and was born March 1st, 1830, in Bourbon county, Ky. His father moved to Boone county Mo., in 1835 or 1836, and settled on a farm about seven miles northeast of Columbia on the old Columbia and St. Charles road, on Little Cedar creek. George was educated at the country schools in the neighborhood and has always lived upon the old place. In 1861, when the country was arming for the great civil war, he espoused the cause of the South and went out with the old State Guards from Boonville, in Shanks' regiment, Company K. Was in the battles of Lone Jack and Independence.

Being sent by Col. Thompson to gather up recruits that were in hiding in the brush in the vicinity of his father's farm, he was captured by Col. Frank Russell and Captain Williams and taken to St. Louis and confined in prison for ten months, when he was tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot: Was under sentence of death for three months. He was granted a new trial and was tried by a military commission and sentenced to the military prison at Alton, Ill., at hard labor. Was released in the fall of 1864, after being in prison over a year. He then came back to the farm and has lived at his present home ever since. His is a good farm, containing 280 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, the Little Cedar running through the place. His father died February 20th, 1851, and his mother December 17th, 1878, at the age of 69. They are buried at Cedar Creek church, Callaway county, Mo. Only himself and brother, James F., are living of the children. Joseph W. was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, in 1862, and died from the effects of the wound. Nancy H., his only sister, died some time since. Our subject, George T., is a Mason, in good standing in the lodge, and is regarded by all as an upright, honest citizen. He deals almost exclusively in stock, only having thirty acres in cultivation for grain, all the rest in grass.

SLATER ENSOR LENOIR.

Mr. Lenoir is a son of Walter R. and Sarah E. (Bouchelle) Lenoir, and was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, October 27th, 1833. He was brought by his parents to this county (Boone) when scarcely a year old, and here grew to manhood and was educated. He finished his educational career at the State University of Columbia, and soon thereafter, in 1850, made an overland trip "across the plains" to California. He went with a train of ox-teams under charge of his brother-in-law, Col. F. D. Russell. He remained in California till January following, and then returned by water, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in Boone county, March 15th, 1851. Thirteen years later, April 21st, 1864, Mr. Lenoir was married to Margaret A., daughter of Austin and Lavinia Bradford, of Culpepper county, Virginia. He has always been engaged in farming, and, up until 1877, continued to live on the old homestead settled by his father, three miles northeast of Columbia. At this writing he owns and resides on a fine farm of 427 acres, three miles southeast of Columbia, on the gravel road to Ashland. This place is finely improved, with residence, barn and other buildings to correspond. Mr. Lenoir is of a fine old family

of Southern people, a worthy citizen and a member of the Christian church at Columbia.

ROBERT LEMON, JR.

Robert Lemon, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Robert Lemon, Sr., a native of Virginia. The maiden name of his mother was Mary McCown. The elder Lemon was born October 6, 1752, and died July 12, 1848, at the advanced age of ninety-six. His father was a native of Ireland. Robert Lemon, Sr., emigrated to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1792. He was the youngest of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. He served in the revolutionary army, as did four of his brothers. Was under Washington and Lafayette at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He came to Boone county in the fall of 1824, bringing with him his wife and a numerous family of children, and settled on Coon creek, three and one-half miles northwest of Columbia, where he built a log cabin and commenced farming. He lived on this place till his death, which occurred as before stated. Mr. Lemon was a tailor, and followed the business previous to coming to Missouri. Mrs. Mary (McCown) Lemon died February 16, 1837, aged sixty-six years. Both the father and mother of Robert, Jr., are buried at the family burying ground on the old homestead, northwest of Columbia. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 15, 1811. Was educated principally in Kentucky, under the care of Beverly A. Hicks, one of the most noted teachers of Scott county. He completed his education in the common schools of this county. His father settled the old homestead on Coon creek, three and one-half miles northwest of Columbia, in the fall of 1824. January 22, 1838, Robert Lemon, Jr., was married to Miss Amanda, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Baker) Marsh. By this union they had ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Lemon died January 2, 1857. October 12, 1858, he was again married to Mrs. Harriet Price, daughter of John and Ann Riley. Mrs. Price was born in Philadelphia, May, 1810. There are no children by this marriage. From 1840 up to the beginning of the late civil war, Mr. Lemon was quite an extensive mule trader. He furnished the government with a great many mules during the war with Mexico. Has always been a farmer. Lived for many years on the old farm settled by his father, northwest of Columbia. In 1850 moved to the farm he now occupies, one mile west of Columbia, on the Rocheport and Columbia gravel road. He has a good farm of 400 acres, well watered and timbered. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are mem-

bers of the Christian church, at Columbia. Mr. Lemon had one son, Robert L., killed in the late war. He was a Confederate soldier, and fell at the battle of Grand Gulf in 1863. Another son, Dr. W. T., is practicing his profession at Ashland, Missouri. His fourth son, William C., is living at home with his parents. Mr. Lemon has in his possession an interesting relic, their old family Bible, published one hundred years ago.

ELI MARS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Mary (Baker) Mars. He was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, September 22, 1804, and came with his parents to this county in 1820. They settled three miles north of Columbia, on what is now known as the James Shock farm. Five acres of cleared land and a small log cabin constituted all the improvement then found on the place. Mr. Mars greatly improved the farm, and remained on it until his death, which occurred May 10, 1850. Eli was educated partly in Kentucky, finishing his education in Boone county. He was married January 30, 1845, to Miss Emily Penington, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hayes) Cowan. By this union they had four children, two sons and two daughters, two of whom are now living, Parton W. S., who is now farming on the Two-mile prairie, and Samuel C., who is living in Arizona Territory. The first wife having died February 20, 1857, Mr. Mars was again married May 26, 1860, to Miss Louisa, daughter of John M. and Mary (Witt) Salmon. By this union there were two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are dead. Mr. Mars was the sixth of a family of twelve children, six of each sex, of whom he alone is living. Should he live to celebrate his next birthday, he will be seventy-eight years old. Mr. Mars has followed farming all his life. The farm upon which he is now living is situated one mile west of Columbia, on the Rocheport road. He was one of the original members of the Old Bear Creek church. Mrs. Mars is a member of the Columbia Baptist church. His first wife was a member of Bear Creek congregation. In an early day Mr. Mars and his father used to carry freight in wagons between Columbia and St. Louis. He remembers many incidents connected with the dim past, which, but for the vigorous memories of such old citizens as Mr. Mars, had long since been forgotten.

COL. E. C. MORE.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Elijah and Caroline (Owens) More, and was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 27, 1837.

His father was born in Danville, Kentucky, and died in 1878 at Columbia, Missouri. His mother was born in Arkansas, and died at Little Rock in 1839. They were blessed with two sons. Dr. Livingfield, the elder, died in 1859, and Col. E. C. More alone survives. He was educated mostly in America, but spent several years upon the continent of Europe at schools and universities. He first went to school at Little Rock, Arkansas, then at St. Louis, and next at Shurtleff College, Illinois. At the age of fifteen he went to Europe, and went to school at Paris, France, then at Hanover, Germany, and at Cadiz, Spain. In 1856 he returned to America, and entered the junior class at Yale College and graduated in 1858. He studied law at home for a short time, then entered the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, and graduated from that institution in 1861. He next went to St. Louis and entered the law office of Lackland, Cline & Jamison. In the spring of 1865 he went to Helena, Montana, and entered regularly into the practice of the law, in partnership with Col. Aleck M. Woolfolk. In 1866 he took quite an extensive trip through Oregon and California, and after traveling some time in Central America, returned to Missouri, and settled down permanently at Columbia, Boone county. He practiced law three or four years at the Columbia bar but finally abandoned it entirely for farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present. His is a very large farm adjoining the city limits. He has a beautiful place, decorated in and with everything that cultivation, refinement and wealth could suggest. His farm is stocked with thoroughbred cattle and sheep as well as the best graded horses, hogs, etc. He has been president of the State Board of Agriculture and for several years of the Boone County Fair Association. His residence is one and one-half miles north of Columbia. He has been twice married, the last time to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Logan Hunton of St. Louis county. The Colonel takes an active part in politics, being unanimously chosen as Boone's choice for congress in 1882. He enjoys the confidence of those who know him, and is a polished, thorough gentleman, dispensing hospitality at his elegant home in the true Southern manner. His residence has all the appointments that true elegance and cultivated tastes can suggest, and he, his wife and his home are always pleasantly remembered by those that enjoy their acquaintance.

LEVI M'GUIRE (DECEASED).

Levi McGuire, one of Boone's earliest pioneers, was born in Henry

county, Kentucky, August 1, 1801, and emigrated to Boone county, Missouri in 1818, and settled upon the land now owned by Mrs. Stewart. He was educated in his native county in Kentucky, and in his young and vigorous manhood, he learned the carpenter's trade, but never followed the calling after coming to Missouri, as he chose farming as his occupation in his new home in the then far West. In 1820 he married Miss Susan Martinie, daughter of Jonathan and Durrett Martinie. By this union they had eight children, seven boys and one girl. Dr. J. E., Jonathan M., a Baptist minister living in Boone county; Robert L., a lawyer and ex-mayor of Springfield, Illinois; William D., a lawyer and ex-representative of Grundy county, Missouri; Benjamin F., living upon the old homestead with his mother, Dr. Julius E. McGuire, of this township, and ——— McGuire, of ———, and Ann E., deceased. Mr. McGuire died in August, 1873, in his 73d year, and is buried in the old family burial ground at the home place. His wife is still living, in her 77th year, at this date, 1882.

JULIUS EARNEST M'GUIRE, M. D.

Dr. McGuire is a son of Levi and Susan (Martinie) McGuire and was born March 22, 1826, in Boone county, Missouri, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Sarah Stewart, eight miles east of Columbia, and a mile and a half south of St. Charles road. He lived upon the place until he was about ten years of age when his father bought the place where he is now living and removed his family thereto. He was educated principally in Boone county, beginning at the age of six at Roberts' school house on the gravel road. His teacher there was a man named Beatty. Afterwards he went to school at Boonsboro, then on the eastern border of the county. He resided at home with his parents until 1851, when he went to Columbia and studied medicine with Drs. Lee and Spotswood. After reading with them two years, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and took two courses of lectures. In 1869-70 he attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In 1861 he took sides with the South in her struggle against the North, and joined Price's army. He was at the battles of Dry Wood and Lexington. After the fight at Lexington he came back to Boone to recruit and was in all the little engagements in Boone county. In 1864 he went to Kentucky and joined Morgan's command and stayed there until peace was declared and the flag he loved was forever furled. He began the practice of his profession at his old home and has lived there to the present time. He has a fine practice in a good neighborhood and is

esteemed by all as a thorough gentleman. He is a Mason and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

T. C. M'INTIRE.

Thomas C. McIntire is the son of Thomas and Elsie McIntire, of Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was born October, 1822. He came to Callaway county, Missouri, in the fall of 1836, and from Callaway to Boone in 1849. He was educated in the latter county. In the spring of 1850 he was married to Margaret Simmons, whose parents were of Fleming county, Kentucky. By this union they had four children, three girls and one boy. Their names are Eliza C., Margaret A., Mary L., and William. Mrs. McIntire died in the spring of 1867, and in 1869 he was again married. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William and Lucy Atkinson. By this union they had one son, Albert G. Mr. and Mrs. McIntire are members of the Columbia Presbyterian church. Previous to his marriage Mr. McIntire taught school in Callaway county, Missouri, and clerked in a store at Mexico for a number of years. He has followed farming and is also largely interested in the nursery business. Since 1867 he has raised on an average about 20,000 apple trees a year. He has sixty-five acres in orchard and ships a great deal of fruit every year. His farm and nursery of 170 acres is situated on the St. Charles road, two and a half miles east of Columbia. He has a fine vineyard of 600 vines, besides other fruits in the greatest abundance. There is one apple tree on the farm that was planted forty-five years ago. It is still thrifty and bears abundant fruit.

HARVEY W. PEMBERTON.

Mr. Pemberton is the son of John and Lucy (Vivion) Pemberton, and was born April 22, 1807, in Clark county, Kentucky. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Woodford county, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Fayette county, same State. In 1826 he came to Boone county, Missouri, and staid one year and then went to Fayette, Howard county, and worked at his trade in the shop of Samuel C. Major. In 1829 he returned to Kentucky and induced his father to come out to the new and growing West. He then settled in Columbia and worked at his trade for two years. He then moved six miles northeast of Columbia, and farmed on a small scale, carrying on his trade at the same time. He lived there about four years, and then went to Millers-

burg, Callaway county, Missouri, where he worked exclusively at his trade. In 1838 he bought the farm upon which he is now living, eight and one-half miles east of Columbia, on the Richland road. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation. He married Miss Nancy, daughter of James and Mildred (Cave) Kirtley, on the 3d of May, 1832. By this marriage they have nine children, three boys and six girls: Frances, wife of Hiram Philips, of Boone county; Anne E., the wife of Wm. Truett, of Callaway county, Missouri; Eveline (deceased); John, a physician, of New Bloomfield, Callaway county, Missouri; Flora, wife of Frank Wilcox, of Columbia; Rella P., widow of Thomas Lynes, of Boone county; Maggie, wife of Winfield Potts, and two children, a boy and a girl, who died in infancy. His first wife died February 6th, 1855. He married again on the 8th of September, 1870, Mrs. Louisa Shields, the widow of John Shields. Mr. Pemberton is one of Boone's staunch, reliable citizens, and has, by industry and good management, acquired a fair competency, and is revered and respected by all. His parents were from Virginia. His father died in 1838 and his mother in 1845. They were buried in a family burying ground on the Stark farm, in Boone county. They were the parents of eleven children, five boys and six girls.

JOSEPH B. PHILIPS.

Mr. Philips is the son of Warner and Catherine (Hutchings) Philips, and was born April 30th, 1826, in Boone county, Missouri, near Stephens' station. His father was born in Virginia, November 24th, 1794, and died in Boone county, Missouri, March 24th, 1881. His mother was born November 5th, 1807, and died August 29th, 1876. They are buried in the family burial ground upon the old homestead. They were blest with eight children, six boys and two girls, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. Ann E. Roberts, of Centralia, and Joseph B., our subject. They settled about eleven miles northeast of Columbia, on the Columbia and Concord road, where Joseph was born. Joseph lived at home with his parents until the spring of 1850. He concluded to join the army of California gold-hunters, and accordingly went to the famous gold fields of that renowned territory. At the end of his fourth year spent in mining in California, he returned to old Boone, and remained with his parents until he married, January 4th, 1857, Miss Virginia, daughter of Walker and Lucinda Walden, of Virginia. By this union they have but one child, Lou Ann, born February 27th, 1859. In the fall

of 1859 Mr. Philips moved his family to Texas, but only stayed a year, when he once more turned his face toward Missouri. He purchased his father's old homestead, and has lived upon it until the present. Mr. Philips is one of Boone's earliest-born children, and has lived to see some wonderful changes in the affairs of his native county. His farm contains 240 acres of good land, well improved. He is a Mason, and his wife and daughter are members of the Christian church.

JAMES WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Augustine Phillips, the father of James W., was born in Boone county, May 1st, 1823. He was the son of Hiram and Elizabeth Phillips, both natives of Kentucky, but among the earliest settlers of this county. Augustine Phillips died February 21st, 1876, and is buried at the old Phillips burying ground, in Columbia township. His widow, Mary Ann (McQuitty) Phillips, is still living on the home farm with her oldest son, James W. She was born July 31st, 1825. She is the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth McQuitty, and was born in Boone county. Her father died about nine years ago, and is buried at Walnut Grove church, near Rocheport. Mrs. McQuitty is still living on her farm, six miles north of Rocheport, at the age of seventy-four, being still in excellent health and able to dispense with her glasses in reading or in executing the most difficult needlework. James W. Phillips, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest one living of a family of four children. Elizabeth F. was born January 10th, 1846, and died July 13th, 1864. She is buried in the old Phillips burying ground. James William was born April 2d, 1849. He has lived all his life on the farm where he was born, except two years spent in Henry county, Missouri. Both his brothers are residents of Boone county. John H. was born January 1st, 1855. He married Laura C. Grey. They have two children, Nanny Maud and Minnie May. Jasper A., the youngest of the brothers, was born February 20th, 1857. He was married March 5th, 1876, to Ellen Singleton. They have three children: Virgil, Augustine, Albert Hiram and Ruth. James W. Phillips was married February 26th, 1870, to Miss Jennie Hart. But one child was born of this marriage, Mary C., who died in infancy. Mrs. Phillips lived but three years after their marriage. Mr. Phillips was married April 13th, 1876, to Miss Rebecca Edwards, of Montrose, Henry county, Missouri. They have three children: George Augustine, William Edwards and Lillie Bell. Mr. Phillips is an active, enterprising farmer and an excel-

lent citizen. He is a member of the Grange and Masonic orders. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian church.

PHILIP PRATHER.

Philip Prather, son of Thomas and Mary (Cowan) Prather, was born May 3d, 1834, in Boone county, Missouri. He was raised on his father's farm, now occupied by his brother, James Prather, and was educated at the "Old Bear Creek school house," under the instructions of Judge J. A. Boulton. He was married, December 25th, 1856, to Miss Georgie A., daughter of Maj. James B. and Cynthia (Riley) Nichols. The father-in-law of Mr. Prather was no ordinary man, and deserves more than a passing notice. He was the son of George and Rebecca (Davis) Nichols, and was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 10th, 1796. Came to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1824, settling on the W. C. Robnett farm, on the Two-mile prairie. In 1826 he removed to Columbia. In 1836 he bought the farm where W. H. Robnett lived, finally moving to the William Orear place, five miles north of Columbia, where he remained until the death of his wife in 1867. He was married, in 1818, to Miss Cynthia, daughter of John Riley, of Clark county, Kentucky. They had ten children, of whom eight are now living. John died in California. Mary Osborne, wife of George Osborne, deceased, — who died in the Sandwich Islands, — came back to Missouri and married Dr. John T. Bailey, of Fayette. She is also dead. The living are J. A. Nichols, of Audrain county; Huldah, wife of R. V. Bailey, deceased, Susan Reed, wife of Frederic Reed, of Columbia, Elizabeth Orear, wife of Joseph B. Orear, of Audrain county; Caroline, wife of Henry Brown, deceased, of Boone county; Fannie, wife of John Crump, of Fayette; Georgie Ann, wife of Philip Prather, of Boone county; Sarah R., wife of Francis M. Grant, of Columbia. Mr. Nichols was a Master Mason. The subject of this sketch has had four children, one son and three daughters. Lula, born February 21st, 1858, now the wife of B. J. Brown; Fannie F., born June 13th, 1862; Katie B., born October 3d, 1864, died August 14th, 1866; Frank Grant, January 24th, 1868. Mr. Prather has always followed farming, and now owns 160 acres of excellent land, situated on the Columbia and Blackfoot rock road. He moved to this place in 1857. The farm is well timbered and watered, and by the energy and industry of Mr. Prather it has been well improved and made as

productive as possible. There is an excellent coal mine on the land, the vein of which averages nearly three feet in thickness. Mr. Prather has taken out about three thousand bushels of coal annually since the mine was opened. Mr. and Mrs. Prather, and their daughter, Miss Fannie F., are members of the Christian church at Oakland

SAMUEL HAYS PRATHER.

Samuel Hays Prather is the son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Cowan) Prather. He was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, March 15th, 1824, and came to Callaway county, Missouri, with his parents in 1832. The year following, they moved to Boone county and settled on the farm now owned by William J. Brown, four and one-half miles north of Columbia. They lived on this place one year, when they purchased a farm four miles north of Columbia, on the gravel road, which is now owned and occupied by James C. Prather. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, principally at the Bear Creek school house, under the instructions of Jesse A. Boulton. Mr. Prather was married, April 15th, 1844, to Miss Mary J., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ritchey, natives of Scott county, Kentucky. By this union they have had seven children, four sons and three daughters: William T., born May 20th, 1845, died March 25th, 1857; Mary E., born October 30th, 1848, died March 31st, 1879; Catherine R., born May 26th, 1851; James S., born June 27th, 1854, died in infancy; Margaret S., born August 16th, 1856; Edward, born December 3d, 1859; Charles C., born February 27th, 1863. Mr. Prather bought the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1847. When he took possession, there were but fifteen acres of cleared land and no other improvements. He first built a log cabin, in which he lived while preparing the land for cultivation. The farm consists of 207 acres of excellent land, now finely improved. The natural advantages of the place can hardly be surpassed. There are a number of excellent springs on the land and plenty of excellent timber. Mr. Prather, his wife and all their children are members of the Christian church. During the war he was drafted to serve in the State militia, but hired a substitute. Mr. Prather's father was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. He was the father of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one son, John, who died about thirty years ago. Thomas Prather died April 26th, 1840, and is buried on the

farm now owned by John M. Keen. Mrs. Prather died April 12th, 1861, and is buried by the side of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Prather were both members of the Christian church.

MALCOLM G. QUINN.

Malcolm G. Quinn, assessor of Boone county, was born on Foster's prairie, Randolph county, Missouri, November 23d, 1844. He is the son of Thomas and Zarelda (Tomlinson) Quinn. He attended the common schools of Howard and Randolph, completing his studies at Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, from which institution he graduated. In 1860 he assisted as one of the corps of engineers on the North Missouri railroad. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. Thos. G. Lowry, of Randolph county, was his captain. In the regular organization Mr. Quinn was made a sergeant of Company K, 3d Missouri Infantry, 1st Missouri Brigade. He served through the whole of the war. At the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, he was shot through the right leg, and was afterwards wounded in the left leg. He participated in the following battles: Elkhorn, Corinth, Vicksburg, Nashville, Franklin and Mobile, surrendering at the last-named place in 1865, his commander being Col. Elijah P. Gates. After the war Mr. Quinn returned to Howard County, Missouri, and went into business at Fray's mill with James Robinson, keeping a store of general merchandise, under the firm name of Quinn & Robinson. He remained in this business about six months, then sold his interest and accepted a position under Maj. George C. Pratt in locating the Columbia and Jefferson City rock road, acting as leveler and division engineer. In 1869 he took charge of the various gravel roads in Boone county. He was afterwards appointed county surveyor, serving in that capacity for two years. He was then elected for four years. Afterwards served as deputy collector under J.C. Gillaspy. In 1878 he was elected assessor, and has held the office ever since. Mr. Quinn is a member of the K. of P., and a director of the Boone County Fair. He was first married November 23d, 1872, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Abram and Nancy (O'Neal) Turner. They had one son and one daughter. The first wife having died July 4th, 1876, he was again married May 3d, 1879, to Miss Katie Turner, sister of his deceased wife. Mr. Quinn owns a nice farm of 220 acres, five miles east of Columbia, on the western border of the Two-mile prairie. Seventy acres of his land is in

timber. He is quite pleasantly situated. In public and private life Mr. Quinn is highly esteemed by the people of his adopted county.

JOHN REED.

John Reed is the son of John and Jane (McMurray) Reed, and was born in Washington county, Kentucky, September 4th, 1805. In 1825 he came with his parents to Boone county, Missouri, and settled twelve miles northeast of Columbia on the old St. Charles road. He received his education in the country schools of Kentucky and Boone county, Missouri. In April, 1837 he freighted goods from Columbia to Santa Fe, New Mexico, when crossing the great plains was both a tiresome and dangerous trip. He returned in October, having been gone just seven months, a remarkably quick trip in those days. He dealt largely in mules for the next few years, and in 1839 made a trip South with quite a drove of those most excellent and often most treacherous work animals, returning in March, 1840.

He is a member of the Methodist church, and is the only member now living of that congregation when he joined. On the 15th of September, 1831, he married Miss Prudence, daughter of Thomas Waller of Union county, Kentucky. He and his faithful bride started immediately for their Missouri home, upon horseback, which they reached in safety. Men and women had stout hearts in those days, and dared all dangers and obstacles for those they loved and for honest success. Their union was blessed with thirteen children, four boys and nine girls. Thomas W., a dentist of Macon City, Mo.; Mary J., married to Robert Bratton, of Callaway county, Mo.; John W., a dentist at Mexico, Mo.; Wm. F., a merchant of Mexico, and a landowner of Audrain county, Missouri; Lucy A., died in 1862; Laura, married to Dr. Thomas Robinson, of Audrain county; Lizzie J., married to Madison McMurray, a lawyer of Quincy, Ills.; Martha, married to John Cravens, of Boone county; James A., drummer for a Chicago house; Margaret, married to a Mr. Davis, of Mexico, Mo.; Ella P., married to Robert Chappell, of Audrain county, Mo. Mr. Reed's father died in 1849, and his mother in 1835. They are buried near the head of Cedar Creek, in a family burial ground. They had nine children, and our subject, John Reed, is the youngest and only one living. He is seventy-seven years of age, and retains his faculties splendidly. His memory, as to dates of important events, is perfectly reliable and trustworthy. He has lived continuously since 1825 within a mile and a half of his present home.

P. H. ROBNETT.

The subject of this biography is one of the most prominent agriculturalists in Boone county. He has, perhaps, not so much capital invested as some who are similarly engaged, but few, if any, get larger returns for the amount of capital and labor involved. His home place, situated eight miles east of the Columbia and Cedar creek gravel road, contains 900 acres of finely improved land. He is prepared for wintering from two to three hundred head of cattle. His barn is probably the best building of the kind in the county. It contains one hundred stalls, arranged either for horses or cattle. Besides this farm, Mr. Robnett owns in other parts of the county 700 acres of land, making in all 1,600 acres. He also has a fine sheep ranche near Pueblo, Colorado. He is largely interested in thoroughbred stock, especially short horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. P. H. Robnett is the son of David and Margaret Hunt Robnett, of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon county, September 10th, 1824. He was brought to Missouri in 1825. Attended school at Little Cedar creek school house, finishing his studies at the Bonne Femme Academy. He was married January 24th, 1865, to Sallie, daughter of Jacob and Winifred Sims. They have five children, all girls. Mr. Robnett is a member of the Masonic order at Millersburg. He was director and paymaster of the Columbia and Cedar Creek rock road company while the turnpike was in course of building, and is at this writing president of the road.

ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON.

Alexander C. Robinson, is a son of John M. and Lucian (Butler) Robinson, and was born January 8th, 1821, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. His father was born in South Carolina, February 14th, 1800, and came with his parents to Kentucky when quite young. He came to Howard county, Missouri, in the fall of 1821, and lived for a short time near Old Franklin, and afterwards removed to Boone county. He died October 12th, 1862, and is buried at Ashland church in Howard county, Missouri. Mrs. Robinson, the wife of John M., was born January 10, 1802, in Davidson county, Tennessee; she also went to Kentucky when a child. They had ten children, five boys and five girls; Alexander C., our subject, being the second. In 1841, Alexander went to school at the Robnett school house for one year. In the fall of 1844 he, like all young men, concluded to see

more of the world, and accordingly set out for Louisiana, where he remained for some time in the interior of the State, and then to New Orleans. From New Orleans he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed as a guard of the State prison until the spring of 1847, when he came back to Boone county, and has remained here ever since. In 1852 he moved to the northern portion of the county, where he lived for about twelve years. In February, 1864, he moved out upon the Two-mile prairie, and lived there five years. In 1869 he moved upon the farm where he is now living, a farm of one hundred and sixty acre, ten and one-half miles northeast of Columbia. December 19th, 1850, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of John O., and Jemima (Conley) White. By this union they have had nine children, three girls and six boys. John D. E. W. is now with White, Barron & Co., of Centralia; James W., of Stephens' Store, Callaway county, Missouri, general merchandise; Thomas O., who is of the firm of Loeb, Cook & Co., grocery store, Columbia; Wm. B., who is also at Stephens' Store; Alexander (deceased), Lucy J., Isaac N., Annie M. and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Christian church, and are considered by all as worthy of all confidence in their social and business relations.

DAVID HURST SHOCK, DECEASED.

The subject of this sketch was one of the hardy pioneers, of the county, though he was not among the first comers. Mr. Shock, was the son of John and Mary Shock, and was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, October 8th, 1800. He came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1820, and to Boone county, in the spring of 1822. He was married August 7th, 1823, to Miss Cynthia, daughter of Martin Gibson. Thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, were born of this union, named: John M., James H., Hawkins G., William T., David H., George W., Robert L., Walter C., Zerelda A., Martha E., Rebecca, Mary C. and Laura A. Mr. Shock settled in 1825 on the farm occupied at this writing by his widow and two sons, David H. and William T. His death occurred March 18, 1880. He was deacon of the Old Rocky Fork Baptist church for many years, and raised a large and exemplary family. Only one — Mary C. — of these children has died up to this time. All the sons reside in Boone county, but one — Hawkins — who lives in Oregon. Mrs. Shock is a member of the church of which her husband was so long deacon, she having been a communicant of that congregation about 44 years.

JAMES HURST SHOCK

Is a son of David H. Shock, deceased, and was born in this county, November 28, 1827. His education was received in his native county, where he grew up and was married, September 1st, 1853, to Miss Susan A., daughter, of John H., and Catherine Keith. Four children, two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, named: Willard C., Mary C., Emma P. and James W. His first wife died in 1873, and Mr. Shock was again married to Miss Martha A. Bradley, daughter of James and Zerelda (Gibson) Bradley. By this union they have three boys — Roy, Guy and Frank. Mr. Shock has always been a farmer. He owns a good farm of 160 acres on the Columbia and "Blackfoot" gravel road, three miles north of the county seat. Mrs. Shock belongs to the Missionary Baptist church, and is a consistent Christian.

SOLOMON SHOBE

Is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Parsons) Shobe, and was born April 16, 1828, at Loutre Island, Warren county, Missouri. He received a common-school education at the log school house upon the island. His father died September 14, 1845. In 1846 he, in company with his mother, two brothers, and a sister, was crossing the Missouri river at Loutre Island in a skiff, when they ran upon a snag and upset, drowning his mother and his two brothers, Abraham and John D. Caroline V. drifted down the river about three miles and was rescued by a ferryman. Solomon lived upon the old home place in Warren county until 1856, when he started for Boone county in a one-horse wagon, with his wife and a faithful negro woman. He settled upon a piece of land containing one hundred and sixty acres, which he had bought the fall previous. In 1867 he purchased another 160-acre tract adjoining, and now his is considered one of the best farms on Two-mile prairie; his improvements are all new and substantial. In 1876 he built a good two-story house, and in 1877 built quite a large barn. He deals mostly in cattle, feeding about fifty head for market every winter. Mr. Shobe was married December 18, 1855, to Miss Susan H., daughter of Larkin Callaway, of Warren county, Missouri. By this union they have four children — two boys and two girls, Larkin D., George R., Annie B. and Mary V. His wife died January 14, 1881, and is buried at Prairie Grove church. Mr. Shobe is a Mason in good standing.

SAMUEL BROWN SPENCE.

Samuel B. Spence, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Lemon) Spence, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 22, 1819; he came to Boone county in the fall of 1824 with his father, and wintered in Columbia, in a small log house on the ground now occupied by J. P. Horner's lumber yard. The spring following his father moved to Jefferson Garth's farm, close to Columbia, and stayed there one year; he then bought a farm three and a half miles north of Columbia, on the old Paris road. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood, his principal instructor being Joseph Carpenter. He was married November 2, 1852, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ritchey. By this marriage they had four children — three sons and one daughter: Andrew R., born August 15, 1855; Robert S., born October 4, 1858; James A., born November 10, 1860; Mary C., born March 19, 1864. His first wife having died September 13, 1867, he was again married, January 13, 1871. The second wife was Ann M., daughter of Marcus P. and Sarah G. (Smith) Wills, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Wills was one of the first pastors of "Old Bear Creek church." Mr. Spence bought the old Samuel Crockett farm, eight miles northeast of Columbia, on the old Crockett road. This place was somewhat noted in the early history of the county as being the great camp-meeting ground. The place was then called Mount Moriah. The farm contains 240 acres of very good land, well watered and timbered and nicely improved. In early life Mr. Spence worked at the tanner's trade with his father, on the old home place, three and one-half miles north of Columbia. From 1848 to 1850 Mr. Spence was extensively engaged in the mule trade, buying in Missouri and selling in the Louisiana and Texas markets. In 1864, having previously bought his father's old farm, three and one-half miles north of Columbia, he removed to that place, remaining there about seven years. Not liking the change, he came back to his former home on the Crockett road, eight miles northeast of Columbia, where he now lives. In January, 1853, he had the misfortune to break his leg, and was a cripple for about a year, being unable to get about. Andrew Spence, father of Samuel B., was born in 1790. He married Rebecca Lemon, of Scott county, Kentucky, sister of Robert Lemon, of Boone county. They had eight children — six sons and two daughters: John L., (deceased), Mary A., Margaret E., Robert M. (deceased), William

R., Joseph A., James F., and Alexander P. Andrew Spence is buried on the old farm settled by him. Mrs. Spence is buried by the side of her husband. Mr. Spence owned and operated one among the first tanyards ever established in this county. Samuel B. Spence and all his family are members of the Christian church; he is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a useful citizen and a clever neighbor, honored and esteemed by all who know him.

ZEPHANIAH SPIERS.

Zephaniah Spiers is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Logan) Spiers, and was born May 8, 1822, in Fayette county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Maryland, and died in Boone county, August 9, 1843. His mother died November 20, 1859. They are buried in the family burying ground, upon the old homestead. They were both members of the Christian church. Zephaniah was educated in Kentucky and in Boone county, Missouri, in the country schools. He came to Boone in 1830 with his father, who bought the place upon which his son is now living. It is ten miles east of Columbia, on "Spiers' road." The farm contains 260 acres of good land. He went to California in 1850, and returned in the fall of 1851, believing that there is no place like Missouri. While in California he worked in the gold-diggings, but his heart turned back to the land of peace and plenty. He moved to Audrain county in 1856, but returned to Boone and bought the old homestead settled by his father in 1830, and is now living upon it. He was married August 1, 1849, to Miss Lucy A., daughter of Colonel Walker and Lucinda (Walden) Allen. They have had five children—three boys and two girls: Z. M. (deceased), Maud A. (deceased), Lucinda N. (deceased), Samuel W. (deceased), and William H., now living at home with his father. Mr. Spiers is the first of a family of eight children, but two of whom are now living—Zerelda and our subject. Mrs. Spiers died July 30, 1866, and is buried in Callaway county, Missouri. She was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Spiers is also a member of the same denomination. He was captured during the war, taken to Mexico, Missouri, and thence to St. Louis, from there to Alton, Illinois. He was in prison at the latter place about six months. He is regarded as one of the best citizens of Boone county—a warm-hearted, hospitable gentleman.

N. P. STARK.

Newman Payton Stark was born in Boone county, Missouri, April

28th, 1841. His parents, Newman B. and Percilla Thornton Stark, were natives of the "Old Dominion," emigrating from Stafford county, Virginia, to Boone county in the fall of 1828. Newman Stark, Jr., was born and raised on the farm now owned by Wm. McDonald, nine miles southeast of Columbia. He was partly educated at the common schools, finishing his studies at the State University. He is a practical farmer and deals largely in live stock. Few men have been more successful in this line of business than Newman Stark. He pays liberal prices and is fair in his dealings. Such business men are needed in every farming and stock raising community. By furnishing his neighbors with a home market for their surplus stock, Mr. Stark has been of much service to the community in which he lives. He owns 840 acres of land which is well adapted to the business he is engaged in and it is utilized to the best advantage.

ALEXANDER F. STEPHENS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John L. and Mary (Sams) Stephens, and was born August 5th, 1828, in Garrard county, Kentucky. His father and mother were married in Virginia, in 1806, and emigrated to Kentucky some years after. In 1838 they again turned their faces to the Great West, and settled in Boone county, Missouri, and in 1839 they removed to the place upon which Alexander F. now lives, just one mile south of the place they first settled. John L. died February 3d, 1863, at the age of 83, and his wife died August 2d, 1877. They are buried at Cedar Church, Callaway county, Missouri. They had eleven children, seven boys and four girls. Rice, Elizabeth, James, Nancy, Sarah W., Eliza G., John L., Wm. P., Lucy A., Alexander F. and James H., only three of whom are living; Eliza G., is living in Jasper County, Missouri, James H., at Centralia, this county, and our subject, Alexander. Mr. Stephens was educated at Boonesboro, and at Cedar Hill Academy. In 1849 he went to California, and returned to Boone county in 1851. He has a fine farm of four hundred and eleven acres. Cedar creek forms his eastern boundary line, being also the county line between Boone and Callaway counties. In 1862 Mr. Stephens had twenty-five acres of corn which made twenty-four barrels per acre. Mr. Stephens relates that when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age he saw his father have twenty-six half dollars in silver. He asked his father to let him have them, saying, after his father had placed the money in his hands, "If this was mine I would never need any more money

as long as I live." To him it seemed a fortune. His ideas of wealth have changed very materially since then, forty years ago, for he now pays taxes to the amount of one hundred and ninety dollars each year. Mr. Stephens lives just nine miles due east of Columbia.

CHARLES Y. TRICE, JR.

The subject of this sketch has not been a citizen of Boone county but a few years, yet, notwithstanding this fact, he is already more thoroughly identified with the business interests of the county than many of the oldest citizens. Possessing remarkable energy, good judgment, and affable manners, he has succeeded in building up a business, and in much less time than it usually takes to accomplish such important results. Mr. Trice was born in DeKalb county, Missouri, October 28th, 1853, and came to Boone county in 1877. He first located in Rocheport, where he remained for three years. From Rocheport he removed to his present home on the grounds of his nursery, three-fourths of a mile north of town. He was married November 19th, 1878, to a daughter of Alfred R. Steele. He is manager and senior proprietor of the nursery farm of Trice Brothers & Co., also general agent for all sorts of nursery stock. They have forty acres in nursery, surrounded by a beautiful hedge of osage orange. In addition to young stock, they have 3,000 apple trees just beginning to bear. This orchard covers twenty acres. They have a plum orchard of seventy-five trees and a pear orchard of 150. The nursery grounds have a natural slope in all directions, affording natural drainage, which adds greatly to the fertility of the soil as well as to the beauty of the place. They have a general assortment of nursery stock, including shrubbery, evergreens, roses, etc. Mr. Trice also owns a cattle ranche in Butler county, Kansas.

CHARLES R. TURNER.

The subject of this sketch was born upon the farm where he now lives, on the 11th day of July, 1853. His father, Wm. Turner, was born June 6th, 1829, and died in Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 26th, 1880. A. W. Turner, the father of William, and grandfather of Charles R., moved from Madison county, Kentucky, to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, about 1832, when William was three or four years old. He practiced law in Columbia for some time and then bought a farm on Bear creek, where he spent the rest of his days. He and his wife are buried upon the old Turner homestead in the

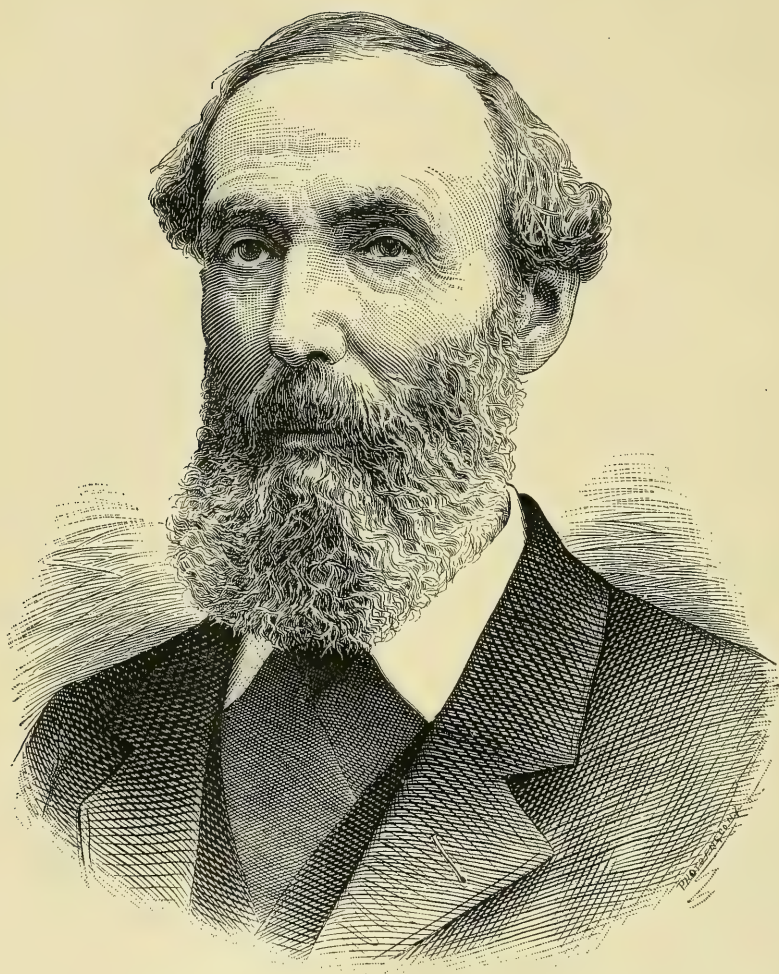
family burying-ground. Wm. Turner was married March 25th, 1852, to Miss C. F. McLean, whose father was the first Baptist preacher in Missouri. She was born and reared in Boone county, Missouri. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Turner had two children, Charles R. and Matilda, who died May 18th, 1875, and is buried beside her father in the family graveyard. Wm. Turner was a member of the Christian church, and a member of the Masonic lodge at Hickory Grove. He went out to New Mexico to restore his failing health. The trip failed to benefit him. He died at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 26th of May, 1880. Charles R., the only surviving child, is living upon the old homestead. He attended the State University two years after receiving a good common school education. He was reared upon the farm, and when he reached manhood chose farming as his occupation. He handles stock, principally cattle, and his chief crop is corn. He has a magnificent farm of seven hundred and twenty acres in a high state of cultivation. His house is near the center of section 29, township 49, and range 11. He was married December 14, 1881, to Miss Belle Rogers, daughter of James and Lizzie (Philips) Rogers, of this county. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Columbia, and withal is an affable, enterprising young gentleman.

I. C. VIVION.

Irvin C. Vivion was born in Boone county, Missouri, on the farm settled by his parents, nine miles southeast of Columbia, on the Columbia and Cedar Creek gravel road. He was educated partly in Boone county, finishing his studies at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. After completing his studies he returned to his farm in Boone county. He was married January 24th, 1865, to Mollie, daughter of Robert and Nancy B. Wallace, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters. Two sons are dead. Mr. Vivion is a practical farmer and a dealer in cattle. He owns 540 acres of excellent land, well situated and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Vivion's parents, John G. and Rebecca Robnett Vivion, emigrated to Boone county in the fall of 1825.

WILLIAM LITTLETON VICTOR.

William L. Victor was born in Nicholson county, Kentucky, August 19th, 1818. He is the son of William and Eleanor Victor, and was educated in his native State. Coming to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1845, he settled on a farm five miles northeast of Columbia.



W. Wilson

Mr. Victor was married February 20th, 1845, to Miss Frances, daughter of Cumberland and Elizabeth Snell, of Paris, Monroe county, Missouri. By this union they were blessed with eight children, six daughters and two sons, four of whom are living. Mary F. died November 18th, 1860; William W., August 26th, 1869; Lee, January 22d, 1872; Elizabeth E., May 22d, 1873. Julia A., Amanda G., Eugenie and Samuel E. are alive at this writing. In 1841 Mr. Victor accepted a situation in the dry goods store of James G. Fox, at Paris, Missouri, with whom he remained two years. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he assisted in a wholesale and commission store, remaining in that business about one year. Leaving Hannibal, he returned to Kentucky. In 1845 — as before stated — he came to Boone county, Missouri, and settled on a farm owned by his wife. Mr. Victor was deputy county collector, under Sheriff Hickman, in 1849-50, returning a delinquent list of but a fraction over \$500. He has also officiated as assessor for his district. Was a member of the Masonic order before the dissolution of his lodge years ago, and is also a member of the Columbia Grange. Is an elder of the Christian church at Antioch. He has held this position since the organization of the church. Mr. Victor owns a fine farm of 570 acres, well watered and well improved. Mr. Victor has resided on this place since 1845. He is largely interested in agriculture. His farm is well calculated for stock raising, being well adapted to the growth of bluegrass. Mrs. Victor died January 25th, 1874, from a hurt received a few days previous, she having been thrown from a horse while going to church. Mrs. Victor was forty-nine years old at the time of her death.

MAJ. NATHANIEL W. WILSON.

Maj. Wilson is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Mason county, December 29th, 1811. His parents were Augustus N. C. and Caroline R. W. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson was a native of Virginia. She was born in Goochland county in 1792, and removed to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1807. In 1810 she married Dr. Augustus N. C. Wilson, of Maysville, Kentucky. Five years after the death of her husband, which occurred in 1820, she came to Missouri, settling six miles east of Columbia, on the farm of her brother, James W. Wilson. After remaining at this place about three years, she moved to Columbia, where she built a log cabin in what was then the eastern portion of the town, but now the center of the city. Mrs. Wilson was a zealous Presbyterian, a member of the first organization of that name and

faith in the town of Columbia. She was loved and honored for her hospitality and many Christian virtues. Maj. Wilson came to Missouri with his widowed mother in 1825. His education, which had been commenced in Kentucky, was finished at Bonne Femme Academy, under the instructions of Rev. Robert S. Thomas. Before completing his studies, however, he went to Old Franklin, then a flourishing town in Howard county, Missouri, opposite Boonville, in Cooper county, where he assisted Mr. David S. Lamb in the mercantile business. Returning to Boone county after a brief absence, he resumed his studies under Mr. Thomas, remaining at the academy about two years. Having completed his education, he returned to his former place in the store. In 1828 one of the firm removed to Columbia, and Mr. Williamson came with him. In 1829 Mr. Wilson and his brother, Josiah W. Wilson, formed a partnership with Robert S. Barr, for the purpose of engaging in the general mercantile business. In 1832 he sold out his interest in the business, and enlisted for the Blackhawk war, under Capt. Sinclair Kirtley. After serving two months he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Boone county. His next business venture was a partnership with his brother-in-law, Caleb S. Stone, father of the present sheriff of Boone county. They engaged in the mercantile business at Columbia. The firm remained intact till 1852, when Mr. Wilson sold his interest to John H. Field. On quitting the store, Mr. Wilson removed to the farm where he now resides, two and a half miles southwest of Columbia. Previous to the war, and for some time after the struggle commenced, Maj. Wilson was a Union man, and might have remained such but for persecutions of the Federal soldiers. He lost heavily by the war, being largely interested in slave property. At the close of the struggle he had nothing but his farm. He did not fold his arms in despair, however, but went bravely to work to retrieve his shattered fortunes. His fine farm of 320 acres has been made to blossom like the rose. He has one of the largest orchards in the county, numbering nearly one thousand fruit trees. His mansion is centrally located, overlooking his farm. Surrounding his residence are many beautiful evergreens and forest trees, presenting to the eye a scene of rare beauty. Maj. Wilson has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, especially such as were calculated to promote the educational interests of the people of his own county. He was at one time treasurer and trustee of the Columbia college, which formed the nucleus of the State University.

He also assisted in building up the Columbia Female Academy. He has always taken an active part in the management of the Boone County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He was seventy years old on the 29th of December, 1881. Maj. Wilson was first married in 1837 to Miss Mary J., daughter of James and Catherine Stone, of Richmond, Kentucky. Mrs. Wilson lived but one year and a half after her marriage. In 184- he was again married. His second wife was Mary Ann Burnam, of Richmond, Kentucky, sister of John F. Burnam, formerly of Columbia, now of Raton, New Mexico, also Eld. E. H. Burnam, of St. Louis, and Maj. C. F. Burnam, of Richmond, Kentucky, a distinguished lawyer and former assistant-secretary of the United States Treasury.

JOHN FREDERICK WILKINSON.

This gentleman, one of the leading agriculturists of the county, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 9th, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Martha (Cook) Wilkinson, who moved from Virginia to the neighborhood of Jefferson City, Missouri. From there John Frederick went to Franklin county, this State, where he lived till he was 21 years old. He then moved to Morgan county, and after remaining three years, went to Warren county, where he continued seven years. Returning to Franklin county, he came from there to Boone county in 1868. His education was received chiefly in Washington, Franklin county, and he was married September 1st, 1868, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Anderson and Elizabeth Burges. Four sons and three daughters have been born of this union: John W., Anderson B., Martha E., Arthur E., Alice M., Carrie A., and Hugh. Mr. Wilkinson has been a farmer all his life. He owns a very excellent farm of 226 acres, with fine improvements, and a good supply of timber and water, situated five miles east of Columbia, on the St. Charles road. His place is indeed a model farm, and there are few better appointed places anywhere. He also owns 160 acres one and a half miles south of his homestead, and a fine farm of 252 acres in Henry county, this State. All the improvements on his place have been made within the last fourteen years. Mr. Wilkinson is a self-made man in every sense of the term, and had the pluck and energy to acquire the nucleus of his present fortune by chopping and selling cordwood to the Missouri river steamers. Mr. Wilkinson and his son, John W., belong to the Methodist church, in which the former is steward. Mrs. Wilkinson also belongs to the same church.

BENJAMIN S. WILSON.

The subject of this sketch is a son of William S. and Matilda (Hearn) Wilson, and was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, May 24th, 1857. His father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1831, and died in 1861. His mother was born in 1832, and died in 1868, in Adams county, Illinois, to which State she, and her only child, Benjamin, had removed in 1866. They were members of the Episcopal Church. Benjamin S. came to Boone county, Missouri, in April, 1874, and bought a farm of 170 acres, ten miles northeast of Columbia, and five miles east of Brown's Station. He received his education in Illinois. He was married January 24th, 1876, to Miss Etta Lee, daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth (Skinner) Winn, of this county. Both himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Grandview. Mr. Wilson is a worthy member of the Masonic Lodge No. 81, of Hickory Grove. He is one of the most enterprising young men of Boone county, taking an active part in the politics of his county. In 1882 he entered the race for the assessorship, but was compelled to withdraw in the middle of the campaign by reason of a severe illness, which prevented his continuing the canvass. Such men as he are the country's life-blood and hope in the years to come.

L. E. WRIGHT.

This gentleman was born in Boone county, Missouri, in 1838. He is the son of James K. and Myra Wright. His father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 28, 1809. He came to Boone county in the fall of 1826, and settled upon the Two-mile prairie. He was married in Columbia in 1836, to Miss Mira J., daughter of Peter and Jeannette E. Wright. Mrs. Wright was born March 17, 1815. They had six children, four boys and two girls, only two of whom are now living, L. E., and Paul M., both in Boone county. The Wrights were among the earliest settlers of the county, when the Indians were yet lurking in the forests, and were ready to tomahawk their unwary foes. L. E. Wright was married, November 30, 1865 to Miss Kate E. Turner, daughter of Barney and Mary Turner of Boone county. She was born in Kentucky, but came with her parents to Missouri some years before. They are blessed with three children. Peter, Myra and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Christian church at Oakland, and he is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows lodge. His residence is five and one-half miles northeast of

Columbia. Mr. Wright has quite a curiosity in an old atlas published in 1809 by Matthew Carey. It was bought by his grandfather, William Wright, the price paid being ten dollars. He has also quite a collection of very old letters. One was written by his grandfather from St. Charles, he being a member of the legislature there at that time. It was to his wife and was directed to "*Mrs. Jane Wright, Two-Mile Prairie, Boone County, Missouri, to be left at Maj. Estill's house between Fayette and Boonville.*" This will give the readers of this sketch an idea of the mail facilities in Boone in those early days. In the letter was a profile of the writer himself, cut out of a piece of white paper, and a piece of black satin placed behind it. Mr. Wright is a farmer and an extensive dealer in stock. His father James K. Wright was engaged in the mercantile business all his life.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Missouri, April 3d, 1839. He was the son of Wesley and Polly (Potts) Wright and was born upon the farm where he is now living. His father, Wesley Wright was born within five miles of Nashville, Tennessee, and came with his parents to Boone county, Missouri, in 1819, where he lived until 1850, when he went to California. He died on his way home and was buried at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1852. Mrs. Wright, the mother of George M., was born in West Tennessee, in 1808, and came to Boone county, Missouri, when she was eight years of age. She died in 1879, and is buried at Hickory Grove church. George M. Wright was thrown upon his own resources when quite a child, and right manfully did he fight the battle of life. He went to school during the winter months, and in summer he worked to earn money for the next winter's schooling. He afterwards went two terms of nine months each, to Professors Hurt and M. G. Duncan, of Mexico, Audrain county, Mo., taking a very liberal course, but declining health prevented his graduating as he had intended. He lived with and took care of his mother, more especially after the negroes were freed. When the war broke out he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and joined Capt. Nimrod Norton's company, Clark's brigade. He was in the battles of Boonville, "Fulton Races," Lone Jack, Pea Ridge, Drywood, Cane Hill, Helena, Independence and many skirmishes. Under Gen. Joe Shelby, he was in several days continued fighting near Little Rock, Arkansas, fighting Gen. Steele's division U. S. troops. Mr. Wright was commissioned an officer to rank as Colonel,

to raise a regiment in Missouri during Shelby's last raid, but the surrender of Lee in the following spring put an end to the war, and Col. Wright was mustered out and surrendered to Capt. Cook. He returned home without a dollar and went to work upon the old place. He was married September 16th, 1868, to Miss Minerva, daughter of Garland Sims, Esq. By this union they have six children, Garland Sims, Lena, Elizabeth, Wesley, George Walter and Ancil. The year he was married he moved to Audrain county, and lived there until the spring of 1879, when he moved back upon the old place. His house is on the north-east quarter of section 16, township 49, range 11, and his farm contains two hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Wright is an energetic, active business man, enjoying the confidence of all who know him.

ANDREW D. WRIGHT.

Andrew D. Wright was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, November 24th, 1823. He is the son of Peter and Sallie (Persinger) Wright who emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1825. They settled on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, five miles north of Columbia. Mr. Wright was brought up on the farm and educated at the public schools in the neighborhood of his home. He was married January 2d, 1853. He is the father of six children, one son and five daughters: Ella L. (deceased), Mary A., Alexander P., Varina D., Anna V. and Sallie L. (deceased). Mr. Wright has followed farming all his life, and has lived on the farm he now occupies for fifty-seven years. When he came to Boone county it was almost a wilderness. There were but ten or fifteen acres of cleared land on the farm now owned and cultivated by Mr. Wright. They were two months on the road in moving from Virginia. The first mill ever established in his neighborhood was erected by John Shock and was run by horsepower. The first water-mill on the Hinkson was erected by a man named Hannah. Old Bear Creek church was the first house of worship he ever attended in Boone county. The elder Wright died about the year 1835 and is buried on the old Gray farm. His mother died during the war and was buried by the side of her husband. Mr. Wright was twice married. He had seven children by his first wife and nine by his second. All the children by his first marriage are dead. The sons of the second marriage are all dead, except the subject of this sketch — the daughters are still living. Mr. Wright and his family are all members of the Christian church.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CITY OF COLUMBIA.

Early History — General Notes — War Notes — Confederate Raids — Broadway Block House — The Terrible "Tigers" — Business During the War — Death of Warren Woodson — Price's Addition — Stephens College — Christian College — A Walking Statesman — Business Interests — Newspapers — History of the "Herald" — The Public Schools — Churches — Secret Orders — Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens.

EARLY HISTORY.

So much of the early and general history of the city of Columbia is given in other chapters of this volume, that but little is left to be said here. A few additional facts remain to be here stated. The complete history of the city would alone make a large volume, and no attempt will here be made to present it *in extenso*. Certain matters of importance will be put on record, and many things of interest must perforce be omitted.

FIRST DEEDS.

The land on which the first town plat of Columbia was located was patented by the United States to Anderson Woods in the spring or summer of 1817. November 14, 1818, Anderson Woods and others conveyed the land (the southeast quarter of section 12, township 48, range 13) to Thos. Duly, Gerard Robinson, Taylor Berry, David Todd and Richard Gentry. April 6, 1821, Duly, Robinson, Todd and Gentry, a majority of the board of trustees, conveyed to Lawrence Bass, David Jackson, John Gray, Jefferson Fulcher, "commissioners to fix upon and locate a permanent seat of justice in the county of Boone," fifty acres of land, "and other public lots, commons and streets." June 26, 1828, Wm. Jewell, George Stapleton, Gerard Robinson and Thomas Story, for a consideration of \$615.25, conveyed another portion of the town site to John Grey, Jefferson Fulcher, Lawrence Bass and David Jackson, the commissioners of Boone county. This deed of conveyance is still in existence, in the possession of Thomas L. Bass.

In 1822 there were but a few houses in town, mostly one-story log buildings. Among the business men were Chas. Hardin, who kept a tan yard down on Flat Branch; Sam W. Scott, who had a blacksmith shop on Broadway; John H. Van Horn, a cabinet maker, and Daniel

Wilcox, a physician and surgeon. Doubtless there were others whose names cannot now be learned.

In 1823 the number of inhabitants in Columbia was 130 — fourteen more than there were in Boonville at that time. By 1824 Columbia had grown to be a village of considerable size and enterprise. In addition to those heretofore published, stores had been established by Oliver Parker and Robert Hood on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, by Robert S. Barr, James I. Tilton and Joseph B. Howard, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighth streets, and the first brick store had been built by Richard Estes, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Seventh streets. The only lawyers known to have resided here at that time were A. B. Lane, Samuel Wheeler and Jesse T. Wood, and the only physicians, Doctors William Jewell and Daniel P. Wilcox.

Stephens's sketch says that the first church built in Columbia was the Presbyterian, which was situated on the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut, and was erected in 1830. Its first pastor was Rev. Wm. P. Cochran. At the same time, however, Methodist and Baptist organizations were in existence and held regular services. The Baptist minister was the Rev. Allen McGuire; the pastor of the Methodist church was Rev. John Greenlagh. The first presbytery held in Columbia convened October 4, 1829, Rev. John S. Beel, moderator.

The first temperance society was organized in the spring of 1830. Its officers were Rev. John Greenlagh, president; James Callaway, treasurer; Andrew Hannah, auditor; Rev. Wm. P. Cochran, secretary. The organization was auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. At that time the organization found the field white for the harvest. Whisky was a common beverage, and sold under scarcely any restrictions of law. Drunkenness and ruffianism were rife, and there were frequent scenes of disorder and violence. The temperance society did much good in the way of reforming divers and sundry drinking men and making good citizens of them.

In 1830 the population of Columbia was about 600. The principal business men were Dr. Alex. M. Robinson, Dr. Jas. H. Benson, James C. Boggs, druggists, and Oliver Parker, Wm. Barr, Joseph B. Howard, A. J. Williams, Moses W. Miller, Jacob Payne, Wm. Cornelius and Samuel Stone, proprietors of dry goods, grocery and general stores. The ministers were Reverends John Greenlagh, Wm. P. Cochran, Christopher Gentry and Allen McGuire. The attorneys

were W. K. Van Arsdall, B. F. Robinson, Sinclair Kirtley, John B. Gordon, Jesse T. Wood. The physicians were Wm. Jewell, A. M. Robinson, J. H. Bennett and Daniel P. Wilcox. Taverns were kept by E. McClelland, Edward Camplin and Samuel Wall. During this year Gen. Richard Gentry succeeded Chas. Hardin as postmaster. Upon Gen. Gentry's death, in 1837, his wife, Mrs. Ann Gentry, through the personal exertions of Senator Thos. H. Benton, was appointed postmistress, and held the office for many years.

In 1831, in addition to those in business in Columbia in the previous year, there were the following: Attorneys, Calvin L. Perry, Austin A. King (afterward Governor), E. P. Mills and Washington Jenkins; merchants, Wm. H. White (associated with Wm. Cornelius), John Garnett, and Wm. Provines; saddlers, John Bostick and George Harrison; jewelers, Shelton Jones and Thomas L. Barrett; shoemakers, J. & J. Martin.

In 1839 the State University was located at Columbia, full particulars of which event are given in other chapters of this history. From 1835 to the present date no event of historic importance occurred in Columbia, not already noted. Meanwhile the town grew slowly and surely. Those who came to the place, as a rule, were wealthy, cultured and refined people, attracted by its educational and kindred advantages, and in consequence Columbia society came to be known as being of the very highest order, and this reputation it has never lost.

During the period from 1847 to 1850 the following were some of the principal citizens of the place: Ministers, Isaac Jones, Robert S. Thomas, Thos. M. Allen, S. S. Church, D. P. Henderson and — Paxson; teachers, John H. Lathrop, W. M. Hudson, Prof. Leffingwell, Geo. C. Pratt, J. D. Perryman, Dr. Litton, Geo. H. Matthews; attorneys, James S. Rollins, John B. Gordon, Saml. A. Young, A. W. Turner, H. F. Garey, L. W. Robinson; physicians, Wm. H. Duncan, T. R. H. Smith, Wm. Provines, Wm. H. Lee, N. B. Spotswood, Wm. Jewell, James H. Bennett, H. M. Clarkson, J. W. Goodin, W. P. Thomas. The leading merchants were W. W. Wilson, J. Kirkbride, J. B. Howard, G. G. Schoolfield, R. S. Barr, Moss Prewitt, John Field, Parsons & Moulton, James L. Stephens, R. C. & M. Branham, J. C. Kuykendall, Wm. W. Stone, Townshend Stewart, J. R. Boyce, Alexander Douglass, Wm. H. Bast, S. A. Maupin, Thos. J. Hardin; tavern-keepers, James Richardson, Mrs. Ann Gentry and Thomas Selby.

SOME NOTES OF WAR TIMES.

In April, 1861, about three men's hats covered the unconditional Union men of Columbia who had the nerve to proclaim their principles at all times and under all circumstances. Gen. Odon Guitar was the possessor of one of these hats. He avowed himself to be, at all hazards, on the side of the Federal Government, against which he declared it would be *treason* to fight. A petition was presented to the county court to appropriate \$10,000 to arm the militia of the county to defend the sacred soil of old Boone from Federal invasion. Guitar was county attorney at the time. The court-room was crowded with the friends of the petition, whose attorney made a strong speech, urging the court to make the appropriation. Guitar denounced the scheme as treasonable in the highest degree, mincing no words and polishing no phrases. His speech is declared to have been a most bold and eloquent effort, and one that tended to make many a half-way Union man fully confirmed in his faith. The court refused to make the appropriation.

The merchants of the city kept their powder in a magazine near the court-house. The secessionists concluded to capture it. The majority of the merchants were quite willing that their powder should be captured by the friends of the Confederacy, but one or two Union men were opposed to this. Odon Guitar and a few others interviewed one merchant and obtained *his* permission to guard *his* powder in the magazine. They posted themselves, well armed, one night, resolved to fire upon any squad that might approach the magazine. Guitar was called up town at one time, being about half-an-hour away. While he was gone the Secessionists came up to the magazine, opened it, and bore away some dozen kegs of the powder, in triumph and in safety. The Union men had their guns trained on the Secessionists, but would not fire without orders from Guitar, who was absent. It was lucky that no collision did take place. Had one Secessionist been killed the fight would have opened between fellow-citizens, and, dreadful as the war turned out to be, in such an event it would have been still more dreadful.

When the Confederates raided the town in 1862, one Southern lady hung out a Confederate flag and stood in her door-way and waved a handkerchief. In a few minutes the Confederates had retreated, and Merrill's cavalry were in the town. Then the lady's husband hauled in the rebel flag and ran out the stars and stripes. This was not the only Columbia family equal to every emergency during the war.

Very many of the Confederate sympathizers were forced by Col. Merrill and Col. Shaffer to feed rebel prisoners and sick confined in the University and the hospital at Columbia. The unfortunate "rebels" were thus sure of a good meal, and the Federals obeyed the injunction of the Duke of Wellington, to "forage off of the enemy in every way you can."

The upper rooms of the University were used as prisons for the confinement of Confederate prisoners. On one occasion they sought to break out. The attempt was a failure. Two or three made their way into the garret, where they were discovered and assaulted by their guards, and desperately wounded.

The Federals used the cupola of the court-house as a look-out. Here two or three sentinels were kept on the watch continually, as the point commanded a view of all the roads leading into the town. The cupola of the University was also used as a watch-tower.

Just after the invasion of the county by Todd's and Anderson's guerrillas, and the massacre and battle of Centralia, Columbia was placed under martial law. The able-bodied male citizens, irrespective of party or political sympathy, formed a company to defend the town against an expected and much-dreaded raid of the bushwhackers. A block house was built in the middle of the street, at the corner of Eighth and Broadway, to be used as a tower of refuge and of strength in the day of battle and of raid. The military company was called by the terror-inspiring name of "Tigers," the cognomen being supposed to indicate the fierce and desperate nature of the members, and giving fair warning to all bushwhackers to keep away from their lair and to beware of their cruel fangs, as it were. Really, however, the company might with propriety have been called the "Snow-White Lambs," so harmless were they, and so gentle, and withal with such an aversion to the smell of "villainous saltpetre." They could hardly be called "tigers," having in view the fitness of terms.

The "Tigers" had barrels of fun all the same. It was such jolly sport to shirk duty, such as standing picket, patrolling the streets, or mounting guard. The penalties for any infractions of duty were not very severe. Capt. Rollins was of a kindly nature, and when such fierce warriors as J. S. Dorsey, J. Th. Fyfer, John Samuel and George W. Trimble, were brought before him for breaches of military discipline, it may be imagined that the severity of his sentences was not very extraordinary.

Throughout the entire civil war, even in the most perilous times,

business was kept up and transacted in Columbia with almost usual regularity. The town was often under military occupation, with Federal pickets out on every road, but citizens were permitted to pass in and out freely for the purposes of trade and commerce. Goods advanced rapidly in price as the war progressed and greenbacks depreciated, and all of the merchants made money.

On the first of January, 1860, after a continued service of nearly thirty-nine years as county clerk, Warren Woodson retired from that office, giving place to Joseph B. Douglass, his worthy successor, and delivered to the court a most appropriate valedictory which was spread upon the records and ordered to be published.

In April, 1860, Prof. Sterling Price, Jr., projected an enterprise of no small moment to Columbia, namely, the purchase of William Y. Hitt of 165 acres of land adjoining the town and lying immediately southeast of it, and laying it off into streets, avenues and town lots. It was known as "Price's addition."

After the close of the war, the town began to build up very substantially. Broadway and other streets were macadamized and put in first-class order, and from year to year new and substantial brick business houses were built along Broadway and other streets, until now, as previously stated, there is not a handsomer town in Missouri than Columbia. There is a good system of sewerage and the town is lighted with gas.

Its three colleges, all of the highest order, attract hundreds of people to the place from year to year and cause it to be well and favorably known abroad. Students attend these institutions from States and Territories hundreds of miles away. Recently there have been graduated from the female colleges, Indian maidens, whose standing in their classes was high, and whose orations merited and received the heartiest applause. The college commencements uniformly attract many visitors from different parts of the country. In this connection, historical sketches of the two female colleges of Columbia, the Christian and the Stephens, will be given. The University has its history, full and elaborate to exhaustion, in other chapters of this volume.

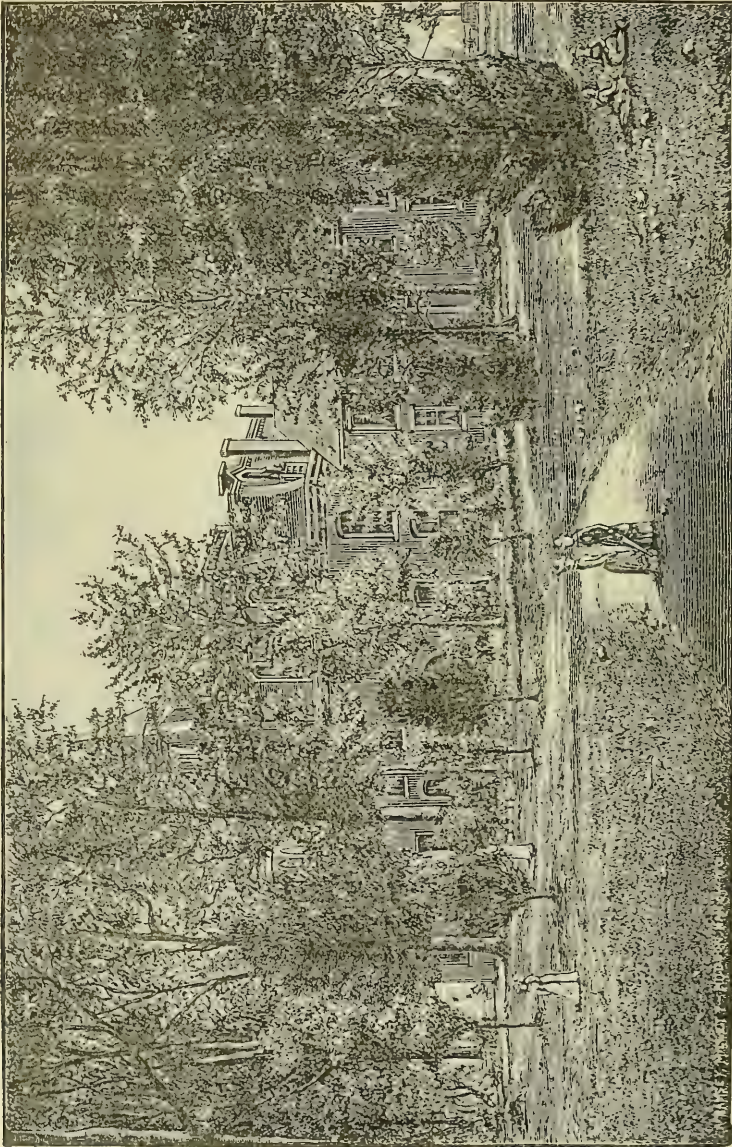
STEPHENS COLLEGE.

This school, like all similar institutions of modern learning, has had a growth and development from one of smaller pretensions, to its present status of importance among the colleges of the State. The nucleus of Stephens College, was the old "Columbia Female

Academy," which was organized in 1833, and was the outgrowth of the first demands of the times for a school of more extended culture than Columbia and vicinity had yet had. Miss Lucy Wales first had charge of the academy after its organization, and she was succeeded in turn by Prof. Eleazar [not Edward] Root, Oliver Cunningham, D. Perryman and Tyre C. Harris. While the school was thus in operation, some denominational differences sprang up, which resulted in changing the academy from a non-sectarian to a Baptist school, under the name of the "Baptist Female College." The same course gave rise to the establishment of "Christian College," a history of which is given in this work. The academy passed out of existence in 1853, and was succeeded by the denominational school above named, which was organized in 1856, and chartered in 1857. Several thousand dollars was subscribed towards purchasing buildings, etc., and several thousand more was donated to pay off an old mortgage debt on the property and to improve the buildings and grounds. Among the more liberal contributors of the early days of the school were James L. Stephens, Noah Flood, J. M. Robinson, Warren Woodson, John Moss, David Hickman, William Hickman, Thomas Hickman, Judge James Harris, Moss Prewitt, Robt. T. Prewitt, Eli Bass, and others. The first board of curators were David H. Hickman, Warren Woodson, James Harris, Eli E. Bass, William T. Hickman, R. C. Branham and Moss Prewitt. D. H. Hickman was president of the board, and Warren Woodson secretary. Rev. W. R. Rothwell was the first president of the Baptist Female College, but retired in 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. X. X. Buckner, who presided till 1859. Rev. Mr. Pendleton, of Illinois, was president from 1859 till 1860, and Rev. J. T. Williams from 1860 to 1866, who was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hollis, who held the position till his death, in 1869, when he was succeeded by E. S. Dulin, who presided during the transition period below mentioned.

In 1870, the school was changed from one local in its nature to a college, under control of the Baptist General Association of Missouri. The history of the adoption by the association is as follows:—"At a meeting of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, in 1869, the necessity of establishing a denominational school for the higher education of our daughters was made the subject of earnest consideration. A committee was appointed to report upon this subject at the next meeting of the General Association. In 1870 this committee reported in favor of establishing such a college, and it was decided by the dele-

gates then in session to take immediate steps toward accomplishing this end. At this juncture the curators of the Baptist Female College at Columbia, Mo., offered their buildings and grounds, valued at \$35,-



STEPHENS FEMALE COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, MO.

000, to the association for this purpose. In addition to this offer, and with the provision that the Baptist College was accepted as the State school, Brother James L. Stephens, of Columbia, munificently

offered to start an endowment fund by giving \$20,000 to the college. The offers were accepted, and the Female College became the property of the General Association." The name was changed in October, 1870, to that of "Stephens Female College," in honor of the liberal gentleman, James L. Stephens, who gave it its largest endowment. Rev. Dulin was succeeded, in 1879, by Prof. R. P. Rider, who continues to preside at the present writing. The college is beautifully located in the suburbs of Columbia on East Broadway, and with its wide lawn and majestic forest trees, is in itself an educating medium. The buildings are spacious and convenient, lighted throughout with gas, and sufficiently commodious to furnish ample room for a hundred boarders. The "Home Department" is under supervision of the president and his wife, and so conducted as to render it truly a *home* to those consigned to its care.

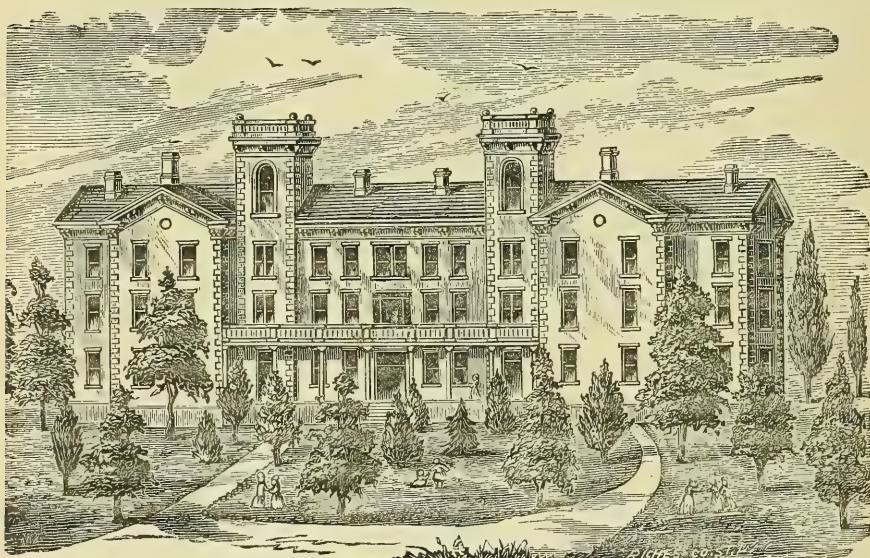
The following departments into which the school is organized, show it to be an institution meeting all the requirements of modern culture: 1st, School of English, leading to degree of *Baccalaurea Literarum*; 2d, School of History and Literature, leading to the same degree; 3d, School of Natural Science, leading to degree of *Baccalaurea Scientiarum*; 4th, School of Mathematics, degree B. S.; 5th, School of Languages, degree B. L.; 6th, School of Philosophy, degree B. L.; 7th, School of Biblical History, degree B. L.; 8th, School of General Culture, degree *Baccalaurea Artium*. In addition to these is the Post-Graduate School, for a course still in advance of the college course, and School of Didactics, for special benefit of those desirous of becoming teachers. The schools of music, art and elocution, are up to the standard of any of the rival institutions of the State. The daughters of ministers who have died in the service of the Baptist church, and of those living ministers who devote their entire time to ministerial labors, are here permitted to enjoy special advantages, and are educated at a nominal cost. All things considered, this college takes rank with the best institutions of general culture in the West; and few schools, if any, can offer better advantages to those desiring a thorough education and Christian training for their daughters.

CHRISTIAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

On the resignation, in 1849, of the presidency of the State University by John H. Lathrop, the board of curators elected to that position James Shannon, LL. D., of Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. In November of the same year Samuel Hatch and H. H. White of

Harrodsburg, who, with President Shannon, were members of the Christian church, proposed on certain conditions to establish in Columbia a "Female College Institute" of the highest grade, and Dr. Hatch visited Columbia with a view of inaugurating the enterprise. Much general public interest was awakened on the subject, and several meetings of our citizens of all parties and denominations were held to consider the proposition. Irreconcilable differences as to details were disclosed, especially among members of the several churches, and the result was that the enterprise, on the conditions proposed by Hatch and White, was abandoned.

It is due the truth of history, however, to say that out of these



CHRISTIAN FEMALE COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, MO.

differences arose, on the part of the members of the Christian Church, a commendable determination to establish a female college under the special patronage of that church, and a like determination on the part of members of other churches to resuscitate and reorganize the old Columbia Female Academy.

Rev. Tyre C. Harris, a Baptist minister, was called to the presidency of the latter institution, and out of it grew the Baptist College, called afterwards, and now, Stephens Female College.

Out of the other enterprise grew Christian Female College; so that, in truth, the proposition of Hatch and White to establish a

“Female Collegiate Institute” finally resulted in the establishment of two female colleges in the town.

Christian College was chartered by the Legislature, January 18, 1851, with the following corporators: James Shannon, T. N. H. Smith, Thomas M. Allen, D. P. Henderson, W. W. Hudson, Robt. S. Barr, Thomas D. Grant, Levi T. Smith, Dr. William McClure, Flavil Vivion, John Jamison, Weston F. Birch, J. J. Allen, J. C. Fox, Lewis Bryan, Elijah Patterson, John S. Phelps, Wayman Crow, S. S. Church and Moses E. Lard, all of whom are dead except four.

The first meeting of the corporators or trustees was held in Columbia, February 3d, 1851. T. M. Allen was elected president, and D. P. Henderson, secretary, and T. R. H. Smith treasurer of the board. John Augustus Williams, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was elected president, and Miss Rebecca Jane Galbraith, of Jacksonville, Ill., principal of the department of mathematics and natural science.

The college having no buildings in which to open instructions, the two-story frame, which was then a very unpretentious structure, and now occupied as a residence by Dr. W. T. Maupin, was improvised for the occasion. In August, 1851, the board purchased the then incomplete residence belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Jas. H. Bennett and the grounds thereto attached, estimated at thirty acres, for \$5,500 on twelve months' credit without interest; and proceeded through the agency of L. B. Wilkes and H. H. Ready to raise funds by voluntary subscription to pay the debt and to finish and enlarge the buildings. By the fall session of the college, which opened on September 15th, 1851, the buildings were in such condition as to be occupied; and on that day the first regular session of Christian College commenced.

The institution grew rapidly upon the public favor from its very foundation and during its whole history, except a few years, while the civil war was raging, was very prosperous. Liberal contributions of money have again and again been made by its friends, which enabled the board of trustees not only to extinguish the original debt, but very largely to add to the improvements and to the ornamentation of the grounds.

President Williams resigned in 1856 and was succeeded by Elder L. B. Wilkes, who, resigning in 1858, was succeeded by the late lamented Elder J. K. Rogers. President Rogers retained the presidency until 1877 when, on account of failing health, he resigned. During his administration of the college, embracing a period of nearly

twenty years, he was remarkably successful in commending the institution to public favor and patronage; and his name will live as a pleasant memory in the minds of hundreds of the most accomplished and cultivated women of our state.

[See biography of S. K. Rogers.]

On the retirement of President Rogers in 1877, the board unanimously elected Geo. S. Bryant to fill the vacancy, since which period to the present time he has most ably and successfully conducted the institution, which is now regarded as one of the most reputable for the education of young women in the Mississippi Valley.

The college edifice is a large two-story brick, lighted with gas, and is most beautifully located in an elm and maple grove just within the northern limits of Columbia. A more lovely or eligible site for a female college could not have been selected. It was originally designed by the late Dr. Bennett as a residence for himself and family. Before it was completed, however, he went to California, like thousands of others, in search of gold, and in 1850, died at Placerville, in that State.

A WALKING STATESMAN.

At the election of 1878, Capt. J. W. Kneisley was elected to the legislature from this county. During the canvass he promised the people that if elected he would *walk* to Jefferson City to attend the session of the legislature. Being elected by an overwhelming majority, he left his home in Columbia at 10 A. M. January 2, 1879. The day chanced to be the coldest of the season. Capt. Kneisley reached Ashland at 3 P. M., having made the distance, 15 miles, in five hours. Here he remained over night, leaving the next morning at 10 and arriving at Claysville at noon. Here he was given a reception and made a speech, after which he continued his tramp, reaching Cedar City, opposite Jefferson, at sunset. He crossed the river on the ice and reached the capital in safety. Capt. K. was 54 years of age at the time.

LEADING BUSINESS INTERESTS OF COLUMBIA.

MILLS.

The Columbia Milling Company was incorporated February 6, 1882, with a cash capital of \$60,000. Its members are Gen. O. Guitar, president; G. W. Henderson, vice-president and superintendent; F. Pannell, secretary; J. M. Baker, treasurer, and W. T. Anderson.

The company owns the Columbia flouring mills, which have a capacity of 150 barrels daily; the Columbia wheat elevator, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels, and the Centralia corn elevator, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. The Columbia flouring mills have five stones, one pair of rolls, 22 hovels, and run night and day. The engine is of 80 horse power.

The Farmers' Mills are situated on a one and a half acre lot in the northwestern part of the city. The main building is 24x40 feet, with a wing 12x20. The flouring mill contains three run of burrs, and uses the Morse elevating bolt. The machinery is driven by an engine of forty-horse power. The mill has a capacity of 40 barrels of flour in ten hours, and 150 bushels of corn meal. The saw mill cuts 6,000 feet of lumber per day. Ten men are employed in the mill. The mill building is entirely new, completed in the summer of 1882. It is three and one-half stories high including the basement. Maupin, Smith & Co., proprietors. Superintendent, R. H. Smith, a practical miller of 35 years experience.

NEWSPAPERS. — THE "STATESMAN."

[For a history of the Missouri *Statesman*, the reader is referred to the first chapter of the general history. For history of the *Sentinel* see biographical sketch of Wallace J. Davis, Esq.]

HISTORY OF THE "HERALD."

On February 5, 1869, C. P. Anderson & Sons, who had recently removed from California, Missouri, issued in Columbia the first number of the Boone County *Journal*, an eight column Democratic paper. Dr. E. W. Herndon was the editor, but had no pecuniary interest in the paper. The *Journal* grew rapidly in circulation. On April 13, 1870, Edwin W. Stephens of Columbia purchased a half interest in the *Journal* newspaper and job office and succeeded Dr. E. W. Herndon as editor. He also made a number of important changes in the typographical arrangement and appearance of the paper and enlarged and improved its news departments. On January 1, 1871, the name was changed to the Columbia, Missouri, *Herald* and has so continued since. The circulation of the *Journal* doubled during the first six months after Mr. Stephens became editor and the *Herald*, its successor, has maintained constantly during its whole history a circulation probably unsurpassed by any country paper in the State. In December, 1872, Mr. Stephens purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. C.

P. Anderson, and has remained sole proprietor to this time. The paper was increased from eight to nine columns, being 29x44 inches, folio, and has continued that size since. In 1879 the *Herald*, which, from its origin, had been printed on small pica and brevier type, appeared in an entirely new and beautiful dress of long primer and brevier, and has been since that date the handsomest newspaper in the State. The *Herald* has always had a liberal subscription and advertising patronage. Few papers not of metropolitan pretensions are so extensively patronized at home or abroad. In addition to a liberal patronage from its immediate community, it has received annually since under the present management an average of \$1,000 worth of advertising from St. Louis, an achievement no less creditable to the *Herald* as a medium than to the excellent business standing of its section of the State in the evidence thus given the appreciation of it abroad. In 1881 Mr. Marcellus Dimmitt, a gentleman of fine business and literary accomplishments, became associate editor of the *Herald* and pays special attention to the advertising department. The *Herald* has probably done more than any other paper in Central Missouri to develop the feature of local news in country journalism. Some ten years ago county papers in this section contained not one-tenth the local news as at present. The *Herald* opened at once several columns of county correspondence, local brevities, personals and other items of local news, in which it was soon followed by other papers of the section until now the local feature is the overshadowing one of country journalism. The *Herald* has always been Democratic in politics.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The academies and other graded schools in Columbia that were in existence at an early day are described in the general history. It only remains to speak of the private schools of less pretensions. These were of the character known as subscription schools and were attended by small children or those of parents in modest circumstances. The number of these schools between 1820 and 1840 cannot now be computed, nor can the names of the teachers be ascertained, so as to set them down in the order in which they taught. There are yet living in Columbia old men, gray and bald now, who were roguish boy-students at these same schools.

For many interesting anecdotes of the early schools let the reader interview R. L. Todd, John M. Samuel, Odon Guitar, and James L. Stephens. Particularly let him call on Gen. Guitar for a narration of

the manner in which he wilfully assaulted a schoolmate on one occasion and came near putting out his eye, because the aforesaid schoolmate jeered at "Ode," who was then a prisoner, immured behind the school room door.

It was not until in the '50's that the public schools of Columbia amounted to much in the way of educational institutions. The school board rented houses in different quarters of town from time to time. Even after the war there was the "Broadway school," the "Mission school," and other schools. In 1871 the old Methodist church, on lower Broadway, was purchased and used as a school house for some time.

January 13, 1881, the board of education instructed one of its members, Capt. Jas. A. Adams, to get up plans and estimates for the cost of a new school building. February 22d, the board ordered an election to be held on the 5th of April for the purpose of authorizing said board to make a loan to the amount of \$12,500 to be used in purchasing a site, erecting a new school building and furnishing same for said district at a tax of forty cents on the one hundred dollars. At the same time two sites were presented to the voters at the annual election, to choose from as to fixing the location of the new building. One of these sights was known as the Turner property, containing four acres, which was offered to the board for \$2,500. The other was the Dimmitt property, which contained five acres, and was offered for \$3,250.

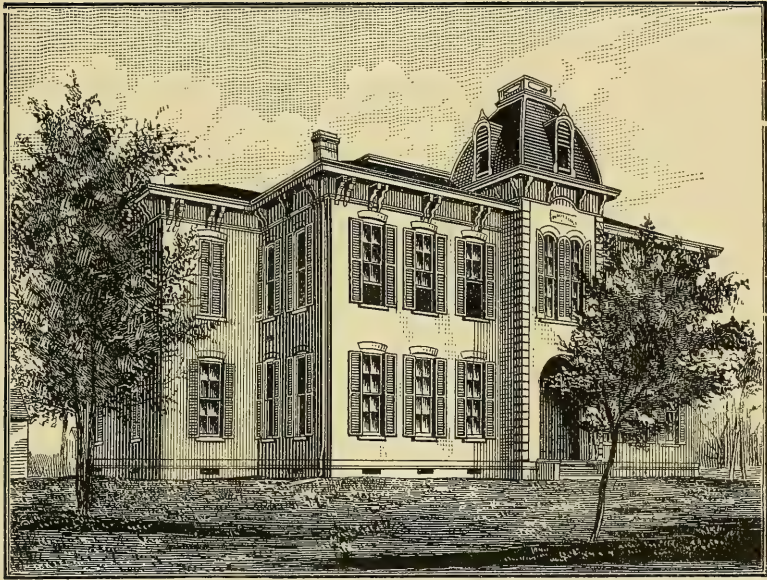
The proposition to build a new house was carried: Ayes, 455; nays, 58. For the site known as the Gabriel Turner property, 356. For the sight known as the Fred R. Dimmitt lot, 75. Whole number of votes cast on the loan, 528, of which 352 are two-thirds. Majority for loan over the two-thirds, 108. On the question of site the Turner property, carried by 4 votes over the two-thirds. Therefore the election settled affirmatively both the loan and site, and the board proceeded at once to issue bonds for the amount voted, to agree upon a plan for the building, and to make a contract for its erection.

The bonds issued under this authority were sold at par and accrued interest, bringing \$12,604.16, which with the money derived from the sale of the old school house, amounting to \$1,055, raised the building fund to \$13,659.16. Much difficulty was experienced to erect with the means at hand a building at once appropriate, commodious, safe and strong, as \$2,500 had been paid, according to vote, for the site alone, and four acres of ground, leaving as available funds

\$11,159.16. There was spent on the building \$11,706.88, overrunning the fund \$547.72.

The building is on an elevated and most beautiful and commanding site in the northern suburbs of the town, overlooking the town on the south and the adjacent country on all sides. Briefly described, it is a two-story brick structure, 65 feet front by 70 feet deep, with two wings, one north, the other south, 14 by 32 feet. Height of building to the square, 35 feet, covered by a shingle roof, hipped on all sides (43,000 shingles), and deck and belfry covered with tin, 28 squares. In the whole building there are 60 large windows with Venetian shutters and three double doors, one at the front or eastern entrance, and one each at the western side of the wings, in which are the stairways. On the lower floor of the building there are four recitation rooms 24 by 28 feet, with 14 feet ceilings. Hallway from front door, 12 feet wide, communicating with the hallway (running north and south between the rooms on the east and west), which is 10 feet wide and 65 feet long. At either end of this hall, in a wing of the building, is a platform stairway $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide communicating with the upper story. On the west side of the upper hall are two recitation rooms, 24 by 28 feet, 16 feet ceilings, with a library room 12 by 28. On the east side of the hall is the chapel, 28 by 65 feet, 16 feet ceiling, two doors and 12 windows. Oiled and varnished yellow-pine wainscoting and patent-mortar blackboards are in every room and in the chapel, and each recitation room has a cloak and hat room attached. Large coal stove furnaces, a new and highly approved patent for which many merits are claimed, warm each room and the chapel. All the recitation rooms, and the chapel in part, are provided with the latest improved seats. Surmounting the building on the east and above the front entrance is a handsome belfry — the whole building presenting architecturally a symmetrical and commanding appearance, a fitting monument to the cause of education, an honor to our people and a credit to the builders.

Mr. B. McAlester, was the architect. The contract for the whole building just as it stands, seats and warming apparatus excepted, was let to A. T. Duncan, James F. Stewart and John Crist, at \$11,455, May 24, 1881. The brick, about 565,000, were manufactured and laid by J. D. Fay and Russell Berry; plastering by E. F. Arthur; painting by Mosley & Stewart, and roof of tin by Berry & Matthews, contractors, George E. Allgair and W. W. Hornberger doing the work. The building was commenced about the middle of June, and,



COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

being completed and ready for occupancy, was turned over to the board and publicly dedicated on Monday, December 19, 1881. The *Columbia Statesman* of December 23, 1881, contained a full account of the dedicatory ceremonies, from which account it is learned that the dedication took place in the chapel in the presence of the entire school, who with the teachers marched in a body from the old building on Broadway with music and banners, and a large auditory of citizens; the Columbia brass band furnished music for the march and for the dedicatory occasion.

James A. Adams, president of the board, presided. After a song by the children of the school, two or three hundred in number, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Fisher, when Gen. Guitar one of the board of education, read a paper turning over the building to the people and giving a summary of the work of the board, its successful accomplishments, etc. Next followed a financial statement by Prof. Schweitzer, secretary. Following this were very appropriate speeches by President Bryant of Christian College, President Rider of Stephens College, President Laws of the State University and Maj. Rollins, President of the University Board of Curators. Mr. Adams, chairman of the board of education, then delivered a brief charge and the keys of the building to Prof. Iglehart, principal of schools, who responded in a befitting manner. After a closing song by the pupils the audience was dismissed, and thus ended another notable day in the history of Columbia.

At present the school contains about 400 pupils. It has six teachers—Prof. J. J. Iglehart, principal and teacher of the high school department; Miss Lizzie Bedford, teacher of the grammar department; Miss Alice Banks, teacher of the second intermediate department; Miss Kate Hays, teacher of the first intermediate department; Miss Amanda Lemon, teacher of the second primary department; Mrs. J. J. Iglehart, teacher of the first primary department.

The first board of education of the town of Columbia of which there is a record was elected January 4, 1873, and held its first meeting three days later. It was composed of R. H. Clinkscapes and W. T. Anderson, who held till September, 1873; J. M. Samuel and R. A. Moore, who held till September, 1874, and T. B. Gentry and J. S. Moss, who held till September, 1875. T. B. Gentry was the first president and John M. Samuel the first secretary. The present board is composed of Capt. J. A. Adams, president; Paul Schweitzer, secretary, and

John M. Samuel, treasurer. The other members are D. D. Berry, B. A. Watson, and O. Guitar.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.

The first colored school house in Columbia was built in 1866, partly by the Freedman's Aid Society. The ground on which the building stands was donated by the colored church members of Columbia. The building was first erected for a Union church, but was occupied as a school house from the first. It was originally called Cummings Academy, in honor of its first principal, Prof. Chas. C. Cummings, who had charge of the school for ten years.

The house has three rooms. No. 1 will seat 100 pupils; No. 2 seats 80; No. 3 seats 40. There are two rooms on the first floor. Room No. 3 is called the abecedarian department; No. 2 is the primary department; No. 1 the grammar and intermediate department. There are four teachers — Prof. F. H. Lawther, principal and teacher of the grammar department; Mrs. Hattie Lawther has charge of the intermediate department; Miss Bettie Hoskins has room No. 2, primary department; Miss Jennie Coleman teaches the abecedarians.

The school ranks as one of the best colored schools in Missouri. The rooms are very small, however, and during the last session were very much crowded. The terms are of the same length as those of the main public schools. In the matter of school privileges the colored children of Columbia have the same number as the whites.

CHURCHES OF COLUMBIA — BAPTIST.

The Baptist church of Columbia was first organized at the residence of old Charles Hardin, November 22, 1823. The original members were Hutchens Barrett, Wm. Ridgeway, Charles Hardin, Hannah Hardin, Harriet Goodloe, Abraham N. Foley, Wm. Jewell, George Jewell, Mary Jewell, Henry Cave and Hiram C. Phillips. From 1823 to 1828, services were held at private-houses. From 1828 to 1836 the congregation worshipped in the court-house. In 1836 Wm. Jewell (Baptist) and Moses U. Payne (Methodist) built a church which was used jointly by the Baptists and Methodists for many years. This church stood where was afterwards John Guitar's residence, lot 241 of the original town plat.

The records of this church from 1823 to 1844, and from 1844 to April, 1865, have been lost, and no authentic history can be given during those periods. This much is known, however, that in 1837,

when the division in the Baptist church occurred on the subject of missions, this church almost unanimously sided with the Missionary Baptists.

The second church building was erected in either 1844 or 1845. Alfred Keene was the contractor. This building is still standing on the old public square, just west of the court-house. The site was deeded by the county court.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Allen McGuire, who was elected in August, 1827, and served until his death, March 31, 1835. Then came R. S. Thomas, who served till 1843; and after him were Elder Keep, — Macy and J. A. Hollis, the latter afterwards the president of Baptist College. Rev. H. M. Richardson was pastor from September 28, 1867, to May 4, 1871. Rev. B. T. Taylor from December 4, 1871, to December 4, 1872; Rev. E. D. Isbell from May, 1873, to June 26, 1876; Rev. H. W. Dodge from July 27, 1876, to the present time. Rev. Dodge refused a call to this church about forty years ago. The present membership of this church is 252.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From a historical sketch in the *Columbia Herald*, of February 17, 1876, it is learned that the Presbyterian church of Columbia was organized September 14, 1828, by Revs. Wm. P. Cochrane and Thos. Durfee, missionaries, who had been sent out to the far West by the Home Missionary Society of New York. The constitutional meeting was held at a private residence. The second meeting was held at Robert Huston's, four miles northeast of Columbia. The original members were Peter Wright, John Sutton, Elizabeth Sutton, Caroline Wilson, Wm. Pierce, Harriet Pierce, Robert Huston, and perhaps others.

At the March meeting, 1829, Peter Wright was chosen first delegate to the presbytery, then held at St. Charles. September 1, 1829, the membership of the church had increased to twenty-five. A few days after the first meeting Peter Wright and Wm. Pierce were chosen the first ruling elders. John Vanhorn and Robert Huston were chosen the first deacons, in the year 1832. The first presbytery was held August 23, 1834, "on the Presbyterian camp ground," two miles north of Columbia. The first members disciplined were arraigned February 18, 1830. They were *two sisters* (!) "who," saith the record, "common fame says, are not living on terms of

Christian friendship." A committee visited them and a reconciliation was effected.

January 1, 1843, a great revival meeting occurred in this church, during which there were about one hundred additions. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Isaac Jones, assisted by Revs. W. W. Robertson and David Coulter.

The first church building was erected on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, in 1832. It was a brick and cost about \$1,000. It was an unpretentious affair, and had neither steeple nor bell. It was afterwards used as a carding mill. The present church, which stands on the corner of Tenth and Broadway, was built in 1848. It is a brick, and quite a substantial structure. It contains a handsome pipe organ, which was purchased in February, 1860, at a cost of \$700. Mr. J. L. Stephens generously paid one-fourth of this cost.

The following have been the pastors of this church since its organization :

1828-33, Wm. P. Cochran; 1833-34, no pastor; 1834-35, F. R. Gray; 1835-36, no pastor; 1836-38, J. L. Yantis; 1838-40, no pastor; 1840-46, Isaac Jones; 1846-48, no pastor; 1848-49, Frank Hart; 1849-51, James T. Paxton; 1851-58, N. H. Hall; 1858-61, S. A. Mutchmore; 1861-62, M. M. Fisher; 1864-67, David Coulter, 1868-70, B. Y. George; 1870-71, no pastor; 1871-76, R. S. Campbell.

Rev. Wilkie is the present pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This now numerous and flourishing church was organized in 1832, the original members being Elizabeth Stone, Stephen Bedford, Elizabeth Bedford, Joseph Chiles, Elizabeth Ramsey, Susan Robinson, Jane Robinson, Wm. E. Ready, Catherine Teeter and Robert Teeter. Their first church building was a frame erected in 1841, which served as a place of worship through many years of success as a church. In 1860, the present large brick edifice was erected on lot No. 285, on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. The structure is commodious and well furnished, and cost \$8,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Moses E. Lord in January, 1861. The following is a list of the names of pastors that have served the church, from time to time: Richard Cave, Marcus P. Wills, Thomas M. Allen, S. S. Church, D. Pat Henderson, James Shannon, L. B. Wilkes, Joseph K. Rogers,

John W. Mountjoy, Albert Myles, O. A. Carr, Richard W. Gentry and John W. Mountjoy again who is the present pastor. The present membership numbers 400. The church has its regular weekly meetings, twice each Lord's day, holds its prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening, supports a Sunday-school, contributes to missionary enterprises at home and abroad, and is especially identified with the organization and success of Christian Female College of Columbia, a history of which is given in this volume.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As early as 1835 mass was celebrated in Columbia by Rev. Father La Fevre, at the residence of John H. Lynch, whose family was the only one of the Catholic faith in the town at the time. Those who attended from the country were Cornelius Lynch and family, Mrs. Reed and family, the Keiths and the Robinsons, in all not more than 20 persons. For many years matters remained in this primitive condition. The members were true to their faith, and long distances were not barriers to their attendance on every occasion where the holy sacrifice was offered. Nor were the laity alone in their zeal. The pioneer priests will never be forgotten by those who saw them in the storms of winter and in the heat of summer carrying the "bread of life" from one cabin to another throughout the sparsely settled country. They knew no nationality, race or color. Almost without "coat or scrip," they administered the sacraments of the church whenever proper and possible and "had souls for their hire." The names of Rev. Fathers Alamande, Cusick, Murphy, O'Brian, O'Neal, Walsh, O'Shea and McKenna ought never to be forgotten for their great devotion to religion and the cause of humanity in the early days of Missouri. Archbishop Kendrick's visit to Columbia, in 1845, gave encouragement that a church would one day be built, but many years came and went and every one of the first settlers had joined the church triumphant before the structure was erected, and but few of their descendants have ever seen it. The first attempt at regular services was made by Father C. F. O'Leary, in 1876. He celebrated mass in private houses until after Bishop Ryan's visit in 1877. June 3d, of that year, the bishop himself said mass in the court-house. On the same day he delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the students of the University; subject, "Christ as a Model." From that time until the completion of the new church, services were held in the court-house.

Years ago the Catholics owned a lot near where the court-house

now stands, on which they designed erecting a church some day ; but in 1858 the county court condemned this lot for street purposes and allowed damages in the sum of \$80. No person appearing to claim this money it was converted into the county treasury, where it lay until in 1880, when it and the accrued interest, the total sum amounting to \$180, were paid over to Mrs. Kate Clapp, the duly accredited agent of Archbishop Kendrick, and to her the credit is due for the investigation which led to the return of this money to the proper hands. In 1880 Mrs. Clapp, Miss McAfee, H. H. Hagan, and G. M. Baumgartner were authorized to solicit subscriptions for the building of the new church. August 16th, 1880, work was begun on the building, and June 19th, 1881, the first services therein were held.

The church stands on the corner of Locust street and Grand avenue, Columbia. It is a frame 30x60 feet in size, has a spire seventy-five feet high, and cost when completed, about \$2,000. The lot, which is 125x165 feet in size, cost \$400, of which sum Mrs. Clapp paid \$200. Many of the articles used in the adornment of the altar and in the proper furnishing of the church, were contributed by ladies of Columbia, of various religious denominations. Many of the Protestant citizens of the town and county gave liberally toward the erection of the church, for which the little Catholic congregation desire it said that they are truly grateful.

In this connection it is but just to say that to Mrs. Catharine Lynch Clapp, before mentioned, more credit is due for the building of this church than to any other person. It was she who secured the greater portion of the subscriptions, who superintended, in a great part, the construction of the building, and saw to its proper furnishing and equipment, and who subscribed herself sums of money much beyond her means. She is still an active, zealous member of the congregation, foremost in every good work.

The church has had for pastors, Fathers C. F. O'Leary, W. T. Stack and John T. Twohey, the present pastor. Services are held monthly.

Practically, the first congregation was organized in 1876, with the following members: Mrs. Catharine Lynch Clapp, Peter Horan and family, Larry Rocheford and family, Chas. O'Donnell and family, Thos. Loftus and family, T. Freeman and family, O. Daily and family, — Winterhalter and family, and G. M. Baumgartner. Mr. Ed. Farley, and Misses Robinson, McAfee and Lunsford have become members since. The present membership is not far from fifty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The history of this church in Columbia had to be gleaned from the memory of persons who knew something of the facts, owing to the loss and destruction of the records, there being now no other source of information. This being the case, errors must of course appear, for which our friends will please make allowance.

It was organized before the great political split of 1844, the exact date of its organization being unknown, but was prior to 1838.

The names of some of the original members were: Turner Daniels, Samuel Austin and wife, Moses U. Payne and wife, Mrs. Eliza Matthews and son, Milon S., and Thomas Phillips and wife. For some time after organization, the congregation worshipped in school houses and private dwellings. The first church was a union or partnership edifice, built of brick, the Baptists uniting funds with the Methodists for this purpose. It cost about \$2,500. The congregation of the two denominations were both small and poor, and Rev. M. U. Payne, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. William Jewell, of the Baptists, agreed to build, jointly, a house of worship. They occupied the house for service, free from discord, till the erection of another house. In about 1848, the Methodists built them a brick church at a cost of about \$3,000. It served as a meeting place for about twenty years. It stood on the south side of West Broadway, and has been recently torn down. In 1870, they began an elegant new church on the north side of east Broadway, which is built of brick and was finished in 1873, at a cost of \$20,000 for lot and building. Just before going to press with this work, the inside was newly decorated with artistic paper-hanging and painting, which makes it now, both inside and out, one of the neatest and most comfortable churches in the county. It was dedicated in 1875, by the late eminent Bishop, E. M. Marvin. Columbia and Rocheport were made the same station in 1842, with Rev. Walter Prescott as pastor for two years. He was succeeded by Wm. A. Rush, for two years, and he by Zachariah Roberts, for one year. Revs. Joseph Cotton and P. M. Pinkard came next, the former for one year, and the latter for two. Then, in about 1850, Columbia was put on a large circuit, with Revs. Holt and Miller, jointly, on the work for a year. By some it is thought Pinkard came on again at this time, but all agree that B. H. Spencer was *about* that time pastor for two years. After Columbia was made a station of itself, J. S. Todd, two years; Rev. Cope, one year; William

Penn, one year ; Dr. Johnson, two years ; G. W. Miller, three years ; are the pastors that served up to the war. During the civil troubles, James Smith and Dr. De Moss, served one year each. Revs. Taylor, Gooch and Chapman came next in order, the first and last one year each, and the second for two years. The succeeding pastors served, each three years, as follows : Jno. D. Vincil, W. H. Lewis, G. W. Horn, and H. B. Watson, the latter being in charge at this writing.

In the great division of 1844, the Columbia congregation went with the Southern wing of the church, and have so continued ever since. Among the most noted local preachers of early times, were Moses U. Payne and David Fisher, the former being, perhaps, the greatest benefactor the church ever had, building the "Methodists' half" of the first church almost entirely out of his own private means.

Did space permit, the names of the presiding elders and other church officials would be given, but they must be omitted in a work of this nature.

The Church at Columbia is in a flourishing condition and now numbers about 170 communicants with an interesting and well attended Sabbath school.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Calvary Episcopal church was organized May 25, 1855, with the following members :—Rev. John W. Dunn (missionary), E. N. O. Clough, Rebecca N. Clough, Thos. C. Phillips, Margaret Phillips, Robert Willis and Margaret Willis. The church building was erected in 1872, and dedicated December 8 of that year by Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, D. D., Bishop of Missouri. The building is a frame, and cost about \$3,000. It stands on lot 209. The pastors of Calvary church have been : Revs. J. W. Dunn, W. R. Pickman, C. F. Loupe, F. R. Holman, J. C. Jackson, R. C. Wall, Dr. C. P. Jennings, W. H. Hopkins, Wm. C. Dawson, A. T. Sharpe and Joseph R. Gray. The present membership is forty-eight. For fifteen years after its organization the church struggled along with only from three to five members. In 1870, however, it took new life, and its condition gradually improved until now (although without a rector) it is out of debt, flourishing and prosperous.

COLORED CHURCHES — SECOND BAPTIST.

This church was organized in the year 1866. Some of the original members were : Henry Payne, Albert Delno, Thos Johnson, Jack

Smith, Henry Oldham, Jane Myers, Polly Hickam, Mary Dorum and Vina Johnson. The church building was erected in 1873. It is a frame, and cost \$2,500. It was dedicated in 1879 by Revs. Edward Stewart and O. H. Webb. The pastors of this church have been E. Wildman, Barton Hillman, Jacob Dulin, D. S. Sawyers, J. H. Homesley, E. Stewart, and the present pastor, Rev. A. Johnson. In 1874 the church experienced a severe trial. Unfortunate dissensions arose, which resulted in a division, a portion of the members going over to the A. M. E. church, and some of these are still out. For the last two years, however, a vigorous spirit of prosperity has marked the church's career, both spiritually and financially. The heavy church debt, so long a grievous burden, has been thrown off by payment, and the outlook for the future is cheering indeed. Present membership, 194.

For the first five or six years of its existence the members of the church met for worship in the colored public school building. It was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Elder Henry Williams that the present church was built.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church was organized in the old Sidney Maxfield blacksmith shop, in the month of February, 1867, by Rev. E. M. Doan, then presiding at Jefferson City. Some of the original members were: Caleb and Mary Bledsoe, C. H. and Ann Boyle, Dennis and Mary Lawrence, Lavinia Moss, Thornton and Ann Webb, Rebecca Rollins and about twenty others. June 10, 1868, the present church building was erected, H. N. McIntyre, pastor. It was dedicated in 1871 by Rev. I. N. Triplett. The building stands on the corner of Fourth and Ash Streets, and cost about \$2,500. Since its organization the church has had the following pastors: 1867, H. N. McIntyre, pastor; 1868, T. A. Smith, one year; 1869, Schuyler Washington, one year; 1870, I. N. Triplett, one year; 1872, W. B. Ousler, three years; 1875, R. Ricketts, two years; 1877, G. W. Gaines, three years; 1878, J. M. Wilkerson, two years; 1880, W. H. Sexton, present pastor. The present membership of the church is two hundred and eight.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Second Christian church of Columbia was organized in 1872, by Rev. Burrell Baskett. Some of the original members were: H.

Williams and wife, Elias Norris and wife, Louisa, Delphina and Mintie Lange, and Rosa Kimbrough. There were about forty members in all. The church building stands on Ash Street, lot 371. It was built in 1879, and is a comfortable frame building. The house and grounds cost about \$1,200. The church was dedicated in May, 1879, by Elder O. A. Carr—A. B. Miller, pastor—in presence of Elders J. D. Orr, E. F. Henderson and Burrel Baskett. Rev. Burrel Baskett was the first pastor, serving from 1872 to 1878. A. B. Miller served from October, 1878, to September, 1879, during which period the church was built. The next year, owing to its indebtedness, the church was without a pastor. In October, 1880, Elder E. F. Henderson, the present pastor was elected. The present membership of the church is about seventy-five.

SECRET ORDERS¹—A. F. AND A. M.

Twilight Lodge (Masonic) was organized June 28th, 1866, and the following officers duly installed: James C. Orr, W. M.; F. D. Evans, S. W.; John W. Carlisle, J. W.; W. H. Gilman, S. D.; Jesse A. Hollis, J. D.; Alex. Robinson, Sec.; John P. Horner, treasurer; R. J. Booth, tyler. Brothers present on this occasion: W. T. Lenoir, J. M. Samuel, R. Maddox, Robt. Beasley. At this meeting committees were appointed to provide the necessary furniture for lodge and to make contract with lodge of Good Templars then meeting here for the use of their hall.

June 7, 1867, furniture and fixtures for hall were purchased, at an expense of about \$500. This organization continued with marked and rapid success until November 5th, 1867, when R. W. John D. Vincil (P. G. M.) was deputed to dedicate the hall and install the officers of Twilight Lodge 114, which was done in public, at the Baptist church, in the morning, dinner being had at the Virginia Hotel, the day being observed as a holiday and devoted to Masonic work. The following list of officers were the first duly elected in the lodge: F. D. Evans, W. M.; Well. T. Maupin, S. W.; E. W. Herndon, J. W.; John C. Conley, S. D.; R. J. Booth, J. D.; J. Theo. Fifer, Sec.; I. O. Hockaday, Treas., since which time the following have served the lodge as W. M., some more than one term: J. C. Orr, Oren Root, Jr., J. M. Samuel, W. T. Lenoir, James A. Adams, D. D. Berry, W. W. Garth, W. T. Anderson and A. T. Duncan.

¹ Derived from the *Columbia Statesman* of January 14, 1881.

R. A. CHAPTER NO. 17.

Columbia Royal Arch Chapter was organized June 19th, 1867, by W. W. Robinson, P. H. P., with the following as officers: O. Root, Jr., H. P.; James C. Orr, E. K.; B. McAlester, E. S.; J. Theo. Fyfer, P. S.; F. D. Evans, C. H.; J. C. Conley, R. A. C.; H. W. Myer, M., 3d Veil; C. J. Austin, M., 2d Veil; E. W. Herndon, M., 1st Veil; W. H. Gilman, Sec.; J. M. Samuel, Treas. The Chapter was duly chartered as No. 17, October 10th, 1867, and the officers duly elected and installed November 4th, 1867, by Martin Collins, Grand High Priest. The Chapter increased rapidly in numbers, and had on its rolls many of the leading and most influential citizens of this and adjoining towns, including the names of McBride, Hollis, Biggs and others, who are now among the dead. The following have officiated as High Priest of the Chapter: O. Root, Jr., E. W. Herndon, Well. T. Maupin, Jas. A. Adams, W. W. Garth, O. Davis, D. L. Batterton.

ST. GRAAL COMMANDERY NO. 12.

Organized under dispensation, June 1st, 1869, with the following charter members: O. Root, Jr., E. H. Peck, R. W. Johnson, J. Theo. Fyfer, E. C. More, F. B. Young, E. C. Shortridge, R. J. Booth, J. G. Norwood, Dep. Gr. Com. J. D. Vincil. Chartered October 5th, 1869. October 28th, 1869, first officers elected after charter was granted: O. Root, E. C.; J. M. Samuel, Gen.; J. C. Orr, Capt. Gen.; E. C. More, prelate; F. B. Young, Sr. Warden; R. J. Booth, Jr. Warden; I. O. Hockaday, Treas.; J. Theo. Fyfer Rec.; M. Bateman, sword bearer; W. T. Shock, standard bearer; W. W. Garth, warden.

ODD FELLOWS.

Columbia Lodge (I. O. O. F.), No. 207, was instituted at Columbia, Missouri, on the 22d day of April, 1869, by D. D. G. M. William Crump, of Boone Lodge No. 121, by authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the following charter members: S. Frankford, F. Mayfield, Wm. Livingston, P. Hubbard, J. W. Kneisley and Thomas McCormack. The lodge started with the following officers for first term: P. Hubbard, N. G.; J. W. Kneisley, V. G.; Robert C. Dyson, secretary; George M. Baumgartner, treasurer. Five initiations first night. Receipts of evening, \$113. There have been one hundred and twenty initiations since the lodge was organized.

Present membership, sixty-five. There have been eighteen deaths out of the number initiated. Cash on hand, \$2,300.

LEE ENCAMPMENT NO. 74, I. O. O. F.,

Was duly instituted by P. C. P. J. W. Peach, D. D. G. P., by authority of the M. W. Grand Patriarch of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri, on the 26th day of February, 1874, with the following duly qualified patriarchs as charter members: J. W. Kneisley, J. E. Larkin, J. W. Ficklin, J. P. Mullen, W. P. Boothe, Fred. Mayfield and Frank Thomas. The following are the first officers: J. E. Larkin, C. P.; J. W. Kneisley, H. P.; W. P. Boothe, S. W.; J. W. Ficklin, J. W.; Frank Thomas, scribe; F. Mayfield, treasurer. Seven additions the first night.

I. O. G. T.

Banner Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 180, was organized Sunday night, February 9, 1879, in Presbyterian church, by J. J. Hickman, P. R. W. G. T. of the world, by the election of the following officers: T. B. Gentry, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mattie Bates, W. V. T.; Rev. H. W. Dodge, worthy chaplain; F. R. Dimmitt, recording secretary; Mrs. C. B. Wells, W. A. S.; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, treasurer; Gordon Garnett, financial secretary; Scott Hayes, marshal; Miss Kate Rider, A. M.; Miss Fannie C. Rogers, I. G.; Samuel H. Baker, O. G.; W. T. Waters, P. W. C. T. The number of charter members was between two and three hundred.

A. O. U. W.

Boone Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized September 24, 1873, by John A. Brooks, Mexico district deputy, with the following as charter members: A. T. Garth, James M. Boswell, James F. Stewart, D. P. Richards, Frank Thomas, J. Sam. Moss, W. W. Batterton, W. F. Hodge, George M. Dearing, Dr. W. T. Maupin, Eli Hodge, G. M. McConaughy, W. I. Roberts, O. Davis, J. R. Campbell, J. C. Hall, E. L. Dimmitt, W. W. Garth, Dr. G. S. Morse, J. H. Potts, Dr. A. W. McAlester, Dr. W. E. Stone—22. The first officers were: D. P. Richards, P. M. W.; W. W. Garth, M. W.; J. C. Hall, G. F.; Frank Thomas, O.; A. T. Garth, guide; E. L. Dimmitt, recorder; W. F. Hodge, financier; J. S. Moss, receiver; G. F. McConaughy, F. W.; J. R. Campbell, O. W.; Dr. W. T. Maupin, M. E.; Eli Hodge, W. W. Batterton and Dr. W. E. Stone, trustees.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

“Prudentia” Lodge, No. 1919, K. of H., was organized on Wednesday night, December 10, 1879, by Deputy Grand Dictator W. A. Halstead, of St. Louis, who had been in Columbia several days canvassing the interest of the Knights of Honor, and by the courtesy of the Knights of Pythias, several meetings were held in their hall, resulting in the organization of “Prudentia” Lodge, K. of H., on Wednesday night, December 10, 1879, with the following as charter members: Dr. W. E. Stone, Fred. Bihr, A. I. Fentem, Dr. G. W. Riggins, L. E. Eshart, Irvin Switzler, Dr. W. T. Maupin, W. H. Thomson, G. W. McConaughy, Dr. E. W. Herndon, Rev. J. R. Gray, P. J. Barron, Elder N. Hockensmith, Josiah W. Stone, Eli Hodge, R. E. Kirtley, Prof. Paul Schweitzer. The following were chosen and duly installed as officers for the term ending in June following: Dictator, E. W. Herndon; vice-dictator, P. Schweitzer; assistant dictator, G. W. Riggins; reporter, Irvin Switzler; financial reporter, W. E. Stone; treasurer, Eli Hodge; chaplain, Rev. Joseph R. Gray; guide, G. M. McConaughy; guardian, R. E. Kirtley; sentinel, Fred. Bihr; past dictator Elder N. Hockensmith; trustees, J. W. Stone, G. M. McConaughy, P. J. Barron; medical examiner, Dr. W. T. Maupin.

DIRIGIMUS LODGE, NO. 37, K. OF P.,

Was instituted May 12, 1875, by B. P. Swygard, of Kansas City, assisted by members of Moberly and Kansas City lodges, with the following charter members: A. O. Runyan, J. R. Holmes, J. R. Phillips, E. B. Hays, G. M. McConaughy, T. L. Donovan, Wm. Alexander, D. O. Mahoney, E. H. Peck, A. R. Martin, J. A. Thom, F. M. Peck, Victor Barth, A. J. Harbinson, J. L. Graham, R. C. Rogers, W. B. Kelliher, J. D. Bowser, O. P. Peck, C. E. Seplart, G. T. Mason; only seven of whom are now members, namely; A. O. Runyan, J. R. Phillips, G. M. McConaughy, F. M. Peck, Victor Barth, Wm. Alexander and J. D. Bowser. After the lodge was instituted, the following officers were installed: A. O. Runyan, P. C.; J. R. Holmes, C. C.; J. R. Phillips, V. C.; E. B. Hays, P.; J. L. Donovan, M. of E.; G. M. McConaughy, M. of F.; W. B. Kelliher, K. of R. S.; F. H. Peck, M. of A.; R. C. Rogers, I. G.; J. A. Thom, O. G.

[For further historical matter pertaining to the history of the town of Columbia, the reader is referred to the general history.]

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPT. JAMES A. ADAMS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Robert and Margaret (Bowie) Adams, of Scotland, in which country he was born November 23, 1833; he came to the United States in 1848, and settled at Canton, Massachusetts, where he was educated, attending the public schools of that city. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, at a town called Maynard, in that State. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1858, and formed a partnership with M. M. Bixby for contracting and building. They built the mansion now owned and occupied by Gen. Guitar. At the breaking out of the war they dissolved partnership. Mr. Adams enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Missouri cavalry, commanded by Gen. Odon Guitar. When the company was finally organized he was elected first lieutenant, and was afterwards promoted to the position of captain. He had his leg and collar bone broken in a surprise while in pursuit of bushwhackers; his horse became unmanageable and dashed against a tree, injuring him as above stated. After convalescing he was made provost marshal, with headquarters in the president's mansion, University campus. His company was ordered to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1864, and he was appointed a member of Gen. Fisk's staff, with duties pertaining to the ordnance of that department. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, and remained in St. Joseph until 1867, when he returned to Boone county, where he has lived ever since. He is a member of the firm of Broughton & Adams, manufacturers and dealers in wagons, plows and agricultural implements. They have a large and constantly growing business — the largest of the kind perhaps in the State outside of St. Louis. They make repairing of machinery a specialty. They have a forty-horse engine and a sixty-horse boiler. They average one hundred wagons a year. Besides the making of wagons, they prepare material for a vast deal more than they manufacture outright. This material is shipped to Kansas, Colorado, and Iowa. This timber is all procured in Boone county. They employ twenty hands the year round in their shops, besides a number of people in the country who are engaged in getting out and hauling timber to be worked into wagon stuff at their shop. This shop is the largest industry in Boone county. Capt. Adams lives on a nice little fruit farm of twenty acres near town, with a beautiful hedge in front, presenting to the passer-by a neat and cosy prospect. He is president of the school board of Columbia,

which position he has held for several years; he is a member of the Masonic order, and has been master of the lodge for three terms. He was married January 8, 1864, to Miss Kate, daughter of Andrew and Mary Luken. By this union they have four sons and two daughters.

JOHN WILLIAM AMMONS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John L. and Mary Pace (Irvin) Ammons, and was born near Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, February 5th, 1818. His father emigrated to Missouri in October, 1822. They lived about four years in Montgomery county, where his wife, the mother of John W., died. John W. and the next oldest boy lived with a gentleman named Baker for about three years, and then went to Old Franklin, Howard county, where their father had preceded them. In September, 1835, John W. went to Fulton, Callaway county, and commenced to learn the cabinet maker's trade. In February, 1836, he returned to New Franklin and worked at the trade he had commenced to learn. His sight becoming impaired, he abandoned the idea of learning a trade, and went to work upon the farm of Simeon Switzler. He next went to Rocheport and worked for a short time at the carpenter's trade; then removed to Fayette and assisted in rebuilding Central College which had burned. By an accident, upon the 21st day of April, 1842, he broke his leg, caused by a falling scaffold, and was unfitted for regular work for six years. He then taught and went to school alternately until April 1st, 1848, when he went to the Indian manual labor school, about seven miles from where Kansas City was afterwards built. He started to California, but stopped at Kansas City, and assisted in building the first grist mill ever put up in that city. He next opened an extensive lumber yard in the city, and prospered finely for a few years, when failing to make collections to meet his large obligations, he lost everything under the sheriff's hammer. He was elected a member of the city council in 1855, and was elected its president upon its organization. The mayor resigning, Mr. Ammons became *ex-officio* mayor until he ordered a new election to fill the vacancy. He was mayor of Kansas City during the turbulent times of the border troubles, and did much to prevent open rupture between the factions. He opposed secession as a matter of policy, but never doubted the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. He went to Chicago during the war, as he was lame and not fit for military duty, and worked at his trade several years, then returned to Missouri. His handiwork is seen

upon many of the large buildings of Kansas City, Fulton and Columbia, and of late years he has done only light work at his trade. He has invented several useful articles, among which is a revolving book-rack. He has been married three times. The first time to Miss Julia Franklin, of Howard county, June 30th, 1846. The second time to Miss Isabel Kelsoe, of Decatur county, Iowa, on the 23d of March, 1864. She died September 28th, 1865. The last time he was married to Miss Mary E. Herndon, of Boone county. Mr. Ammons has had an eventful life, few men having had the experiences and seen the changes he has. He is still in possession of his faculties and enjoys the confidence and respect of all.

WILLIAM THOMAS ANDERSON.

The parents of William T. Anderson, Benjamin and Sarah (Westlake) Anderson, are natives of Virginia, but for many years citizens of Boone county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, November 24, 1842. He was educated at the public schools, completing his studies at the Missouri State University. December 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Bettie, daughter of John F. and Sarah (Gordon) Baker. By this union they have three children, Dorsey, Clifford and James P. Mr. Anderson followed the grocery business from 1862 to 1869, under the firm name of Anderson, Garth & Co. After quitting the mercantile business in 1869, he followed the milling business, as one of the firm, owning and operating the Columbia mills. At present, however, he is principally engaged in buying and selling grain. He has been very prominently identified with the business interests of Columbia, and has held various municipal positions. He has been actively engaged in business since early manhood, and has prospered in all his undertakings. He owns a nice farm of 143 acres, and residence, one mile north of town, on the Mexico road. He has been a member of the Boone county Democratic central committee for the last two years; he is a Mason, also a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the same church. The reader will find additional mention of Mr. Anderson's business relations elsewhere in this volume.

BENJAMIN M. ANDERSON

Is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Westlake) Anderson, and was born in Columbia, December 4, 1854. He went to school in Columbia until he was fourteen years old, when his father moved to Callaway

county and engaged in farming. Young Anderson worked on the farm until he was eighteen, when he came back to this city in 1872 and took a clerkship in the drug store of Gilman & Dorsey, for whom he worked four months, giving entire satisfaction. He then took another and more profitable clerkship in the dry goods house of A. S. Campbell, which position he held three years; then in same capacity for Fyfer, Trimble & Laforce for some years. Feeling that he was competent to carry on business for himself, he, in partnership with James A. Kimbrough, embarked in the stock business and in selling general merchandise at Stephens' store, in Callaway county. In 1880 he and his partner came to Columbia and engaged in the livery business, which they continue to the present time. Mr. Anderson is regarded as one of the staunch business men of the city, and is courteous and gentlemanly to all, plainly showing his Virginia ancestry. He is a member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias. The firm deal in horses, mules, and cattle, and are reaping the reward of attention to business and honesty in dealings that such gentlemen deserve. They do a leading business, and their stables are a part of Boone's boasted and necessary institutions.

CALVIN J. AUSTIN.

Calvin J. Austin, son of Ransom S. and Agnes (Gregory) Austin, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, October 1st, 1823. When six years old, his parents removed to Pearson county, North Carolina. For the next sixteen years they lived in this and the adjoining county (Caswell), during which time Mr. Austin learned the tailor's trade at a town called Milton, in Caswell county, serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1845 he came to Prairieville, Pike county, Missouri, where he opened a tailor's shop under the firm name of Warmic & Austin. Remained there until 1847, when he enlisted in the Mexican war, joining Company E, Third regiment, Missouri cavalry. Was mustered into service at Independence, Missouri, June 7th, 1846. Was in the battle of Vera Cruz, March 16th, 1847, and was mustered out of service at Independence in December, 1847. Returning to Prairieville, he resumed his former occupation, remaining in that place one year. In the spring of 1850 he came to Columbia, Missouri, and established himself in business under the firm name of Nutt & Austin. In the autumn of 1853 his partner died, and the spring following he took W. H. Tellery as a partner. In 1856 he sold his interest in the business, and, with John W. Watson, went

into the saw and grist mill business, four miles south of Ashland. Followed this business for one year, when they sold out and removed to St. Louis, where they rented a small farm of seventy-five acres, and engaged in raising vegetables for the city market. Ran this business one year. Returned to Columbia and, in partnership with Watson, opened a store of fancy groceries. They conducted this business until 1863, when Mr. Austin sold his interest to his partner, and entered the mill of R. H. Smith, where he learned practical milling. He commenced as a work-hand, receiving twenty-five dollars per month, and worked up until he now holds the position of head-miller of the Columbia Milling Company, which has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. Mr. Austin was married, May 3d, 1861, to Miss Parmelia, daughter of James and Martha (Hulen) Duncan. They have two sons, Frank D. and William A. Mr. Austin is a member of the Masonic and Good Templar orders. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

REV. BARNABAS BAKER.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John and Ann (Canfield) Baker. He was born in Alfriston, county of Sussex, England, July 26th, 1817, and was reared and educated in England, where he also learned the trade of a shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship under his brother, John Baker. He came to America in 1843, and first settled at Jefferson City, Missouri, removing the year following to Callaway county, where he remained until 1845, when he returned to Jefferson City. His next move was to Franklin county, where he taught school for one year. The next two years were spent at St. Charles county. In the spring of 1848 he moved to Boone county, and settled near Ashland, where he was engaged to teach school. Spent one year in that locality, removing in 1849 to Providence, Boone county, where he worked at his trade. In the spring of 1851 he moved to Columbia, and has lived there ever since. In 1850 he was engaged by the American Tract Society, and has been with them ever since. He has also acted as agent for the Boone County Bible Society since 1851, and since that time he has circulated some seven or eight hundred thousand Bibles and religious books. He also preaches when called upon to do so. He is now president and treasurer of the executive board of the Little Bonne Femme Association, which position he has held for three years. Mr. Baker was married June 28th, 1838, at the Baptist Church, in Lewis, county of Sussex, England, to Miss Leath,

daughter of Henry and Jane A. (Hope) Smith. They have had five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary A., Hattie (deceased), William K. (deceased), Elizabeth J. and Samuel H., who is one of the firm of Trimble, Fyfer & Co. He was educated at the Baptist College and State University. In 1866 he commenced clerking for T. B. Gentry, and remained with him for two years. In December, 1868, he went in with J. R. Garth & Co., and was in the grocery business until January, 1880, when he entered the store of Trimble, Fyfer & Co. as a clerk. In 1881 he became a partner in the business. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a Good Templar. He is an excellent business man, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has a bright future before him, and deserves no less.

JOHN F. BAKER

Was born in Norfolk, Virginia, August 1st, 1824. He is the son of Sylvester and Elsey Baker, both natives of Virginia. When he was a child only a few years old they moved to the plain where the city of Nashville now stands. They settled on eighty acres of land where the city now stands. They remained there a short time and then came to St. Louis county and after a few months moved to Montgomery county, Mo., and settled on the Loutre and built a mill a quarter of a mile below the plain where Capt. Callaway was killed by the Indians at the junction of Dry Fork and Loutre. In connection with the mill Mr. Baker had a cotton gin and inhaling the lint was the cause of his death, which occurred about five or six years after he settled in Montgomery county. He was judge of the county court at the time of his death. John F. was at that time about nine years old. Mrs. Baker lived about twenty years after the death of her husband; she died at Danville, Montgomery county, about 1850, at the age of eighty-one years. They were both members of the Methodist church. John F. Baker lived in Montgomery county about ten years after the death of his father. In 1845 he came to Columbia and was engaged as a salesman in the employ of Wm. H. Bass. In 1847 and 1848 he was deputy sheriff under Chas. C. Maupin. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Ann Gordon, daughter of George M. Gordon, of Columbia. By this union there were four children — James M., Bettie, Odon and Sallie. Odon died in infancy, all the others live in Columbia. James M. is a member of the Columbia Milling Co. Bettie is the wife of Wm. T. Anderson. Mrs. Baker died in 1861 and is buried at Columbia. Mr. Baker was in mercantile business from 1848 until the break-

ing out of the war. He was sutler of the 9th Missouri cavalry during the war. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Boone county and held the office two years. He then went to St. Louis and lived there seven years. He sold goods on the road and collected money for several firms throughout the South and West during that time. In 1875 he came back to Columbia, where he has since resided. He was a member and chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia for several years. He is now street commissioner. Mr. Baker is now working up a new enterprise in the way of an establishment for canning fruits, vegetables, etc. He has only put up comparatively small quantities, but has been very successful so far. His intention is to organize a stock company and open the business on a large scale. He uses the process employed by the Oneida community of New York.

J. W. BANKS, M. D.

Dr. J. W. Banks is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Sumner county of that State, September 26th, 1835. In 1836 his father removed to Missouri, settling at Tebo Grove, Lafayette county, where the subject of this sketch was reared. He attended Dr. Yantis' Institute, at Brownsville, Saline county, Missouri, and the State University, graduating in 1855. He then read medicine under Dr. Hudson, of Kentucky, and graduated as M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857. He then returned to Missouri and located in Lafayette county, where he practiced his profession until 1861, when he returned to Tennessee and enlisted in the Confederate army as surgeon of the 2d Tennessee regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was at Shiloh, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Bentonville and many other engagements of less note. He removed the body of Gen. Polk from the battlefield at Kenesaw Mountains, and surrendered with Gen. Joe Johnston. At the close of the war he went to Texas, where he practiced medicine until 1869, when he returned to Missouri, and in 1872 came to Columbia, where he has remained ever since in the active discharge of his professional duties. Dr. Banks was married in 1866 to Sallie Luckett, of Pettis county, a native of Kentucky and a niece of Col. McGoffin, a distinguished Confederate officer. They have five children, all living. Their names are William M., John S., Anna McGoffin, Luther L. and Hiram Franklin. Mrs. Banks is a member of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM HAYDEN BASS.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Eli E. and Margaret M. (Johnson) Bass, and was born January 18th, 1836, in Boone county on what is now known as the Bass homestead. He received his education at the State University and chose farming and stock raising as his occupation. He deals largely in shorthorn cattle and mules, shipping many mules to Mississippi and Louisiana. He was the originator of the Ashland stock sales, which take place the first Saturday in every month, sales running from \$1,750 to \$6,000. He has been a director of the Boone county agricultural and mechanical association for the past ten years, and during the years of 1880 and 1881 he was its president. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married September 11th, 1858, to Miss Irene, daughter of Wm. and Mary (Trueman) Hickman. By this union they have eight children, seven boys and one girl, all living. In May, 1882, he moved into Columbia to have better educational facilities for his children. His eldest son, Everett E., will graduate from the University in 1883. He has a fine residence in a pleasant location on Broadway, east end. Mr. Bass is one of Boone's most thrifty, enterprising business men, and takes an interest in whatever will advance her material welfare.

J. & V. BARTH.

J. & V. Barth, the well-known proprietors of the Star clothing houses of Columbia and Mexico, Missouri, are brothers. They were born in Rhenish Prussia. Victor, the youngest of the firm, was born January 4th, 1850, and was educated both in German and Hebrew. When fifteen years old he left his native land for America, landing first in Philadelphia. From that city he came to Columbia in 1866. He engaged in clerking for a while, then peddled, selling general merchandise from house to house, travelling on horseback. In the spring of 1868, in company with his brother Joseph, opened the Star clothing house, on Broadway, where he has remained ever since. Victor Barth was married August 23d, 1876, to Miss Nettie Barth, daughter of Moses Barth, of Rocheport. They have one child, Irvin Victor, born November, 1877. Mr. Barth is a Royal Arch Mason, a K. of P., and a member of A. O. U. W. In April, 1880, the Barth Brothers opened a branch store at Mexico, Missouri. Joseph Barth has charge of this establishment. They carry a very

large stock of ready-made clothing, and are doing a good business. Victor Barth has in his employment a corps of competent and courteous salesmen, among whom is Mr. Clyde Cunningham, who has been with him for seven years. He has also two of his younger brothers, Solomon and Moses.

WM. W. BATTERTON.

William Wallace Batterton was born in Boone county, August 11th, 1833. He is the son of Lemuel and Mary (Lynch) Batterton, and his father was one of the first settlers of Boone county, coming here from Kentucky in 1820. Mr. Batterton received his education in the common schools of Boone county and at the University. After leaving school he followed teaching for about seven years, farming at intervals. In 1859 Mr. Batterton was elected School Commissioner, being the first *elected* to that office in this county. He was removed from office in 1861 because of his refusal to take the "Gamble oath." In 1867 he was again elected school commissioner, and served one term. In the fall of 1874, he was elected county clerk of Boone county; he was re-elected in 1878. His record while in office is an excellent one, and one of which he may well be proud.

During the civil war Mr. Batterton's sympathies were more or less with the Confederates. He was for a time, during the first year of the struggle, in McKinney's company of the Missouri State Guards. He returned home upon the expiration of his term in the State service, and took no further active part in the war of his own free will. At the "Gosline Lane fight," in this county, in September, 1864, (see account elsewhere) Mr. Batterton was badly wounded. He had been pressed into the service by the Federals to drive his team from Sturgeon to Rocheport, and was shot down by one of Todd's bushwhackers when the attack began. Mr. B.'s wound was through the right shoulder, and was made by a bullet from a heavy dragoon revolver. His life was spared only by the intervention of John Thrailkill, who commanded one company of the guerrillas on this occasion.

August 31st, 1859, Mr. Batterton married Miss Mary Winn, of this county. Their union has been blessed with twelve children, nine of whom are still living. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the following secret orders: Masonic—Blue Lodge and Chapter; Odd Fellows—Subordinate and Encampment; Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM J. BABB.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Rev. R. F. Babb, was a prominent Baptist minister of South Carolina, of which State he was a native, born October 26th, 1816. He married Miss Virginia A. Cooper, also a native of the Palmetto State, born October 8th, 1822. In December, 1858, Rev. R. F. Babb, with his wife and six children, removed from Abbeville district, S. C., to Audrain county, Mo. From thence he came to Boone; then back to Audrian, and finally, in 1872, located in Columbia. His children consisted of five sons and one daughter, viz.: Joseph C. Babb (since deceased), Wm. J. Babb, James F. Babb (since deceased), Henry B. Babb, Jerry G. Babb, and Eugie P. Babb.

Wm. J. Babb, the second son named above, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Laurens district, S. C., October 28th, 1846. He was reared on a farm, and up to the age of twenty-one his education was superintended by his father, who was a successful and prominent teacher for more than twenty years. In the year 1869, and from that date until the year 1873, Mr. Babb was an irregular attendant at the Missouri University. He engaged in teaching, and when not employed in the school-room was to be found in the halls of the University and industriously engaged in the acquirement of those attainments in which he afterward became proficient and noted. In 1873 he graduated in the academic course, and in June, 1874, from the normal department. In 1873-4 he taught in the public schools of Columbia. In 1875-6 he attended the law school of the University, and in the latter year graduated as the valedictorian of the Centennial class. In the spring of the same year he was admitted to the bar. In 1876-7 he continued teaching in Columbia.

At the November election, 1876, Mr. Babb was elected by a large majority to the position of public administrator of Boone county. The same efficiency and competency which had signalized his course as a teacher marked his conduct as an official, and so well were the people satisfied with his administration that in November, 1880, he was re-elected for another term of four years. He is still an incumbent of the office, which he fills to the universal satisfaction of the people. In 1878 he was elected a justice of the peace, but resigned the position in the spring of 1882, in order that he might have more time for attending to the practice of his profession and to devote to the duties of his office.

July 29th, 1879, Mr. Babb married Miss Minnie E. Clough, the accomplished daughter of Albert W. and Isabella Clough. Mrs. Babb graduated from Stephens College in the class of 1879, about one month before her marriage. They have one child, Albert F., born June 16th, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Babb are members of the Baptist Church, Mr. B. dating his membership from December, 1865. At present he is the moderator of the Little Bonne Femme Association, which is composed of the Baptist churches of Audrain, Callaway and Boone counties. This position he has held for three years past, having been clerk of said body three years prior to his election as its presiding officer. Honest, upright, intelligent and capable, with a good record behind him and a bright future before him, no man has more friends in Boone county, or should be better content with his life than the gentleman whose career is here imperfectly sketched.

LEANDER G. BIGGS.

Mr. Biggs was born in Springfield, Missouri, June 4th, 1851. His parents were Seton T. and Louisa C. Biggs, the father a native of Tennessee, born March 9th, 1827, and the mother of North Carolina. They both came to Missouri when very small, and were married near Springfield, Greene county, April 13th, 1848. They have five children, four of whom survive at this writing. They continued to live in Greene county till 1861, when they moved to Jerseyville, Illinois. The senior Biggs was a carriage-maker by trade. His health so failed that, in 1877, he went to Brownsville, Mo., to try the effects of the Sweet Springs water. He died while at the springs, and lies buried at Brownsville. He died August 30th, 1877. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Biggs bought a farm three miles east of the springs, where she still resides with the three youngest children. Mary Frances and Finis E. are married. Sylvester was the name of the son who died at Palmyra, Mo. L. G. Biggs, the immediate subject of this sketch, learned his trade as carriage painter at Jerseyville, Ill., subsequently going to St. Louis, where he learned fancy sign-writing. He was married November 21st, 1872, to Miss Lizzie E. Jones, of Gillespie, Ill., and a daughter of David M. and Lucinda Jones, the former still living at Gillespie, the latter dead. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs have one son and one daughter, named, respectively, Leon E. and Linnie E. For two years Mr. B. followed portrait painting. He came to Columbia, this county, on the first train that came in after the "great strike" of 1877, and has made his home here ever since. He is cer-

tainly one of the best sign writers and ornamental painters in the State, and follows that vocation exclusively. He and wife are both members of the Methodist church, and he also belongs to the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias. His education was chiefly received at Jerseyville, Illinois.

JAMES SHANNON BLACKWELL, A. M., PH. D.

Prof. Blackwell is now, and has been for four years, connected with the University in the capacity of teacher of "Hebrew and Semitic Literature and of Modern Languages." He is a native of Henderson county, Kentucky, and was born November 30th, 1844. His parents, James J. and Mary (Jeffress) Blackwell, were natives of Virginia, and the ancestry of Prof. B. have been "to the manner born" in the Old Dominion for 200 years. Excepting the years of his collegiate course as a student, he lived in Kentucky till he came here to take his present position in the University. He graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1868, with the degree of A. B.; in 1871 he took the degree of A. M., and in '76 that of Ph. D. He was made president of Ghent College, Ghent, Kentucky, in 1868, and held that position altogether for four years. Purchasing an interest in Forrest Academy, a private school at Anchorage, Kentucky, he remained there three years. Subsequently he was four years in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, having been placed in that institution by the appointment of the Governor, with the commission of major. That was the position he quit when he took his present chair in the Missouri University. As a linguist, Prof. Blackwell is a study to his friends, and even his intimates scarcely comprehend him, so great is his gift of acquiring language. He has spoken German from childhood, and also speaks fluently French, Spanish and Italian, besides being well versed in a number of other languages. On one occasion, in a paper read before the American Philological Association at Cleveland, Ohio, he made quotations from upwards of *twenty different languages*. He took a two-years' course of Chinese from a native master, and has also studied the Egyptian and Assyrian, and is constantly adding to his linguistic stock by beginning the study of new ones, his latest being Arabic, which he began September 11th, 1882. His method of acquiring language is a modification (his own) of what is known as the Hamiltonian system. He has a Bible in which the text is Hebrew, with a translation into Chaldee, and commentaries in Rabbinic. Prof. Blackwell was married July 8, 1870, to Miss

Mary E., daughter of Milton Smith, of Ghent, Kentucky. She was a native of that State, and a niece of ex-Gov. Henry S. Lane, an U. S. Senator from Indiana. She died September 6, 1881, having borne five children, two only of whom — Laura Cherry and Paul Preston — are living. Prof. B. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder therein while at Anchorage, Kentucky. He is the author of quite a number of articles on language and literature, and has written several small books and pamphlets, including "Views on the Study of Language," and "Some Observations on the Hebrew Grammar of Dr. Alexander Meyrowitz." Since the days of the "Learned Blacksmith," few men have developed more genius in, and love for, the study of language than the subject of this sketch; and perhaps when he has attained the age at which Elihu Burritt died, he may be the peer even of that greatest of the great masters of language.

JAMES BOWLING, SR.

The subject of this sketch is one among the oldest citizens of Boone county. He is a native of Amherst county, Virginia, where he was born August 7th, 1797. He was educated at the public schools of his native county. In 1828, at the age of thirty-one, he left Virginia, going to what is now known as West Virginia, where he stayed four years. In 1832 he came to Missouri, stopping for a while in Callaway county. He next came to Boone county, and bought a farm in the forks of Cedar, where he lived from 1833 to 1855, when he built the house now occupied by P. H. Robnett, and in which he lived till 1866. He has followed farming all his life, and his labors have ever proved successful. He has by industry, prudence and economy accumulated a large amount of property. When quite a young man, he took charge of his father's plantation, one among the largest and most productive in the country. He had control of this property for ten years, from 1818 to 1828. He was married, November 11th, 1819, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Mildred (Monday) Davis. Eight children were born of this marriage, three sons and five daughters, four of whom — two of each sex — are now living. Martha A., Parmelia J. and Sallie are dead. Charles L. died in Price's army. The surviving members of the family are: Mildred, who first married Abraham Gillaspie, of Kentucky, and, being left a widow, afterwards married Wiley Roy, of Carroll county, Missouri. James D., who married Martha McAllister, of Columbia; and Mary F., widow of the late J. L. Matthews, of Columbia, and Roderick, now of Texas. Mr.

Bowling's father was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, in 1752, and died in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1832. He was the father of eight children, three sons and five daughters. His wife was Laticia Gillaspie. [She died in 1850, and is buried in Amherst county, Virginia.

JAMES MONROE BOSWELL.

James M. Boswell, a well known and popular business man of Columbia, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, February 14th, 1842. He is the son of William H. H. and Elizabeth A. (Compton) Boswell. He attended school at Liberty, Virginia, commencing in 1854 and ending in 1857. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1858, and attended school at New Prospect Academy until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. He enlisted in Company B, of Callaway county, commanded by Maj. J. M. Robinson, being a portion of the elder Gen. John B. Clark's regiment.¹ Was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Drywood, Lexington, and Moore's Mill. Went to Ham's Prairie, Callaway county, Missouri, and sold goods for a short time, but owing to the excitement and troubles growing out of the war, had to quit the business. He came to Columbia, and was engaged to teach the public schools. He followed teaching for fifteen months, when he was employed as a salesman in the store of Kirkbride & Co., Columbia, Mo. Stayed with this firm until 1868, when he went in business with James I. Hickman, under the firm name of Hickman & Boswell, dealers in family groceries. They sold out their business in 1870 to Allen, Maupin & Co. Was elected constable of Columbia township, and served for two years and four months. After the expiration of his term as constable, he went into the family grocery business under the firm name of Smith & Boswell. He sold out this business in 1874, and engaged as salesman with Loeb, Meyer & Co., dry goods and clothing. He stayed with this firm for four years. Quitting their store, he engaged once more in the family grocery business, this time by himself. Sold out the business, August 15th, 1881, to Hume & Brothers. Mr. Boswell owns considerable real estate in Columbia, also an excellent farm of sixty acres. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the United Workmen. He was married, November 14th, 1872, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Edward and Kissih (Fortney) Easley. They have two sons and two daughters: Annie W., William E., Gertrude L. and James M. Mr.

¹ In the Confederate service.

and Mrs Boswell are both members of the Christian church. He has been an auctioneer for years, and has sold a great deal of property.

JOSHUA H. BRADY.

Joshua H. Brady, son of William and Catherine Brady, was born in Washington county, Maryland, August 5th, 1837. He was educated at a neighboring town called Hancock, and learned the miller's trade of his father, serving an apprenticeship of eight years. In 1861 he went to work for Samuel Bowles, of Washington county, Maryland, and stayed with him two years. He was next employed by William H. Eads, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, whose mill had a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a day. He stayed with Eads a year and a half. In 1864 he was engaged to run a mill in Morgan county, Virginia, at a point called Sir John's Run. Remained in this position for four years, then went to Sleepy Creek, same county, where he stayed six months, and from there to Frederick county, Maryland, where he entered the Red Spring Mills owned by J. M. Bushy, where he remained two years. The mill was sold to E. Zimmerman and Mr. Brady remained with him seven years. He then rented the mill at Middletown Valley, in Frederick county, Maryland, and remained in charge of this mill until the autumn of 1881, when he came to Columbia, Missouri, July 10th, 1882, and went to work for the Columbia Milling Company. He is a practical miller, thoroughly acquainted with every department of the business. In 1864 he was drafted into the Federal army, but by paying three hundred dollars he was excused from serving. He was married, August 1st, 1865, to Hester Ann Wharton, daughter of Samuel Wharton, of Sir John's Run, West Virginia. They have six children, three of each sex: Aquila C., born February 19th, 1869; Katie R., born August 16th, 1871; George William, born March 30th, 1873; Annie O., born June 11th, 1875; Charles J., born November 25th, 1877; Hester M., born July 4th, 1880. They are all living.

GEORGE SMITH BRYANT, A. M.,

President of Christian Female College, Columbia, is a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, born April 2d, 1841. His parents, Dr. John and Martha Ann Bryant, with their family immigrated to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1850, and settled in Independence, where they yet reside. The subject of our sketch received his primary education in the Independence High School, M. W. Miller, now in charge of Webster

school in St. Louis, then being its principal. After being prepared for college by this institution of learning, Mr. Bryant went to Bethany College, Virginia, then under the management of Rev. Alexander Campbell, its president. At the expiration of two years, Mr. Bryant graduated with honor, and then returned and entered the Independence High School as assistant to M. W. Miller. Mr. Miller soon thereafter resigned, and Mr. Bryant succeeded him, and successfully managed the school for ten years. During that time he graduated a large number of pupils, some of whom now fill the principal commercial, educational and political positions of the State. On the 29th day of August, 1871, Mr. Bryant married Miss Margaret Frances Ferguson, daughter of James and Mary Ferguson, of Boone county, Mo. After his marriage he accepted a professorship in the Christian Female College under the presidency of Joseph K. Rogers, and held the position for about five years. Owing to the failure of Mr. Rogers' health, in 1877, he resigned the presidency and recommended Professor Bryant to the board of trustees, who unanimously elected him Mr. Rogers' successor, which position he has satisfactorily filled to the present day, the last session of the school having been one of its most prosperous.

J. R. CAMPBELL.

James Reyburn Campbell was born in Mexico, Mo., October 1st, 1846. He is a son of John and Sallie (Turner) Campbell. His father was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri when a boy. He died in December, 1870, in Audrain county. Mrs. Campbell is a native of Boone county; she is still alive. Mr. Campbell was a farmer. J. R. Campbell, the subject hereof, was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In the fall of 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he went South and took service in the Confederate army under Gen. Price. His first enlistment was in Company A, of the 1st Missouri brigade (afterwards Company B). During his term of service Mr. Campbell participated in the second fight at Carthage, in Taylor's engagements with and defeat of Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and in Price's last raid. He was under Gen. Price all of his term. The hardest battles in which he was engaged were Big Blue, Jackson county, and "Big Prairie," near the Arkansas line, both on Price's raid into Missouri. Upon first enlisting Mr. Campbell was in the cavalry, but was afterwards transferred to the infantry. He did a great deal of post duty in Arkansas and Louisiana, guarding the forts at Shreveport and at other points on Red river. He surrendered

with the main body of Gen. Price's army at Shreveport in the spring of 1865, and returned home June 25th, of that year, and began life without a dollar.

Soon after coming home Mr. Campbell engaged with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of St. Louis, for which he worked about eighteen months, when he entered the service of the Singer company, and was given their agency for four counties. This territory he has held ever since. In November, 1875, he came to Columbia, where he has since resided. In addition to his sewing machine house, Mr. Campbell also conducts a first-class confectionery store, and since January, 1882, has owned a one-third interest in the large grocery and provision house of Bruce, Moberly & Co.

He was married December 12th, 1868, to Miss Amelia Turner, a native of Audrain county, and daughter of John Turner, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of three children — Mary Pearl, Eula Gertrude and Laura Belle. Mr. and Mrs. C. are both members of the Baptist church, and Mr. C. belongs to the United Workmen and Knights of Honor.

MR. AND MRS. O. A. CARR.

The subjects of this sketch are natives of Kentucky, the former having been born in Lewis county, February 5th, 1845, the latter in Stanford, Lincoln county, September 8th, 1847. Mr. Carr's paternal grandparents, Daniel Carr and Richard Clary, were sturdy pioneer farmers of their respective counties. Daniel Carr lived sixty-four years of his married life in one home in Lewis county, near which began the wedded lives of William Carr and Elizabeth Clary, to whom were born eight children, the fifth bearing the name of Oliver Anderson Carr. In early youth Oliver attended school of winters at the rude log school-house of the neighborhood, the term usually lasting but three months in the year. The elder Carr was not satisfied with the limited facilities thus afforded his children, as he had early resolved to give them as good an education as his means would afford. For this reason he abandoned his farm and removed to May's Lick, Mason county, where, from the age of eleven to sixteen, Oliver attended the academy. After five years' hard study, the subject of this sketch had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and when it was known that he wished to further prosecute his studies at college, and that his means were limited, the young student did not lack for assistance, which came without personal solicitation. He was thus enabled

to attend the Kentucky University, then situated at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. While a student of this institution, the university building was burned and the school was removed to Lexington, where Mr. Carr graduated in 1867, at the age of twenty-two. He was the youngest graduate of the university at that time and the youngest of the class, being the first to receive the degree of A. B. after the removal of the university to Lexington. His labors in the gospel began at the age of nineteen, when he travelled and preached during the summer months in Northeastern Kentucky—one season in company with Eld. J. W. Mountjoy—preaching in school-houses and forest groves to multitudes who assembled to hear the gospel. Five hundred people acknowledged the Savior under his preaching, and six churches were established by him, one within two miles of his birth place. In the midst of these labors there was a call for missionaries, and Elder Carr was selected for the Australia mission. Previous to commencing his long journey, he was married in the Christian church at Lancaster, Kentucky, to Miss Mattie Myers, March 26th, 1868. Immediately after their marriage they departed for Melbourne, Australia. They sailed from New York to Liverpool, and after remaining three weeks in the British Isles, left Liverpool in a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of one hundred and four days landed safely at Melbourne. Mr. Carr at once began his labors in that city. He established a church, and used the press and pulpit continuously during the period of his labors in that country. In addition to preaching, he taught a class of young men who were preparing for the ministry. Excessive toil and the enervating influence of the climate told seriously upon his health, and he was advised to visit Tasmania, two hundred miles south of Australia for the benefit of the climate. Soon after landing at Hobart he was urged to preach and did so, establishing a church of one hundred and twenty members. After one year's labor at Hobart they sailed for home by way of Ceylon, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, visiting Egypt and the Holy Land, stopping at Naples and Rome, passing through the Mount Cenis tunnel to Paris and Versailles, thence to Southampton, and after three weeks' stay in England sailed for New York, and thence overland by way of Niagara Falls to Maysville, Kentucky, where Mr. Carr's parents were living, landing at home in August, 1873. After a brief rest Eld. Carr resumed his labors in Kentucky, travelling extensively in the interest of Sunday-schools. In 1874 he responded to a call from a St. Louis church for a specified time, at the expira-

tion of which time he and Mrs. Carr came to Fulton, Missouri, the former to preach and the latter to take charge of Floral Hill College. It was thought best to unite this institution with Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, which union was consummated in 1878. Mr. Carr has devoted his time to evangelical labors in Missouri, except while occupying the pulpit of Eld. L. B. Wilkes, at Columbia, during the illness of the latter. Mr. Carr's labors in the last few years have been directed towards securing church coöperation in promulgating the gospel, and to this end he has travelled, preached and written continuously since coming to Missouri. During the last year of his labors in this State he has established a church at Laddonia, Audrain county, and another at Ashland, in Boone county, where they have recently completed an excellent church edifice. Mrs. O. A. Carr, the earnest, zealous partner of Elder Carr in all his missionary and evangelical labors, is the youngest daughter of Henry and Mary (Burdette) Myers, and was born at Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, September 6th, 1847. Her father was of German origin, her mother of English extraction. Mrs. Carr was a pupil of Daughter's College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, for six years, under the management of President John A. Williams, afterwards president of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. Having finished the junior course in Daughter's College she was sent to St. Catherine de Sienna, Washington county, Kentucky, where she graduated with the highest honors of her class. The following year, 1865, she returned to Daughter's College and graduated there in 1866 with high honors. Soon after leaving college she was called to the principalship of Franklin College, Lancaster, Kentucky. After nearly two years' prosperous labor she resigned and was married, March 26th, 1868, to Mr. O. A. Carr, since which time her history has been thoroughly identified with his in their labors for the cause of Christ both in this country and in foreign lands. During the three years spent in Australia, Mrs. Carr had charge of a college for young ladies, and worked with her husband in his church relations until the failure of her health, when they removed to Tasmania, where she continued her labors in the church and school which they organized at that place. After their return to America she was appointed associate principal of Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky. She did not remain long with this institution, however, as the work became excessive after the resignation of the principal. Consequently she resigned and joined her husband, who had preceded her to St. Louis, having taken charge of the First Christian church of

that city. In 1876 she assumed the management of Floral Hill College, Fulton, Missouri, where she remained until that institution was consolidated with Christian Female College, Columbia, Missouri. She then came to Columbia as associate principal of Christian College. In this capacity she labored for one year, at the expiration of which time she received, in 1879, the appointment of lady principal of the Missouri State University, which position she now holds. She also has control of the work department, established for the benefit of the young lady pupils of the University. Besides her weekly labors in the church and in the school, she has contributed to religious periodicals, and has delivered frequent lectures in the interest of literary and religious culture.

CAPT. H. N. COOK.

Henry Nixdorff Cook was born at Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, October 30, 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and at St. Paul's College. In 1851 he came to Columbia, and has ever since been a resident of Boone county. His first occupation in Columbia was that of jeweler and watchmaker.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war Captain Cook announced himself an unconditional Union man, and ready to fight for his principles. April 22, 1862, he received a commission as captain of company F, 9th Cavalry, M. S. M. (Guitar's regiment), and in this capacity served for three years. During his term of service Captain Cook participated in the engagement at Moore's Mill, Kirksville, Independence, and in the other leading battles of General Price's last raid into Missouri, besides innumerable fights and skirmishes with Confederate guerrillas and bushwhackers. In one engagement with Jim Carter's band in this county, in the winter of 1865, he killed four of the guerrillas and effectually broke up the band. In April, 1865, he received a commission as captain of the "Boone County Company" of militia, and served some months. He received the surrender of the notorious Jim Jackson and his band in the spring of 1865, and gave them written paroles. Jackson was afterwards killed by the militia with his parole on his person. The captain passed through all the dangers of the war without a scratch.

In the fall of 1868 Captain Cook was appointed county clerk of Boone county, to which office he was elected in 1870 as a Republican, although the county was Democratic at the time. He served as county clerk till January 1, 1875. In June, 1881, he was appointed postmaster of Columbia, and is still in that position.

In March, 1859, Captain Cook married Miss Hettie Scott, of Arrow Rock, Saline county. They are parents of two children, a son and daughter, both of whom have reached maturity. Henry Guitar, the son, is deputy postmaster, and Mary, the daughter is now Mrs. Wage, of Columbia.

HENRY CRUMBAUGH.

Henry Crumbaugh, a prominent business man of Columbia, and one of the pioneer settlers of the place, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, May 16, 1814. He is the son of John and Mary (Snyder) Crumbaugh; he was raised and educated in his native county, and learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade at Lexington, serving an apprenticeship of five years. After completing his trade he came to Columbia, Missouri, and located, opening a shop in the spring of 1838. His first shop was situated on Broadway, where the Exchange Bank now stands. He landed in Columbia without money, possessing only his trade and a laudable resolution to win, which, coupled with industry, prudence, and economy, soon laid the foundation for a successful business. His property was not rapidly accumulated, but surely and steadily, until now in his old age he finds himself the possessor of a handsome estate, earned by the labor of his own hands. For many years he served as town trustee; he was also city collector for fifteen or sixteen years. He was married April 30, 1840, to Dorothy A., daughter of Col. Richard Gentry. They had three children — one son and two daughters. Mary A. married J. V. C. Karnes, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City; Dorothy A. married J. H. Lipscomb, also a lawyer of Kansas City; Luther H. married a daughter of Major Harbinson, a prominent lawyer of Southwest Missouri. Mrs. Crumbaugh was born March 13, 1816, and died March 9, 1854. On the 13th of December, 1855, he was married to Mary C. Reynolds, of Columbia, Missouri. They have three children — James E., city attorney of Columbia, and a promising young lawyer, being a graduate of the literary and law departments of the Missouri State University; Roberta Lee — named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee — and Mary C. In 1833 Mr. Crumbaugh joined the Presbyterian church at Lexington, Kentucky, under the preaching of Dr. Hall; he was elected an elder of his church in September, 1844. His motto through life has been, "Every day something learned; every day something done."

WALLACE JACKSON DAVIS.

Wallace J. Davis, editor and proprietor of the *Boone County Sen-*

tincl, is a native of this county, having been born in Perche township, April 14, 1850. He is the younger son of Linnæus and Nancy T. (Weaver) Davis. His father was a native of New York, but emigrated in early youth to Missouri, where he was principally raised and educated. Mrs. Davis is a native of Alabama. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Boone county. At the age of twenty he entered the office of the *Democratic Banner*, published at Fayette, Missouri, by James H. Robinson. He remained with Mr. Robinson over a year. His next engagement was with the *Columbia Herald*. He afterwards worked on the *Columbia Statesman*, Cedar City *Clarion*, and all the papers published at Fulton, Missouri, having served as foreman of the *Fairplay* and the *Mail* of that city. In 1874 he worked on the *Jefferson City Tribune*. The year following he was engaged on the *Daily Times*, and the *Dispatch*, then under the management of Stilson Hutchins. In June, 1876, he established the *Centralia Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, which he soon afterwards removed to Columbia, changing the name to *Boone County Sentinel*. The first number of the new edition was dated February 4, 1877. The *Sentinel* has been a fearless, outspoken paper, and has carried the Democratic banner to the front in every political campaign since the day it was started. When it had a preference it did not hesitate to say so. If it believed an aspirant for office unworthy of the support of the party, it proclaimed the fact regardless of consequences. F. F. Davis, brother of Wallace J. Davis, is associated with him in the management of the *Sentinel*. The subject of this sketch was married May 24, 1880, to Miss Alice, daughter of Charles Ustick, of Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri. They have one son, Kenneth Forrest, born December 5, 1881. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Methodist Church South. His brother, F. F. Davis, was born July 31, 1842. He is also a member of the Methodist church. The oldest brother, Leander B. Davis, was killed in the Confederate service.

PROF. CONRAD DIEHL.

Prof. Conrad Diehl was born near Landau, Germany, July 16, 1842. His father, Conrad L., was a notary and a leader in the revolution of 1848, for which he forfeited his estate and was sentenced to death. He fled to America and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois. Young Conrad was educated principally at Oakfield, Franklin county, Missouri. At the age of seventeen his father sent him to Munich,

Germany, to complete his artistic education. He studied for five years under the most celebrated artists of that city, among whom were Kaulbach and Foltz. It was while attending the art school at Munich that Prof. Diehl produced his celebrated picture, "Hamlet," representing the Prince of Denmark in one of his most dramatic attitudes. This picture at once established his reputation as an artist of very high order. He brought this picture with him to America, and presented it to the Chicago Art Association. It was consumed in the great fire of 1871. Prof. Diehl attended the Paris Exposition in 1867, and while there painted another fine picture, "Macbeth," which is now in an art collection in St. Louis. In 1871 he went to St. Louis and taught art in the public schools until 1877. While a teacher in that city he introduced a new mode of instruction which became very popular, but was finally driven out by ignorant prejudice. He has since reduced this system to writing, and it is now ready for the press. He thinks his book will revolutionize the study of art in this country. He was at one time president of the Chicago Academy of Design. In 1879 he succeeded Gen. Bingham in the art department of the State University, and has been connected with that institution ever since. He uses no text books. His mode of teaching is wholly practical, and his pupils advance very rapidly. In addition to art, Prof. Diehl possesses a thorough literary education; speaks English, German and French. He was married in Paris, France, to Miss Isabella Dupont, the marriage ceremony being performed by Gen. John A. Dix, then United States minister to France. Mrs. Diehl is also an artist of considerable ability. Specimens of her work may be seen in the art rooms of the University. She is devoted to her husband and her children, and has been of great help to him in his chosen profession. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are Rose, Alice, Felix Conrad, Conrad Lewis and Mignon. Prof. Diehl is not a church member. Mrs. Diehl is a Catholic.

J. S. DORSEY.

Jere. Spires Dorsey is a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, where he was born November 11th, 1834. He lived in his native county and at Mt. Sterling until he was nineteen years old. He was educated at Mt. Sterling under the instructions of Hugh B. Todd, an eminent teacher, afterwards principal of Camden Point Academy, Platte county, Missouri. In 1854 Mr. Dorsey came to Columbia, where he started the first hardware store in the place. In 1857 he took in Dick Carter as

partner. Continued the business until 1862, when he was banished by order of Gen. Merrill. Went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged to sell hardware as a commercial traveller. Returned to Columbia in 1863 and engaged in the dry goods business with Samuel, Conley & Strawn. In 1864 went to St. Louis and engaged in selling hardware as a commercial traveller. In the fall of 1865 returned to Columbia and bought the drug store of Swallow & Gilman, in which business he has continued ever since, adding a jewelry department in 1867. Was the first railroad agent in Columbia, receiving his appointment in 1867, holding the position for one year. He established the first insurance agency in the county in 1854, representing the Home, of New York. He also sold the first reaper and mower. The purchasers were Messrs. Beatty & Simmons, and the reaper one of the Atkins patent. He was first express agent for Richardson's Express Company at Columbia, appointed in 1857. Afterwards was agent for the United States Company, and the Merchants' Union, filling the office of express agent continuously for fifteen years. He has been president of the Boone County Insurance Company since its organization in 1875. He is curator, trustee and treasurer of Christian College. September 10th, 1857, Mr. Dorsey was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Samuel W. Williams, of Kentucky. They have six children living and one dead. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are both members of the Christian church.

GEN. J. B. DOUGLASS.

Gen. Joseph Beeler Douglass was born in Mercer (now Boyle) county, Kentucky November 12th, 1819. His father, William Douglass, was a native of Maryland, born in 1775, died in Boone county, Missouri, June 3d, 1843. He came to this county in 1827, and settled near Harrisburg, where he lived out the remainder of his days. Gen. Douglass remained on his father's farm until 1848, when he came to Columbia as deputy sheriff under Wm. P. Hickman. In 1850 he was elected sheriff and in 1852 was re-elected. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature with Col. William F. Switzler. In 1859 was elected clerk of the county court, which office he was holding when the war commenced. In 1862 was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-first E. M. M. The year following he was commissioned a brigadier-general by Gov. Hall, and assigned to the Eighth military district, embracing several counties in this part of Missouri. Left the service in 1865. He was of much service to the citizens of this county, protecting their lives

and property. Was severe on men in arms, especially bushwhackers, but guarded the rights of non-combatants. After the war (in 1866) he was appointed United States assessor of the Fourth district, which position he held for two years. Afterwards followed the nursery business, at the same time acting as general agent of the horticultural department of the State University. He is now living in Columbia. Gen. Douglass was married in 1849 to Miss Nannie Wirt, of Boone county. She died in 1875. They had six children, of whom only two are now living, Joseph L. and Fannie D. Two children died in infancy. One son, William Wirt, a graduate of medicine, died in 1877, aged twenty-three years. Mary A. died in 1882, aged twenty-eight. She was a graduate of Christian College, and possessed a bright intellect and fine culture. She excelled in music and mathematics, and was quite proficient in all the accomplishments that constitute a refined and cultivated lady. She was universally loved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and her death cast a gloom over the entire community. Gen. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Church South.

HON. SHANNON CLAY DOUGLASS.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of Alexander Douglass, a prominent citizen of Columbia and for many years identified with the business interest of the people among whom he lived and died. He was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, where he was born and reared to the age of twelve years, when he came to Columbia, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life in active business, dying in February, 1866. In October, 1851, he was married to Ann M. Shannon, eldest daughter of Rev. James Shannon, LL. D., then president of the State University. Five children were born of this marriage: Shannon C., William H., Alex. E., Fannie B., and Mary Evalina Douglass, all of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was born December 29, 1852. He entered the State University in early youth and graduated in June, 1870. Although but eighteen years of age, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was chosen valedictorian of his class. Two months later he commenced reading law with Gen. Odon Guitar, and remained in his office for about five years. In the spring of 1871 he was appointed town attorney, at which time he was licensed a member of the bar. Was city attorney for four years in succession. In June, 1873, he graduated in the law department of the State University, taking

the degree of Bachelor of Laws ; also the degree of Master of Arts. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Boone county, November, 1874, and was reëlected three times in succession, holding the office from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1881. At the State Democratic convention, July, 1878, Mr. Douglass was made a member of the Democratic State central committee, for the eleventh congressional district. In 1880 he was reëlected and chosen chairman. Declined a reëlection at the State convention in July, 1882. Previous to resigning this position he addressed the convention, making an able, logical and eloquent appeal in behalf of unity and harmony within the party and excoriating the malcontents and traitors, who had twice betrayed the party in the hour of its greatest peril. Mr. Douglass was married, September 8, 1880, to Miss Hattie H., daughter of Col. William E. Burr, of St. Louis. One child, William Burr, was born to them, May 28, 1882. Mr. Douglass has been a member of the Christian church since he was eleven years old. He united with the Masonic order, December, 1878. Mr. Douglass is thorough in his profession, and as an advocate he has, perhaps, no superior of his age in the country. His profound knowledge of the law, his earnest, candid, logical mode of speaking, coupled with an excellent knowledge of human nature, gives him remarkable prestige at the bar and generally insures a victory for his client, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. He has already accomplished more than the average professional man achieves in a lifetime, yet in the order of nature and according to the rules that govern human life and effort his career of usefulness has just commenced.

J. H. DRUMMOND, A. B.

Joseph Hudson Drummond was born October 29, 1853, near Zanesville, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel Baxter and Mary Jane (Tingle) Drummond. The Drummond family is of Scottish origin. Mrs. D.'s family was from the Isle of Guernsey. S. B. Drummond was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Ohio in an early day, and from thence to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1869. He was a merchant in Ohio, and a farmer in Missouri. He died July 4, 1876, on Independence day of the centennial year. Mrs. Drummond is still living in Johnson county.

The subject hereof had received a good education for a young man prior to his coming to Missouri, but he attended the University at Columbia and graduated therefrom in the class of 1880. He ob-

tained the means to defray the expenses of his education by engaging in well-boring. In April, 1880, he was appointed librarian and proctor of the University, which position he still worthily fills. He was tendered a position on the U. S. coast survey, but preferred to accept his present position, whose multifarious duties he fulfils to universal and complete satisfaction.

ALONZO T. DUNCAN.

Alonzo T. Duncan was born in Boone county, Missouri, December 18, 1845. Was educated at the common schools of Columbia and at the State University. Served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet maker's trade under T. E. Powers and followed the business for four years, then went to Litchfield, Illinois, in 1864, and remained there one year. Came back to Columbia and went to work for Ruckel & McAlister, builders and contractors, as foreman in their establishment. Was with this firm for three years. He was next employed as foreman by Kneisley & Lukens, contractors and builders, and remained with them three years. He then formed a partnership with J. D. Stewart in the same line of business. In 1874 he went to St. Louis and acted as foreman for Dryden & Reid, builders. Remaining with this firm one year. Came back to Columbia in 1875 and built the R. B. Price residence. In 1876 went into the furniture business with Lukens, under the firm name of Duncan & Lukens. Remained in this business for two years, when he sold out and went back to the old business of contracting and building, under the firm name of Duncan & McDaniel. In 1880 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Duncan followed the business alone for a short time. In July, 1881, he formed a partnership with B. F. Stewart, for building and contracting in Columbia and Boone county. They built the public school building, for which they received twelve thousand dollars; also the elevator and the Whittle building, besides many other business houses and private residences in Columbia and vicinity. The firm has built up a reputation second to none in the country, and their work shows for itself both in style, quality and durability. Mr. Duncan was married, June 30, 1875, to Miss Annie, daughter of Frederick Scragg. They have one son and one daughter, Permelia and Frederick.

SAMUEL H. ELKINS.

Samuel H. Elkins is the son of Philip and Sarah (Withers) Elkins. He was born in Henry county, Missouri, April 13th, 1847, and was

educated at Westford High School, Jackson county, Missouri, completing his studies in the State University. From 1850 to 1861 his father resided at Westford, Missouri. In the latter year he crossed the plains to Fort Lyons, where he stayed one winter, returning to Missouri in the spring. In the fall of 1862 they removed to Santa Fe, New Mexico. The subject of this sketch then went to Mesilla, where he clerked in a dry goods and grocery store. Remained there about eighteen months. He went from there to Fort Union, where he was engaged in the quartermaster's department. In the spring of 1864 he came to Kansas City, where he attended Spaulding's Commercial College for about twelve months, then returned to New Mexico, and was engaged as government store-keeper at Mora, Mora county. Was there a year and a half. In 1868-9 he and his brother, John T. Elkins, ran a cattle ranche on the Pecos river. Was afterwards with Commissioner John Hiltson, who was employed by the United States government and Mexico to hunt up cattle that had been stolen by the Mexicans during the war. They succeeded in restoring eight thousand six hundred head of cattle. In 1874 Mr. Elkins came to Columbia, and attended the University for two years. In 1880 he entered the grocery trade in Columbia, and followed the business for about eighteen months. Was married, October 17th, 1878, to Miss Isa Smith, formerly of Harrison county, Kentucky. They have two children, a son, Philip D., and a daughter, Hattie M. Mr. Elkins' father is in Santa Fe, New Mexico. His mother died in Nebraska City. There were six children, five sons and one daughter. The three oldest are living. Stephen B. is a large capitalist of New York City. He graduated at the Missouri State University in 1860, at the age of eighteen. He formerly represented New Mexico in Congress. He has been twice married. His last wife is the daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia. John T. Elkins is living in Kansas City. He is also a capitalist, and largely interested in Western mines. He married a daughter of Dr. Hereford, of Kansas City. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

MAJ. FRANK D. EVANS.

Major Evans is the son of Green and Mary (Westlake) Evans, and was born April 7th, 1834, in Boone county, Missouri, nine miles west of Columbia and three and one-half miles east of Rocheport. His father was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1816, and died in 1844, three miles east of

Rocheport, on the homestead where Frank was born, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and is buried at the Brick Chapel. His mother is from Point Pleasant, West Virginia. She is still living in Callaway county, Missouri, at the age of sixty-nine. They were married in Boone, and their union was blessed with seven children — all boys. Thomas (deceased); James H., a farmer in Randolph county, Missouri; F. D., our subject; Henry C. (died in 1845); Wm. M., died in 1864, at Hastings, Minnesota; John F., farming in Callaway county, Missouri; and Melville G., who died in 1845. Frank D., the subject of this sketch, was educated in this, his native county, at the country schools. He lived upon the farm with his father until the age of nineteen, when he married Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Mitchell) Cropper. He bought a farm in 1853, and lived upon it until 1855. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Johnson county, Missouri, and followed farming there for two seasons. In the fall of 1857 he came to Rocheport and entered the dry goods house of T. D. Jackman as book-keeper. He remained with the firm until July, 1860, when he, in partnership with Henry W. Crow, embarked in business for himself, under the firm name of Crow & Evans. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri militia, Company E., Captain Tyre G. Harris. At the end of forty-five days he received an adjutant's commission to rank as captain, and upon the organization of the first provisional regiment, he was retained as adjutant. In 1863 he was made Gen. J. B. Douglass' adjutant-general, with the rank of major, and so remained until January, 1865, when he was relieved from active duty. He then took charge of the enrolling clerk's office of the Ninth district, with headquarters at St. Charles. In July of the same year he removed to St. Louis, taking charge of the books of the district until 1866. He was in no engagements, his work being entirely office work. In 1866 he came to Columbia and accepted a position as book-keeper for Barth, Victor & Meyer, and continued with them until the failure of the firm in October, 1869. In February, 1870, he formed a partnership with Maupin and Allen, the style of the firm being Allen, Maupin & Co., in the grocery business. In November of the same year he sold out to his partners, and took the position of book-keeper in the Boone County National Bank, which position he has held until the present time, and until July 22d had not lost a day from business in twelve years. He was married September 14th, 1852, and is the father of eight children, five boys and three girls. Silas D.; Tyson D., a

physician at Cedar City, Missouri; Hugh R. (deceased); Lanius D.; Paul H. (deceased); Ida G. and Jessie Gertrude. He is a Mason, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church. Major Evans is one of Columbia's staunch, reliable business men, and is regarded by all as a conscientious Christian gentleman.

JAMES D. FAY.

James D. Fay, bricklayer, Columbia, Missouri, was born in Orange county, New York, April 20, 1852; he came to Sedalia, Missouri, in 1865, and in 1867 went to Covington, Kentucky, where he was educated; he attended school in the winter and worked at his trade in the summer. He learned bricklaying at this place, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He came to Columbia in 1870, where he has resided ever since; he has devoted most of his time since coming to Columbia to his trade and to the making of brick, for which work he is well prepared. The brick furnished by him is of the very best quality. He has the largest brickmaking establishment in the county, and is now working twelve hands. The kiln will average about 300,000 brick annually. It is located northeast of Christian college, within the city limits. He has all the modern appliances for making pressed brick, such as our people were formerly compelled to ship from a distance; he is prepared to make all the brick needed in Columbia and the surrounding country; he makes estimates and takes contracts for building brick houses. Mr. Fay was married October 16, 1873, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of William Wingo. They have two sons and two daughters living. Mr. Fay is a member of the K. P. lodge, Columbia. Mrs. Fay is a member of the Baptist church.

EDWARD FARLEY.

Edward Farley, son of Edward and Mary (Smith) Farley, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, September 23, 1832; he came to the United States in the spring of 1852, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri; he was educated in Ireland, but learned the marble trade in St. Louis, serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years; he remained in St. Louis for seven years, when he went to Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, where he stayed for one year, removing from there to Mexico, where he was married June 6, 1860, to Miss Mary, daughter of William Montgomery. By this union they had six children, one of whom (John S.) is dead. The names of the living are Henry A., Frank L., William E., Lewis R. and Robert E. In the spring of 1861,

Mr. Farley went to Iowa, where he remained during the war. In 1865 he came to Macon City, Missouri, where he opened a marble shop in partnership with D. E. Wilson. He remained there one year, when he returned to Mexico and engaged in the marble business, removing to Columbia the year following, where he remained in business for five years. From Columbia he went to Marshall, Missouri, where he remained for nine years in the marble business. In the year 1880 he came back to Columbia and erected a large brick marble shop near the court-house, where he is now actively engaged in his line of business, employing two hands besides himself; he has three agents on the road. He does work in the most artistic manner, using the finest Italian, Vermont and Pennsylvania marble; he makes monuments and headstones at prices ranging from ten to one thousand dollars each; his work is widely known, being represented in nearly all the cemeteries of Boone and adjoining counties. He is doing a prosperous business, which is well merited and generously bestowed. In addition to his marble works, he owns considerable real estate in Columbia. Mr. Farley is a member of the Catholic church.

JAMES M. FERGUSON.

This gentleman is the son of James and Martha (Vaughn) Ferguson, and was born on his father's farm, five miles southwest of Columbia, on the old Providence road, February 25, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of the county and at the State University. In 1861 he began clerking for Dr. S. A. Victor, and served in that capacity for about one year. In 1861-2 he was in the employ of T. B. Gentry, Esq., as deputy postmaster (and clerk in his business house). In 1863 he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained until the following year, when he returned to Columbia and engaged as clerk and salesman in the house of Moss & Prewitt. With this firm he engaged five years.

In 1869 Mr. Ferguson began business for himself, forming a partnership in the grocery trade with James S. Hickman, the firm name being Hickman & Ferguson. Two years later he disposed of his interest in the business to Hickman & McKim, and clerked for Strawn, Hedden & Co for about a year. Returning from a visit to Kentucky in the fall of 1872, he served as a salesman for the dry goods house of Wells & Marks in the years 1873-4. In the fall of 1875 he became a member of the firm of Scott, Kennan & Ferguson in the grocery trade, which partnership was continued for four years, or until 1879,

when J. W. Strawn was taken in. August 1, 1882, the firm became Strawn, Ferguson & Bouchelle, which is its present style.

This firm occupy new and spacious quarters in Whittle's block, corner of Ninth and Broadway. They have two departments, one devoted exclusively to the grocery trade, and the other to dry goods, notions, clothing, etc. They carry full lines and a large stock in every department and branch of the business. Six clerks and salesmen are employed in the grocery department; eight are at work in the dry goods room. The area of both rooms is 92 by 40½ feet. The firm is composed of James M. Ferguson, J. W. Strawn and R. J. Bouchelle, and, as at present constituted, was organized August 1, 1882.

January 28, 1880, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Mattie Hughes, the accomplished daughter of Joseph S. Hughes, the well-known banker of Richmond, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are the parents of one child, named Joseph H. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Masonic order; he is also a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Ferguson belongs to the Christian church.

The father of Mr. Ferguson died and was buried in Mexico in the year 1846. His mother died in St. Louis in 1872, but was buried in the Columbia cemetery. The subject hereof was the youngest child of a family of children composed of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living.

PROF. JOSEPH FICKLIN, A. M., PH. D.

Joseph Ficklin was born in Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, September 9, 1833; his father, Joseph Ficklin, Sr., was also a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county in 1811. When Joseph, Jr., was an infant, his father removed to a farm near the little town of Salvisa, Mercer county, Kentucky, and here the subject of this sketch learned to read and to write. At Salvisa also he obtained his first mathematical knowledge, learning the multiplication table from the back part of an old copy book. This was before he was eight years of age. In 1841 Mr. Ficklin, Sr., removed to another farm between Pleasant Hill and Harrodsburg, the former a village inhabited by the Shakers. On this farm Joseph lived until he was eighteen years of age, employing his time at farm work and at labor in his father's wagon shop. He became a good wagon maker, for one of his years. Meanwhile all of his leisure time had been devoted to the acquirement of an education, a cherished object with him, and one to be pursued under difficulties. His father was poor and had a large family to support, and the path

of a poor man was not a pleasant one in Kentucky at that day. But by the time "Joe" Ficklin was seventeen years of age he had, almost unaided, completed common arithmetic, made some progress in Latin, and had begun the study of Davies' Elementary Algebra.

In the autumn of 1851 the senior Ficklin removed from Kentucky to Grundy county, Missouri. Joseph accompanied the family to St. Louis, and then went down the river to New Madrid, and there taught his first school. In February, 1852, he returned to Kentucky and lived with his grandfather, where he had the opportunity of attending a good school until in September, 1853. Up to this period he had studied, if not mastered, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace, and had made some progress in Greek. He bought his books with money paid him by his grandfather for work done; the generous old gentleman charged him nothing for his board. September 18, 1853, he came to Trenton, Grundy county, where his father then lived. Here he borrowed money and went to the old Masonic college at Lexington, entering the sophomore class in all the departments. At the close of the sophomore year his funds became exhausted, and, unable to procure more, he was reluctantly compelled to leave the college, which he never after attended as a student. Subsequently, however, it conferred on him the degree of A. B.

In the fall of 1854 he began teaching in the high school at Trenton, Grundy county, as principal. One of the trustees of the school, Mr. James Terrill, did not look with much favor on the selection of Mr. Ficklin. "I prefer a married man," said Mr. T. "I have two daughters who will attend the school, and I prefer that they be taught by one of mature years, settled in life. This Mr. Ficklin is a single man, and will be falling in love with one of his young lady pupils one of these days." Mr. Terrill's worst fears were afterwards realized. Mr. Ficklin *did* conceive the tender passion for one of his "young lady pupils," who was Miss Penelope Terrill, the daughter of the prophetic trustee himself! Who says there are no such sensations as premonitions of danger? Mr. and Mrs. Ficklin were married March 3, 1856. They are the parents of six children — Octavia, Nellie, John Bowman, Thomas Allen, Walter H. and Mary. Mrs. F. is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born October 10, 1837.

In 1859 Prof. Ficklin accepted the chair of mathematics in Bloomington Female College, Illinois. He did not remain here long, however, and in the early spring of the following year returned to Missouri. In the autumn of 1860 he took charge of the public school at

Linneus, Linn county. At the close of the term he opened a select school, but the civil war breaking out and continuing while he taught, his school and his income were comparatively small.

In September, 1864, he left Linneus to accept the chair of mathematics in the Christian Female College, at Columbia. About this time a similar position was tendered him in Eminence College, Kentucky. Prof. Ficklin had been in Columbia about one year when the professorship of mathematics in the State University became vacant. Meantime he had been a contributor to the mathematical departments of certain scientific journals, and had published solutions of certain intricate and difficult problems, which indicated superior and profound knowledge of mathematics on his part. One of these solutions fell under the observation of President Lathrop, of the University. At a meeting of the officers of that institution to fill the vacancy in the mathematical chair, Dr. Lathrop said: "Gentlemen, are you aware that we have the very man for the place right here in Columbia? That little fellow over at Christian college is the very man we want." This led to investigation, and resulted in the election of Prof. Ficklin to the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Missouri's greatest, noblest school, which position he now holds.

In 1874 the "little fellow from Christian college" received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin. The University of Missouri had previously made him an *artium magister*, or Master of Arts. He is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose sessions he attends when practicable, and before which organization he has read valuable papers. In 1869 he assisted Prof. Snell, of Amherst college, in a revision of the college edition of Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, himself revising the entire mathematical portions of the work. In 1874 he published, through Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York, his Complete Algebra and his Algebraic Problems; also, keys to both works. In 1881 appeared from the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Ficklin's Primary Arithmetic, Ficklin's Practical Arithmetic, Ficklin's National Arithmetic, and Ficklin's Elements of Algebra, with keys to the last three named. Prof. Ficklin's mathematical works have been well received throughout the country, and his fame as a scientist is already well established in the United States and in Europe. No man ought to be more proud of reputation honestly gained and fairly maintained than this "little fellow," and yet no man is less so. The La Place of Missouri, he is "as common as an old shoe," as unassuming

and accessible as if he were still a country wagon-maker instead of a learned professor and philosopher, and as genial and agreeable a companion as you shall meet anywhere, "on any summer's day."

Prof. Ficklin has been a member of the Christian church for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he takes no very active part, but votes the Democratic ticket when he goes to the polls. He was a non-combatant during the civil war, the only skirmishes in which he was engaged being with the "rebellious" and refractory boys of his school at Linneus, infrequent in number and not serious in character. His father served under Gen. Sterling Price a portion of the time during the war.

The fine telescope now in the University observatory was adjusted by Prof. Ficklin, who is its chief master and most frequent visitor. He is a thoroughly practical astronomer; is at home in every department of mathematical science, whether it relates to the solution of arithmetical problems or a discussion on the precession of the equinoxes. It is too early yet to write an appropriate sketch of the life, character, and career of Joseph Ficklin.

PROF. M. M. FISHER.

Professor Michael Montgomery Fisher was born in Parke county, Indiana, October 8th, 1834. He was educated at Waveland academy, Montgomery county, completing his studies at Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of A. B., in 1855; and from the same college, in 1858, the degree of A. M. In 1868 he received the degree of D. D., from Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. At the age of sixteen taught in Pleasant Hill academy, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, to get money to attend college. After graduating in 1856, was chosen professor of Latin and Greek in Westminster College, Fulton. In 1857 was assigned to the Latin chair, which he held until 1861, when, with W. W. Hill, D. D., he established Bellwood Female academy, near Louisville, Kentucky. In 1862 was recalled to Westminster and made chairman of the faculty of that institution, at the same time filling the chairs of Latin and Metaphysics. In 1870 he resigned, to accept the presidency of a female college, at Independence, Missouri, and at the same time assuming the duties of pastor of the Presbyterian church of that city. His labors in this field proved most successful, but he did not remain long at Independence. He was recalled to Westminster on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Rice in 1874, and took charge of his professorship.

In 1877 he was elected professor of Latin in the Missouri State University, which position he has filled with great ability ever since. Few men are more closely identified with the educational interests of this State, and not one, perhaps, of his age, has taught so long, he having been a teacher in Missouri for twenty-six years. Prof. Fisher is not only justly distinguished as a teacher, but equally so, perhaps, as an author. In 1878 he published a pamphlet entitled "The Three Pronunciations of Latin," which excited much controversy. In 1879, in response to numerous requests from American teachers of Latin, he published a more comprehensive work on the same subject, entitled "Fisher on the Three Pronunciations of Latin." This work has already passed through two editions, and the demand for it, both in this country and Europe, is very great. We have numerous testimonials before us, from which we can make but a few brief extracts. The *St. Louis Republican* says of it:—

We shall not attempt a synopsis of a book that strikes us as handling most ably and thoroughly this question, in which scholars everywhere are so deeply interested. Of equal interest to all scholars, to all professional and scientific men, and may be regarded as indispensable to teachers of Latin.

In addition to the above there are a number of other press notices, taken from the most influential papers of the country, published in almost every State of the Union; also many flattering testimonials from teachers, of which we select the following from Prof. T. W. Coit, of Middletown, Connecticut:

I am a total stranger to you, but take the liberty of a brother professor to offer you my best thanks for your capital book on the pronunciation of Latin. But one thing I am fully persuaded of, and *that* is that our would-be classical reformers will not only murder Latin, but slaughter English in the bargain.

Prof. Fisher is now a regular contributor to the *New England Journal of Education*. He is also engaged on a complete series of Latin text books. He is a member of the American Philological Association, and has read papers at its meetings. Prof. Fisher has been married three times. First, in 1856, to Anna E. Atwood, daughter of Dr. U. T. Atwood, of St. Louis. She died in 1864. In 1866 he was married to Miss Bettie Blair Coleman, cousin of Gen. Frank P. Blair. She died in 1872. December, 1874, he was married to Miss Eliza Gamble, daughter of Judge John W. Gamble, of Louisville. By the first marriage he has three children, Lizzie, Hamilton and Ernest. By the second marriage, one son, Samuel Blair. By the last marriage they have had four children, of whom three are living. Their names are, James M., Mary and Julia. The dead son was named Gamble.

Hamilton is now engaged in the mercantile business at Terre Haute, Indiana. Ernest is studying medicine at Sedalia, Missouri. The other children are with their parents. Dr. Fisher and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a Royal Arch Mason.

GEORGE E. FLOOD.

The subject of this sketch is the only surviving son of Rev. Noah and Jane L. (Ayers) Flood. He was born three miles north of Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, November 2, 1848. Rev. Noah Flood, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the ablest and most useful preachers of his church, and the history of his eventful life would fill a volume if written in detail. He was born in 1809, and landed in Missouri at the age of twenty with only his trade and fifty cents in money. He had learned the tailor's trade in Kentucky, and from time to time worked at the business in defraying his expenses while struggling for an education such as might well fit him for the high calling to which he aspired and finally attained, but not by the easy paths usually pursued by modern divinity students. He obtained his education mostly at Alton, Illinois. Entering the ministry at an early age, he travelled extensively for several years, mostly in Missouri, preaching and organizing churches. He was pastor of Walnut Grove Church, near Rocheport, for twenty years. He was also pastor of Bethlehem, Bonne Femme and New Salem churches, all in Boone county. He organized the church at Grand View, also in Boone. He was an earnest friend and promoter of educational enterprises, and did more in his humble way towards building up Baptist institutions of learning than most any other man of his denomination. Stephens College, William Jewell, and Mt. Pleasant all owe him a debt of gratitude as one of their principal benefactors. He died August 11, 1873, and is buried at Richland, Callaway county, Missouri. Mrs. Flood is still living at the age of sixty-two. She resides in Columbia with her children. There were eleven children in all born to Noah Flood, five sons and six daughters, of whom only one son and five daughters are now living. George, the only surviving son, was educated at the Missouri State University, graduating with first honors in the agricultural department in 1873. He was awarded the prize medal on the day he graduated. He afterwards took the degree of B. S., and in 1875 took his degree in the engineer department. After completing his studies, he received the appointment of deputy surveyor under M. G. Quinn. In the fall of 1875-76

he taught school in Boone county, and the summer following was a candidate for county surveyor, but was defeated. In 1877 taught school in Boone, and in 1878 taught in Callaway county. He also acted as deputy surveyor under Thomas H. Haley, of that county. Returned to Boone county and taught school in 1879-80. In the summer of 1880 acted as street commissioner of Columbia. In 1881 he again attended the University and took another degree in higher mathematics. Was appointed deputy surveyor under W. E. Wright, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Baptist church and a Master Mason. He is a fine civil engineer and a practical surveyor, having devoted the best years of his life to the studies necessary to fit him for such duties.

JOHN T. FYFER.

John Thylo Fyfer was born in Quebec, Canada, February 3, 1835. Was educated at the French and English college of that city, learned German and French, and was early initiated in the wholesale trade, it being intended that he should represent his firm in the European trade. At the age of nineteen he went to Orange county, Virginia, where he remained for three years. Afterwards came to Columbia and engaged in business with Jonathan Kirkbride. In 1860 formed a partnership with Mr. Trimble. He was married in 1868 to Miss Laura Berry, of Springfield, Missouri. Three daughters were born to them: Lizzie Kirkbride, Laura and Lou. They have developed considerable skill in music, having a family predilection that way. Mrs. Fyfer died July 12, 1882, aged forty-seven. She was a graduate of Visitation convent, St. Louis, Missouri, and a lady of rare culture. She was a member of the Episcopalian church. Mr. Fyfer is also a member of the Episcopal church. He is also a Knight Templar.

W. W. GARTH.

Walter Warren Garth was born in Columbia, January 27, 1848. His father is Jefferson Garth, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Boone county, who came from Scott county, Kentucky, and settled here in 1836. Walter Garth was educated at the common schools and at all three of the Columbia colleges — the University, the Baptist and the Christian. At the age of eighteen, or in the year 1866, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk by John M. Samuel, the then incumbent of the office. He held this position until 1874, when he was elected to the office, and became, at the age of twenty-six, circuit

clerk and recorder of Boone county. In 1878, after a close and exciting contest, he was reëlected over Mr. Woodson, one of the most popular men in the county. Mr. Garth has filled the office to the general satisfaction of all the people, and has made for himself hosts of friends by his courteous, accommodating conduct as a public officer and as a man.

Mr. Garth is a prominent member of the Masonic order. He has taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar. He has been master of the blue lodge; T. I. G. M. of the council; H. P. of the chapter, and E. C. of the commandery. He and Mrs. Garth are members of the Presbyterian church.

October 7, 1867, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Garth married Miss Eva Samuel, a daughter of Hon. John M. Samuel, and a most accomplished young lady, and a graduate of Bellwood seminary, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Garth have had born to them six children, four of whom are yet living, viz.: Mary, Jefferson, Lucy and William. Their oldest son, John, a bright, promising lad of thirteen, the pride and fond hope of his parents, and a favorite with all who knew him, was one of the victims of the Samuel's pond disaster, November 29, 1881, mention of which heart-rending circumstance is to be found elsewhere in this history.

The Garth family were Unionists, but not Radical, during the civil war. Samuel A. Garth, a brother of the subject of this sketch, commanded a company in the Federal service. Walter Garth is in politics a Democrat, fully in accord with and strong in the faith of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Possessed of a genial, kindly nature, an active, intelligent spirit, troops of friends, a splendid record as to past conduct, "Wat." Garth's future is promising, and his life can hardly fail of being a success.

JEFFERSON GARTH.

Jefferson Garth was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 22, 1803. He is the son of John and Sally (Griffith) Garth. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1836. Nine years previous to emigrating to Missouri, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Gen. Robert S. Russell. By this marriage they have had eight children, seven sons and one daughter, of whom two sons, Robert and Thomas Allen, are dead. Walter W. Garth, clerk of the circuit court, is the youngest of the family. William is a farmer in Clay county. Samuel has a cattle ranche in the Indian Nation, where he is now living. Henry H.

is living in Rocheport, where he has a grocery store. James M. is living on a farm four miles north of Rocheport. Lizzie, the only daughter, is the wife of Col. C. T. Worley. Mrs. Worley is living with her parents. Mr. Garth has followed farming all his life. He has a fine farm of 600 acres, lying partially within the suburbs of Columbia. It is well watered and timbered. Mrs. Garth is the only child of the Russell family now living. She is seventy-seven years old. Mr. Garth's father died in 1836, and his mother a few years later. John Garth was one of the largest farmers and slaveholders in Scott county.

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD GENTRY, DECEASED.

One of the most prominent characters of Boone county and of Missouri in early days, was the distinguished citizen and soldier whose name heads this sketch. Gen. Gentry was born in Madison county, Ky., August 21st, 1788. He was a son of Richard Gentry, Sr., Esq., of Virginia, and one of a family of nineteen children, sixteen sons and three daughters. This family has numerous members and representatives throughout Missouri, the majority of whom are or have been prominently connected with the political history and the financial, commercial, and other vital interests of the State.

Early in life Richard Gentry, Jr., evinced a fondness and talent for military service. When but nineteen years of age he received a commission from Gov. Christopher Greenup, of Kentucky, appointing him a lieutenant in the 19th Regiment of Kentucky militia. This commission bears date March 27th, 1808. Subsequently, June 18th, 1811, he was commissioned captain by Gov. Chas. Scott. September 1st, 1813, he was appointed by Gov. Isaac Shelby ensign of volunteers, and in this capacity served in the war of 1812. He was under the command of Gen. Harrison and his service was rendered on the northern border. He took part in different engagements with the British and Indians, including the battle of the Thames, in Canada, October, 1813. After his removal to Missouri, Gen. Gentry received the following commissions in the military service of the State:—

From Gov. Alex. McNair, April 20th, 1821, as captain of the 4th company, 2d battalion, 14th regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division of Missouri militia.

From Gov. McNair, September 5th, 1822, as colonel of the 26th regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division.

From Gov. John Miller, January 26th, 1832, as major-general of the 3d division.

From Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs, July 11th, 1837, as colonel of the 1st Missouri volunteers.

From Gov. Boggs, September 12th, 1837, as major-general of the 12th division of Missouri militia.

In 1816, Gen. Gentry came to Missouri, and located first in St. Louis county. In 1818 he came to Old Franklin, Howard county, and in 1820 to Boone county, settling near Columbia. He was a member of the Smithton town company. Upon the removal of the county seat, he settled permanently in Columbia, which was his home while he lived. From 1826 to 1830 he was the State Senator from this district. In 1832 he commanded the Missouri troops on the expedition to northeast Missouri during the Black Hawk war. (See general history.) Five years later he was authorized by the Secretary of War, Joel R. Poinsett, to raise a regiment of Missouri volunteers for service in the Florida war against the Seminoles, which he did. (See general history for full and interesting particulars.) It is generally known that Gen. Gentry fell at the battle of Okeechobee, Florida, Christmas day, 1837. The Missouri troops were dismounted, and with their colonel at the head, were crossing a swamp to attack the Seminoles. Col. G. waved his sword and cried out to his men: "Come on, boys!" Immediately he was struck by a bullet from an Indian rifle and mortally wounded. His wound was through the bowels; a silk handkerchief was drawn through it, which circumstance will indicate its character. He died at about the ensuing midnight. Before his death he sent for Gen. Zachary Taylor, the commanding officer, and requested him to do the Missouri regiment full justice and give it proper credit for its services. Col. Gentry's son, Harrison Gentry, who was sergeant-major of the regiment, was wounded in the arm in the same engagement.

The history of the services of Gen. Gentry is so interwoven with the history of Boone county, and set out so fully on other pages of this volume, that it would be a work of supererogation to write it here. What is here written is partly a repetition of matter to be found elsewhere. His remains lie in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and he

Dreams of battle fields no more—days of danger, nights of waking.

They were brought from Florida and interred by the General Government, Brig-Gen. Atkinson having especial charge of that duty.

Prior to the Black Hawk and Florida war—say about 1830—Gen. Gentry was engaged in the Santa Fe trade, and made several trips to

New Mexico in the prosecution of his business, in which he was fairly successful.

In person, Gen. Gentry was about six feet in height, and weighed 200 pounds. He was of a robust physique and of an active temperament. His eyes and hair were dark, if not black, and he was a fine specimen of noble manhood both in appearance and reality. His portrait, by Geo. C. Bingham, now in the possession of his son, T. B. Gentry, Esq., is said to be a good likeness. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and belonged to the order of Free Masons. In politics, he was a Jackson Democrat, and a warm personal and political friend of Col. Thos. H. Benton, who, from his seat in the U. S. Senate, sent numerous letters of condolence to Mrs. Ann Gentry, the colonel's widow, upon her husband's death, and secured for her the position of postmistress at Columbia, which position she held for more than thirty consecutive years, being first commissioned, February 20th, 1838, by Amos Kendall, postmaster-general. Gen. Gentry, himself, had previously held the office, being first appointed January 12th, 1830, by P. M. Gen. Wm. T. Barry.

Gen. Gentry had a family of interesting children, all of whom attained greater or less distinction, that arrived at maturity. Harrison Gentry, who was wounded at Okeechobee, died in Columbia in 1871. Nicholas H. Gentry took service under Gen. Price, upon the outbreak of the civil war, and died from wounds received at the battle of Wilson's Creek. O. P. Gentry, a prominent citizen of Monroe county, died at Paris, Mo., in 1881. Thos. B. Gentry, the only surviving son of the family, resides at Columbia; his biographical sketch will be found elsewhere. Miss Ann Eliza Gentry was a lady of rare talents and attainments; a woman renowned as well for her accomplishments as for her general qualities. She was celebrated as a teacher, and was at first assistant to Miss Lucy Wales, of Columbia, and afterwards connected with other educational institutions in different parts of the State, notably with Grand River College, Grundy county. She first married a Mr. Bryan and afterward became the wife of a gentleman named Elliott. She died in Vernon county, in 1879.

Gen. G. was married February 13th, 1810, to Miss Ann Hawkins, of Kentucky, a daughter of Nicholas Hawkins, an old soldier of the Revolution. They became the parents of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living, Thos. B. and Mary, now the wife of Boyle Gordon, Esq.

THOS. B. GENTRY.

Thomas Benton Gentry, Esq., son of Gen. Richard Gentry, was born in Columbia, October 13th, 1830, and was educated in the schools of his native county. Upon the death of his distinguished father his mother was given the post-office at Columbia, and in 1855, he entered the office as head clerk, which position he held for several years, including the period of the civil war. Previous to this he had engaged in merchandising for a period of about twelve years. From 1868 to 1878 he was justice of the peace. He served as one of the trustees of the town of Columbia for many years, and has twice been chairman of the board. For five years he was the treasurer of the State University.

October 30th, 1860, Mr. Gentry married Miss Mary Todd, a daughter of Roger North Todd, the pioneer clerk of Boone county, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry have two sons, promising youths, who are in attendance at school in Columbia. The family lives in a pleasant and comfortable home in the suburbs of Columbia, with all the elements necessary to constitute happiness — health and strength, a fair competence, and hosts of warm friends. In this home, Mr. Gentry has certain articles of historic interest and value pertaining to his renowned father. He has Gen. Gentry's sword, epaulets (those of a major general), coat, chapeau, numerous commissions etc., together with the flag of the regiment commanded by Col. G. at the time of his death. A sketch of this banner will be found in another part of this history.

Mr. and Mrs. Gentry are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. G. has been an elder for nearly twenty years. He is also a member of the order of Good Templars. In politics Mr. Gentry is conservative and not the slave of any party. Prior to the civil war, he was a Democrat. During the war he was an unconditional, uncompromising Union man with no sympathy at all for secession. He voted for Gen. Grant in 1868 and 1872, but since the latter named period has generally acted with the Democratic party, voting for Tilden in 1876 and Hancock in 1880. In 1874 Mr. Gentry was graduated from the law department of the State University, but is not now an active practitioner. He lives in semi-retirement, in his beautiful little home in the bosom of his excellent family, and is well known as an estimable, honorable gentleman, generous and hospitable, meriting and receiving universal esteem.

JOHN BOYLE GORDON, DECEASED.

John Boyle Gordon was born in Milford, Madison county, Kentucky. His father, David Gordon, was a native of North Carolina who emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and by shrewd management and energy, laid the foundation of a considerable fortune. After establishing himself in business, in Madison county, he married Miss Jane Boyle, sister of John Boyle, chief justice of Kentucky. Mrs. Adams, mother of Judge Washington Adams, of Missouri, is also another sister. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm and was early inured to all the hardships of farm life, but had little appreciation of agricultural pursuits. He attended the country schools of winters and studied hard between sessions until he was prepared to teach school. He taught until he had procured means to place himself at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, some twenty miles from his father's home. There, under the instructions of Horace Holby, he made rapid progress in his chosen profession. He spent two years at this institution, being limited to that period for the want of means. He returned home sorely puzzled as to what course to pursue, as his father seemed not at all disposed to further his designs in procuring a legal education. In this dilemma, he approached W. H. Caperton, an eminent lawyer of the Richmond bar, who generously responded to his appeal, giving him all the instruction in his power, and advancing him the means he stood so much in need of. Returning to Transylvania, he completed his course and was admitted to the bar. He commenced his professional career at the Richmond bar by forming a partnership with Col. John Speed Smith, brother-in-law to Cassius M. Clay. When thoroughly established in business, he married Miss Sophia, daughter of Nicholas Hawkins, a well-to-do farmer of Madison county. In 1826, David Gordon, the father of John B., resolved to emigrate to Columbia, Missouri, and his son came with him. At the time of their advent, Columbia contained but two or three houses, rude cabins hardly worthy the name of houses. They found the people of Boone county, even at this early date, very much absorbed in politics, being about equally divided between the Whig and Democratic parties. The subject of this sketch, being an ardent Whig, at once entered the arena of politics. He was directly chosen candidate for the legislature and elected. At the subsequent election he was returned, and so on for five or six times in succession. This was between 1830 and 1840. He was never beaten for office.

During this time he was associated in the law business with Austin A. King, afterwards governor of the State. King was a Democrat and was once beaten by his partner. In 1839-40, when the location of the State University was to be settled between Cole, Cooper, Callaway, Boone and Howard — the county subscribing the most to get the institution — John B. Gordon took the stump, assisted by Hon. James S. Rollins. By their united efforts, and the unprecedented liberality of the people, Boone secured the University. About this time Mr. Gordon took his younger brother, James M. Gordon, into his office and prepared him for the bar and for a life of future usefulness and honor. In 1840 Mr. Gordon returned to Kentucky, and resumed the practice of his profession. His great success as a lawyer drew about him a number of young men eager to learn of him and to profit by his profound knowledge of law, among whom was Judge Samuel Miller, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Gordon remained in Kentucky for about three years when he returned to Columbia and gradually retired from the active duties of his profession. He had six children, four sons and two daughters. Martha, the eldest of the daughters, married Judge Robert H. Clinkscales, formerly a prominent business man of Columbia, and for a brief period judge of the county court. Ida, the second daughter, married Prof. Oren Root, Jr., formerly connected with the State University. Boyle, the eldest son, has been an able practitioner at the Columbia bar for many years, and a professor of law in the State University. Wellington and Carey are also well-known attorneys of Columbia, Missouri. John B. Gordon, or "Jack," as he was familiarly called, died on his farm, near Columbia, February 13th, 1855, (?) at the age of fifty-five years.

CAREY H. GORDON.

Carey H. Gordon is the son of John B. and Sophia (Hawkins) Gordon. He was born in Columbia, Missouri, June 10th, 1844, and was educated at the State University, attending the literary department of that institution for three years, and afterwards the law department for two years. Commenced the practice of law in 1872 with his brother, Wellington Gordon, at Columbia. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in company B, 9th Missouri State Militia, and served three years, leaving the army in March, 1865. In August, 1863, he was transferred to a newly organized company of which he was made second lieutenant. Was at the battle of Kirksville, in Adair county, August, 1862. Was afterwards on a scout with ten men, some ten miles

from Liberty, in Clay county, Missouri, when they came in conflict with Jesse James and his band. Two of Gordon's men were wounded and two horses shot. Three of the James band were wounded, the noted outlaw being of the number, losing one of his fingers. He sent Gordon word the next day, offering him a horse and a suit of clothes if he would come to Kearney, Clay county, by himself. Gordon returned answer that he was not in need of a horse nor of clothing. Mr. Gordon resigned and left the service in March, 1865, to prosecute his studies at the State University. He was married in 1876 to Miss Julia Long, of Bridgeton, St. Louis county, Missouri. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Boyle Jr., Edwin, Clara and Sophia. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Gordon is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the order of K. of P. He has followed farming in connection with his law practice since entering upon the active duties of life. He has a good farm of 332 acres situated two miles east of Columbia, on the Fulton gravel road. Mr. Gordon has a liberal share of practice at the Columbia bar. His father, John B. Gordon, was in his day one of the ablest lawyers in central Missouri. He represented his county in the legislature for sixteen years.

WELLINGTON GORDON.

Wellington Gordon is the son of Hon. John B. and Sophia (Hawkins) Gordon, and was born in Columbia, Mo., January 31st, 1838. His father, John B., was born in Milford, Madison county, Kentucky, and was educated principally at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. He studied law in the office of W. H. Caperton, of the Richmond bar, and was admitted to practice, forming a most happy partnership with Col. John Speed Smith, one of Kentucky's ablest lawyers. After a few years of successful practice he married Miss Sophia Hawkins, daughter of Nicholas Hawkins, who had emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia some years before—1826. The whole family of Gordons came to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. Missouri, about this time, was receiving the best class of immigrants, and Boone county a very large proportion. Politics, being the legitimate, honored business of the most enlightened, soon called forth all the energies and talents of John, who carried the county for the Whigs, and was elected to represent Boone county in the Legislature for five successive terms, from 1830 to 1840. It is to the eloquence and energy of John B. Gordon that Columbia is indebted more than to

any other man for the location of the State University at Columbia. In 1840 he returned to Kentucky, practicing his profession and lecturing on law to the young men of the State, who came to sit at his feet, "learning the law their fathers loved." Returning to Missouri, he retired from active practice, and devoted his time to the instruction of his children, who have since shown themselves worthy such a sire. He died February 13th, 1853, (?) at the age of fifty-five years. He left a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Martha, the eldest daughter, married Judge Robert H. Clinkscales. Ida married Prof. Oren Root, Jr. Boyle, the oldest son, is now professor of law in the University. Emmett, Wellington, our subject, and Carey. Wellington was educated at the University, taking the full classical course of four years. When a boy he was deputy circuit clerk in the office of R. L. Todd for about fifteen months. Then he studied law in the office of his brother Boyle, completing the course in 1859, and opened an office in Kansas City, where he remained until the spring of 1860. He then went to Carrollton and practiced his profession for about a year, when he returned to Columbia, and practiced in the office of Guitar & Gordon until 1865. In 1866 he was elected county attorney, and served until 1872, when he was endorsed by an election to the office of prosecuting attorney, which office he filled acceptably for two years. Since that time Mr. Gordon has devoted his time and talents to his lucrative practice in conjunction with his brother, C. H. Gordon. He was married December 13th, 1866, to Miss Laura Amonett, daughter of Judge James Amonett, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Gordon, *nee* Amonett, was born in Louisiana, and at the age of thirteen removed to the city of Memphis, Tenn., where she was living at the time of her marriage. Their union has been blessed with five children—Kate, Reverdy, Fleetwood, Ida and Mattie. Mr. Gordon has a fine residence in the northeastern part of Columbia. He is regarded as an able lawyer and a thorough gentleman.

W. A. GOODDING.

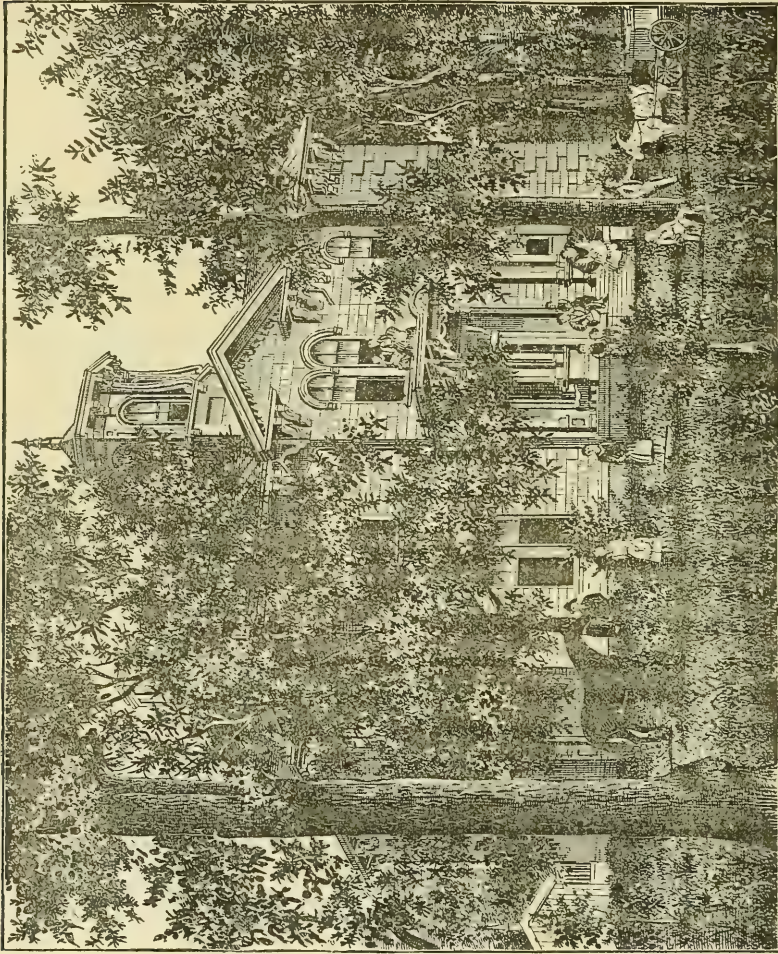
W. A. Goodding is the son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Dameron) Goodding, the former of Kentucky, the latter of North Carolina. W. A. was born in Randolph county, Missouri, October 26th, 1846. His father removed to Macon in 1847. Young Goodding was educated at the Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, and at the Kirksville Normal College. He returned to Randolph in 1865, and in 1872 came to Boone county. He engaged in coal mining on a large scale at Brown's

Station. He was married December 25th, 1873, to Martha E., daughter of Lewis G. Berry, of Boone. They have four children: Nettie E., Lena, Charlie R. and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding are members of the Baptist church. He is a Mason, K. T., H. P. of chapter, also K. of P. He is also a member of A. O. U. W. He was a notary public for six years. His home is in Columbia. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and at the primaries in August, 1882, after an animated canvass, received the nomination of his party for sheriff by a decided majority.

GEN. ODON GUITAR.

Gen. Guitar is of French-English extraction, his father, John Guitar, being a native of Bordeaux, France, and his mother being of English blood. She was a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of David Gordon, deceased, one of Boone county's pioneers. Her given name was Emily, and she was a niece of Chief Justice Boyle. Gen. Guitar was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, August 31st, 1827. His parents moved to Boone county, Missouri, in 1829, bringing the two-year-old Odon with them to Columbia, where they located, and the elder Guitar did business as a merchant till his death in 1848. Gen. Guitar was educated wholly in Boone county, attending the common schools till his fifteenth year, when he entered the University of Missouri at its first opening session in 1842, and graduated in 1846 with the degree of A. B. His degree was conferred while he was on his way to Santa Fe. He had volunteered for the Mexican war in Col. (afterwards Gen.) Doniphan's regiment, and did not remain at college for commencement, but left his graduating speech to be read by a classmate. Gen. Guitar served through the entire Mexican war, and on his return began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Hon. John B. Gordon, then one of the leading members of the Missouri bar, and recognized as the first orator of the State at that time. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 before Judge William Hall, of the circuit court, and at once began the practice, which he prosecuted as his chief vocation till April, 1882. When the great civil war came on, Gen. Guitar was Union in sentiment, and was commissioned in May, 1862, by Gov. Gamble to recruit a regiment of volunteers for the Federal service. This regiment was from several different counties, and was mustered in as the Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M. He commanded the regiment till his promotion in June, 1863, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of the M. S. M., and also of the

E. M. M. Both these promotions were for gallant and meritorious service in the field. For a complete record of the campaigns in which Gen. G. participated, the reader is referred to the war history department of this volume. He was the first commandant of the central sub-district of Missouri, with headquarters at Jefferson City. After



RESIDENCE OF GEN. ODON GUITAR, COLUMBIA.

the war, he resumed his practice in the law, and continued it at Columbia till the date above mentioned. In 1853-4, and again in 1857-8, he represented his county in the General Assembly, having been elected on the Whig ticket. Since the dissolution of that party, he has been a Liberal Republican, though he has taken no active part

in politics, and has not sought either the honors or emoluments of public trusts. Gen. Guitar was married in December, 1865, to Kate L., youngest daughter of Judge Abiel Leonard, deceased, formerly of Howard county. They are the parents of five children, four daughters and one son, all of whom survive at this writing. Gen. G. is not a member of any lodge or society of any kind. He owns several farms in Boone county, but the principal part of his estate is in town property in Columbia. He is one of those citizens of prominence who take an active interest in all public affairs and in everything pertaining to the country's welfare. While in the practice of the law Gen. G. paid most attention to criminal cases, and defended in a large number of homicide cases. Only one of his clients was ever hanged, and but five sent to the penitentiary. The others were all acquitted, four of whom were saved by the adroit management of their counsel after conviction and sentence to execution.

Altogether, the life of Gen. Odon Guitar has been a success, and his record is one of which any man might well be proud.

HUGH M. HALL.

The subject of this notice is the son of Mortimer and Mary (French) Hall, and was born in Boone county, Missouri, October 5th, 1847. When quite a child he went to live with an uncle, S. L. French, and lived with him until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching school and taught from 1863 until 1872. Two years of his teaching was in Morgan county, Missouri. He then followed farming for four years, until March, 1882, when he was appointed deputy county clerk of Boone county, which position he still retains. He had the misfortune to lose an arm on the 12th day of October, 1861, by getting it crushed between the rollers of a cane-mill on the farm of J. D. French. He was elected a justice of the peace in November, 1872, of Rockyfork township and served as justice for ten years. He was married September 7th, 1871, to Miss Sue T., daughter of Jackson Hernndon. By this union they have had five children, one boy and four girls — Mary L., born September 17th, 1872; Carrie E., born March 26th, 1874; Sallie A., born April 18th, 1875; Hugh E., born January 12th, 1877, and Wilmuth, born July 8th, 1879. Mr. Hall and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His father is a native of Virginia and is still living near Hallsville, Boone county. His mother is dead. Hugh was

the only child. He is one of the most efficient of Boone's county officers and is a genial pleasant gentleman.

DR. E. W. HERNDON.

Dr. Eugene Wallace Herndon was born February 4th, 1836. He was educated at Franklin College, Tennessee, graduating as A. B. in class of 1852. In 1855 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. Graduated at the Nashville Medical College in 1855, being at the time but nineteen years old. After completing his medical education he came to Clarksville, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. In 1859 he commenced the study of law. Took the degree of LL. D. at Harvard University in 1861. In 1859 he began the publication of the *Pike County Union*, at Clarksville, which he continued until 1860. He supported Bell and Everett for president and vice-president. Dr. Herndon was a Union man at the beginning of the war, but the violent expression of Northern sentiment caused him to take sides with the South. He was not a "secessionist," but entered the army as a rebel. Assisted Col. Caleb Dorsey, of Pike county, in raising a regiment for service in the Missouri State Guard. Was appointed surgeon of this regiment. Left Pike county in December, under Col. Dorsey, to join Price's army, and was in the battle with Gen. Prentiss at Mt. Zion church, in this county, an account of which may be found elsewhere in this volume. Reached the Confederate army at Cove Creek, where he was regularly commissioned a surgeon by Governor Jackson and assigned to duty under Gen. Martin Green. He was afterwards division surgeon under Gen. Parsons. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, was made chief surgeon of all the forces in West Louisiana and a member of Gen. Bagley's staff. Was at Elkhorn, Farmington, Prairie Grove, Helena, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in the spring of 1865 and returned to Missouri. For the next year or two he followed farming in Pettis county, after which he came to Columbia, where he has remained ever since. From 1869 to 1870 was editor of the *Boone County Journal*. Dr. Herndon was married in 1865 to Miss Laura E. Ruby, of Randolph county. She died in 1881, leaving no children. Dr. Herndon is a Mason. He is a member of the Council, of which he was first high priest, and also first high priest of the Chapter. He is a member of the Christian church and is now editor of the *Christian Quarterly Review*, a publication of 144 pages, and the only periodical of the kind published in the interest of that denomination.

GEORGE W. HENDERSON.

George W. Henderson, son of E. F. and Catherine (Brinkman) Henderson, was born in St. Louis, March 10, 1847. Was educated at the public schools of St. Louis. Commenced his business career in 1857, clerking in a candy store in St. Louis. In 1859, he clerked for John Barnhurst, of St. Louis, in a dry goods store, continuing thus until 1869, when Barnhurst moved his store to Columbia, Missouri, and Mr. Henderson came with him and remained in his employment until the latter part of 1870, when he went into the grocery business under the firm name of Gentry & Henderson. Continued the business thus for about seventeen months when he took William T. Shock into partnership, under the firm name of Shock & Henderson. The business was conducted thus for about two years, then changed to Henderson, Shock & Co., and so remained until 1876, when Mr. Henderson sold out his interest to Lafayette Hume. In June, 1876, he became one of the proprietors of the Columbia Mills, his partners being Messrs. Anderson and Smith. In 1878 the firm changed to Anderson, Henderson & Co., and so remained until February 6, 1882. As a business man Mr. Henderson has few equals, and perhaps no superior in this section of the country. He commenced life without anything, and has by energy, and good management accumulated a handsome estate, and this too in a brief period of time. His father is living in Columbia at the age of sixty-five years. His mother died in 1875. He is one of six children, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living but one son, who died in childhood. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. Mr. Henderson was married September 10, 1874, to Miss Mary, daughter of Judge Henry and Mary (Depew) Dusenberry. They have one son, Benjamin E. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Methodist Church South. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

COL. JOHN J. HICKMAN.

Col. Hickman is known to the entire West as one of the greatest temperance advocates living. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 26, 1839, his parents — Hon. James L. Hickman and wife — being also natives of Kentucky. The family was originally from Virginia, and the colonel's father was a gallant soldier of the war of 1812. Thomas Metcalfe, uncle of John J.'s mother, was governor of Kentucky from 1828 to 1832. Col. H. received his earlier education

in the city of his birth, and after the death of his father (which occurred while John was still quite young), he went with his mother (a refined lady of the true American type) to southern Kentucky, where at the early age of nineteen, he was married to Miss Lizzie Hollingsworth, a lady one year younger than himself, and every way worthy of so distinguished a husband. In early married life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, afterwards studying law and medicine, but abandoned his professional studies at the commencement of the war. After the war he engaged in the life and fire insurance business of which he made an eminent success, always commanding the highest salaries. In May, 1867, he joined the South Carrollton Lodge No. 20, and at once became an active worker in the temperance cause. Soon afterwards he was commissioned State deputy with headquarters at Louisville and did valiant service. In October, 1868, he was himself elected G. W. C. T., and quit a lucrative employment to devote his entire time to the work of the order. He held the office three successive years, and retired with the gratification of knowing that under his administration the order had increased from 3,000 members with sixty working lodges, to 25,000 members with more than 500 working lodges. In one of these years, he organized 100 lodges with a chartered membership of more than 4,000, besides adding thousands to the lodges already established. He first entered the Right Worthy Grand Lodge at its Oswego, N. Y., session in May, 1869, and immediately took rank as a representative Good Templar, and was appointed R. W. Grand Marshal. At Baltimore he was elected R. W. G. Counsellor, and unanimously reelected at the Madison session in May, 1872. He did not attend the London session in 1873, but was elected R. W. G. T. the next year at the Boston session. He was reelected in 1875, and yet again in 1876, and in the latter year was sent as a "missionary" to Great Britain, where he spent several months reorganizing the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. On his return, he declined a re-nomination at the Portland session, in 1877, and was succeeded by Theo. D. Kanouse, of Wisconsin, who retired after two years, and Col. Hickman was again elected R. W. G. T. He is the second man who has been recalled to that high office, after having gone out of it for any reason.

Col. Hickman is beyond question, the best known citizen, personally, of Boone county, his reputation as a temperance worker being world-wide, and his personal acquaintance being enjoyed by many

eminent temperance people of Europe. His presence is commanding, and is of that easy dignity that invariably bespeaks a born gentleman. He is recognized by all as one of the greatest temperance orators living, and he certainly merits the full measures of the distinction to which he has attained. His family consists of his wife and two sons — James K. and Newton H. James K. married Miss Anna Woods, daughter of Adam Woods, of Howard county. Col. Hickman is now a citizen of Columbia, and is as zealous and untiring in the temperance cause as in the days of his earlier manhood.

Great in heart, deed, and morals, Columbia should be proud that he is numbered with the other distinguished citizens of the "Athens of Missouri."

COL. ELI HODGE.

Col. Eli Hodge was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 28th, 1839, and came with his father to Boone county in 1857. He followed farming until 1861, when he cast his fortunes with the South, joining Peacher's company of what was then known as the Missouri State Guard. He enlisted as a private and participated in the battles of Drywood and Lexington. In the spring of 1862 became adjutant of Col. Gid. Thompson's regiment. Was in the Lone Jack fight and at Elkhorn, where he was wounded in the thigh. Took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, where his horse was shot. Was at Springfield, Cape Girardeau and Hartville, and in fact all the battles in which Gen. Joe Shelby took part. In the fall of 1864 came into Boone, Audrain and Howard recruiting for Confederate service. At Waverly was placed in command of 485 men and started for Price's army, but failed to join it on the retreat from Independence. He went in a southwest direction. En route was attacked by Federals at Cassville, where he lost 150 men, killed, captured and missing. Finally reached the Confederate army at Clarksville, Texas. On the reorganization of Col. D. Williams' regiment he was made a lieutenant-colonel. When the army disbanded he was at Corsicana, Texas. He went into Old Mexico, where he stayed for three years. Returned to Boone county in 1868. In 1874 was elected collector. On assuming the duties of this office, removed to Columbia where he still resides. Served two years as collector. Was a member of the board of trustees for two years and a school director when the new school-house was contracted for. Col. Hodge was married September 1, 1868, to Mary L. Craig, a native of Virginia, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Boone county. They have had five children,

four of whom are now living. Col. Hodge is a member of the Masonic order, a K. P., A. O. U. W. and K. of H. He is also a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Hodge is a Presbyterian.

C. C. HOPPER.

This gentleman, the senior member of the firm of C. C. Hopper & Co., dealers in groceries, provisions, etc., Columbia, is a son of James E. and Mary (Herrington) Hopper, and was born in Boone county, November 13, 1842. His parents were natives of Madison county, Kentucky, born in 1818; his father, James Hopper, Jr., is still living on his farm, five miles south of Columbia; his mother died in 1877. On his father's side Mr. Hopper is of Irish descent, and his immediate ancestors were among the pioneers of this county. His grandfather, James Hopper, Jr., was a native of Kentucky, and came to Boone about the year 1824.

C. C. Hopper was raised on his father's farm and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself, first working for James McConathy, the noted Boone county miller and distiller. Two years later he bought a farm, six miles south of Columbia, on which he lived some ten years, when he came to Columbia and engaged in the grocery and drug trade. After following this business some three years, he abandoned it on account of failing health and returned to his farm. In 1879 he again came to Columbia and, after running a meat market for about a year, he engaged in his present business. He still owns his farm, however.

October 22, 1863, Mr. Hopper married Miss Annie Groom, a native of Boone county, and a daughter of James and Maria (Payne) Groom, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper are the parents of six living children, viz.: Robert, William, Virginia, Ida Lenoir, James Henderson and John Bingham. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Methodist church, and Mr. H. belongs to the Knights of Honor.

COL. MAJOR HORNER, DECEASED.

Was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, December 29, 1787. His parents were agricultural people, and he was reared on the farm. In 1812 he was married to Miss Keturah Morgan, near Richmond, and soon afterwards moved to that city, where he engaged in the manufacture of barrels for the large flouring mills there. While living in Virginia he served in the war of 1812, in the commissary department. In 1819 he moved to Howard county, Missouri, and

bought a farm eight miles east of Fayette, and remained there 20 years, next removing to Randolph county and locating three miles east of Huntsville, on which farm he remained till 1864, when he moved to St. Louis. Remaining there two years, he next moved to Columbia, Boone county, where he remained until his death. He died March 8, 1867, while on a visit to his son, James S. Horner, of Huntsville, being in his seventy-ninth year. After coming to Missouri he enlisted in the militia for the purpose of repelling some Indian attacks in Missouri. He was colonel of the militia in Howard county for eight years, and on leaving was succeeded by Col. Joe Davis. In 1838, during the Mormon war, he was appointed paymaster by Gov. Boggs, with the rank of colonel. In paying off the troops, after payment was made, his clerk informed him that a considerable amount remained to his credit on account of the odd cents not being paid to the soldiers on settlement. Col. Horner instantly directed the clerk to return it to the State treasury, which was done, being the only instance of the kind on record, and fully exemplifying the character and integrity of the man. He was also appointed to pay off the Missouri troops after the Black Hawk war. He served one term in the State legislature, and was a member of the State senate when the civil war came up, and was among the number who repaired to Neosho pursuant to the call of Gov. Jackson. Though a pronounced Southern man in his feelings, he was too old to take any active part in the war. On account of his sympathies he was compelled to leave his farm and move to St. Louis.

Col. Horner became the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters, eight of whom lived to be grown: Sarah A. E., Edward B., John P., Lucy J., Fannie H., Laura R., James S., and Rebecca J. Only Sarah, John P. and Lucy J. are living at this writing, and all reside in Columbia. John P. Horner is one of the most substantial business men of the county, and has held several important official and political trusts since his residence here. He is a leading Democrat, and one of the most efficient members of the M. E. Church South. Col. Major H. was also an active member of the same church, having united therewith when about twenty years of age. He was likewise a Democrat, prominent in politics, and so rigid a temperance man that from the age of twenty-five years, he never so much as tasted liquor even for medical purposes. He was one of the earliest curators of the University, and assisted in selecting the site on which the lunatic asylum is located at Fulton, and participated in laying the

corner stone of that institution. At one time he was one of the county court judges of Randolph county, which, like all other trusts, he discharged faithfully. He lies buried at the family burying ground at Sugar Creek church, in Randolph county, having passed a life of honor of which his children and friends may ever speak with pride and gratitude.

DR. NEWTON HOCKENSMITH.

Dr. Hockensmith is a son of Newton and Jane (Palmer) Hockensmith, and was born June 18, 1846, in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. His father was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He first settled at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and from there he moved to Independence, Missouri. His mother, Jane Palmer, was a daughter of Elder Frank Palmer, a noted divine, and a member of the board of curators of the State University. She was also a neice of ex-Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky. When the cholera scourged Independence so terribly in 1852, Dr. Hockensmith's family were sorely stricken, himself, wife and one daughter dying of that dread disease within forty-eight hours. He was a leading physician of Independence. By their marriage they had four children, three boys and one girl, none of whom are living save our subject, who was the second child. Dr. Hockensmith has a thorough education—going first to the Dover High School, Liberty High School, Missouri; Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and at the Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky. While at Lexington he studied for the ministry, and was ordained to preach in the Christian Church at Independence, Missouri. He preached occasionally at Kansas City, but his first regular charge was at Plattsburg, Missouri, where he remained two years. He then came to Columbia, and did evangelical work in Boone, Callaway and Howard counties, practicing dentistry when not actively engaged in his nobler work. While living at Independence he studied medicine under Dr. Bryant, father of President George S. Bryant, of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. He attended one session of the medical department of the State University in 1873 and 1874, and has been practicing dentistry for three years in Columbia. He enjoys a large and remunerative practice, and is a gentleman in the fullest sense. He was married November 1, 1866, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Jeffries) Watson, of Callaway county, Missouri. By this union they have had four children, two boys and two girls. Frank (deceased),

Rowena, Fannie and Watson. He is one of the leaders of the Christian Church at Columbia, and is also president of the board of county commissioners of Boone county.

PROF. WILLIAM P. HURT.

Prof. William P. Hurt is a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he was born November 22, 1824. His parents, John P. and Elizabeth (Pebworth) Hurt, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1839, but did not remain there but one year, when they returned to Montgomery county, Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch received such education as the common school could impart. At the age of eighteen he taught school in Clark county, Kentucky. In 1844-45, attended school at the Highland Institute, Mount Sterling, Kentucky. In 1846 he resumed teaching in his native county. In the summer of that year he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company I, Second regiment, Kentucky volunteers. He volunteered as a private, but was elected a sergeant. Was in the battle of Buena Vista, and was mustered out of service, June 9th, 1847, at New Orleans. He returned to his native county and resumed teaching, continuing in this business until 1849. He was married June 9th, 1849, to Miss Kitty Ann, daughter of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Bruton. They have had seven children, two sons and five daughters. He taught school in his native county until 1850, when he moved to Greencastle, Indiana, where he taught one year. Returning to Montgomery county, he continued to teach until 1852, when he moved to Boone county, Missouri, and settled near Hallsville. His father-in-law, David Bruton, accompanied him. He taught in the country until the year following, when he was engaged as professor of mathematics in Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. He held this position for two years. This was during the presidency of John A. Williams. In 1855 he was engaged as principal of Prairie Institute, Audrain county, Missouri, which position he held for two years. In 1857 returned to Christian College, and taught mathematics for one year, under President Wilkes. From 1858 to 1877, taught under President Rogers. He was also a partner with the president from 1871 to 1876. In 1878, was associated with President Bryant in conducting the institution. At the close of the collegiate year he retired, and has not taught any since. He recently traded his town property to F. Wilcox, for a farm five miles east of Columbia.

DR. PAUL HUBBARD.

Dr. Paul Hubbard, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Moses and Abigail (Titus) Hubbard, of Schoharie county, New York, where he was born, August 14th, 1818. He was educated in his native county, attending Schoharie Academy, afterwards graduating at the medical college of Castleton, Vermont. He practiced his profession in Windham Center, New York, for ten years, afterwards at Albany, New York, for a short period. November 24th, 1841, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Peter Dominick. By this marriage they had three children, two sons and one daughter: Lorenzo Dominick, who died at the age of nine years, and Socrates, now an officer in the United States navy, with commission of lieutenant-commander. His vessel is connected with the South American fleet. He entered the navy in 1861 and is esteemed one of the best educated and most competent officers in the service. He was born March 18th, 1844. Minnie E., their only daughter, was born November 24th, 1849. She was married, November 29th, 1871, to Paul Waples, and is now living in Sherman, Texas. The first wife having died June 8th, 1879, Dr. Hubbard was again married August 25th, 1880, to Mrs. Lucy B. Shields (*nee* Field), widow of William C. Shields, formerly professor of ancient languages in the Missouri State University. Dr. Hubbard came to Columbia in the fall of 1854, having previously spent several years in California, where he was assistant surgeon of the marine hospital, his brother, Lorenzo, being resident surgeon. On arriving in Columbia he commenced the practice of his profession — dentistry — which he has followed most of the time since. He acquired the theoretical part of his profession at Philadelphia Dental College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but long practice and careful study has added greatly to his skill as a practitioner, and he has now perhaps no superior in the country. He was military surgeon for three years during the war, with headquarters at Columbia; was also surgeon of Gen. J. B. Douglass' command. He was State Senator in 1867 and 1868. While a member of the legislature he introduced the bill providing for the establishment of a normal department in connection with the State University; also a bill providing for the repairing of the president's mansion and the University building, and, with Mr. Spaunhorst, representative from St. Louis, drafted and put through a bill requiring that one and three-fourths of seventy-five per cent of the State revenue be appropriated to the Uni-

versity. The bill passed and the University received from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Dr. Hubbard was a curator of the University from 1867 to 1877, and was business agent of the institution from 1871 to 1877. Has held the position of United States pension surgeon since the war, but resigned because it interfered with his professional duties. He was city recorder in 1857, or 1858. Before coming to Missouri, was coroner of Green county, New York, for four years; also school commissioner for the town of Wright, Schoharie county, New York. In 1880 he bought a farm of fifty acres in the suburbs of Columbia, which he has improved until it is now one of the handsomest homesteads in Boone county. He has an office for the practice of dentistry at his home, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

J. P. HUBBELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, June 4th, 1825. He moved with his father, Capt. W. D. Hubbell, to Howard county in 1839. Captain Hubbell was an old steamboat man, having gone on the river as early as 1818. Was clerk of the first steamer that ever passed up the Mississippi river above Old Franklin. This was in 1819. In 1841 J. P. Hubbell went to Liberty, Missouri. In 1849 he went into business as a member of the firm of Hubbell & Brothers, and continued in this business until the war broke out. He then moved to Ray county, where he remained until the war closed, taking no part in the struggle. In 1865 he went to Carrollton, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came to Columbia, Missouri, where he has resided ever since, engaging in the drug, livery and dry goods business. In 1881, became a member of the firm of Hubbell, White & Co. Mr. Hubbell was married November 20th, 1849, to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of Thomas M. Morton, a native of Kentucky. The town of Morton, Ray county, Missouri, was named in honor of Mrs. Hubbell. They have three daughters and two sons living. Two of the daughters are graduates of Christian College. Anna M. is the wife of J. B. Johnson, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell are members of the Christian Church. Finley D., a promising youth is with his father in the store. Mr. Hubbell is an active business man, and notwithstanding some bad luck — he had a security debt of \$5,000 to pay about the close of the war — has prospered in all his undertakings.

LAFAYETTE HUME.

Lafayette Hume, for many years a prominent business man and farmer of Boone county, is the son of Lewis and Henrietta (McBain) Hume, of Madison county, Kentucky. They came to Missouri in 1819 and settled six miles south of Columbia, on the Providence road. He died December 24th, 1874, aged sixty-nine years. He is buried on the home place. Mrs. Hume is a native of Maryland. She is now living, at the age of eighty-two. Lafayette Hume was born in Boone county, July 18th, 1834, and was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools, attending what was then known as the Pace district school, six miles south of Columbia. He is one of a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. He was married, May 26th, 1857, to Miss Lemira Ann, daughter of G. L. and Sallie (Sims) Hickam. Six children have been born to them, five sons and one daughter. Mr. Hume commenced business in Columbia, on Court-house street, in 1849, dealing in dry goods and general merchandise. He continued in this business for sixteen years. During this period he passed safely through several panics that brought disaster and ruin to thousands. The firm consisted of Lafayette, Reuben and James R. Hume, brothers of the subject of this sketch. In the midst of the war they closed out their business. At the close of the war, Mr. Hume, in company with Allen Park, deceased, opened a store under the firm name of Hume & Park, which they continued for three or four years. In 1868 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Park and opened a general grocery house for himself, conducting this business until 1876, when he took in W. T. Shock and George W. Henderson as partners, the firm name being Henderson, Shock & Co. Continued with this firm four years, then returned to his old stand on Court-house street, where he opened a grocery-store under the firm name of Hume & Brother. His extensive acquaintance and popularity as a business man has already brought to the new firm a large and profitable trade. The subject of this sketch has been in business for thirty-three years and has never failed nor seen the day that he could not satisfy all business demands against him, dollar for dollar. For the last twenty-two years he has owned several fine farms, which he runs in connection with his other business. The home place, upon which his family now resides, contains 320 acres. It is situated two miles west of Columbia. He owns another farm of 235 acres, four and one-half miles southwest of Columbia. The third farm, consist-

ing of 160 acres, is located five and one-half miles southeast of Columbia, making in all 715 acres of excellent land, well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hume is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Hume and one son, George, are also members of the same church. Mr. Hume has been town trustee for ten years, and treasurer of his lodge for four or five years. He was in the Columbia and Centralia stage at the time of its capture by Bill Anderson, on the day of the massacre, of which he was an eye-witness. There were with him at the time Maj. Rollins, James Waugh, Boyle Gordon and several others from Columbia. He lost one hundred and forty dollars in cash and an overcoat valued at forty dollars.

JOSEPH JAMES IGLEHART.

Prof. Joseph J. Iglehart, principal of the Columbia public school, is the son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Welling) Iglehart, and was born near Clarksville, Howard county, Maryland, August 5, 1841. He was raised in his native county, and after taking a full course at the public schools of his neighborhood, entered White Hall Academy, near Harrisburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, intending to complete a course of studies at Dickinson College, preparatory to entering upon the duties of his medical profession, but the breaking out of the war changed all his plans for the future. From 1865 to 1867 he taught the public school in his native district. In 1867 he emigrated to the West. Spent one year teaching in Illinois and one in Iowa. He came to Missouri in 1869, and settled in Washington, Franklin county, where he held the position of principal of the public schools for two years, during which time, and mainly through his individual efforts, he influenced the building of one of the finest public school edifices in the State. In 1873 he was appointed to the position of professor of English in the German Institute of St. Louis, a position previously occupied by the famous Gen. Franz Sigel. In 1874 he moved to Linn county, where he followed teaching until 1876, when he received the appointment of principal of Prairie high school of Monroe county. In 1879 he took charge of the Ashland public school, in Boone county, Missouri, and here, as at all other points, he met with excellent success. In 1880 he was elected principal of Columbia public school, which position he has held ever since. Of his management, since taking charge of this school, there has been no complaint, but much praise. He is certainly one of the most popular teachers that ever had charge of the Columbia public school, and has given a lively im-

petus to the cause of public instruction within the sphere of his own labors. Mr. Iglehart was married at Washington, Missouri, in 1871, to Miss Sue, daughter of Jilson and Eveline Payne. They have two daughters, May and Kittie. Mrs. Iglehart is also an excellent teacher. She has met with great success in the primary department. She is now assistant in the Columbia public school. Prof. Iglehart ranks very high as an inventor, having originated and patented a lock attachment for the school desk, piano tops, etc. A company has been organized and a manufactory put in operation at New Haven, Connecticut, and agents put on the road for the purpose of introducing this invention into all parts of the country. Prof. Iglehart is preparing a grammar which will be ready for publication in 1883.

JAMES E. JOHNSON.

James E. Johnson, son of William and Elizabeth (Entrekin) Johnson, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 26, 1809. He was educated at the common schools of the county. At the age of eighteen he entered an apprentice under Job Stevenson to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade. After finishing his trade he came to Boone county, Missouri, October 22, 1833. The year following he worked for George Harrison at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri. Coming back to Columbia, he was employed to work in James Richardson's shop and continued with him for eight years. In the summer of 1841 he started a shop of his own, and has worked continuously at his trade ever since, except a portion of the year 1850, spent in California. At the breaking out of the war he owned several slaves. Their loss proved a severe blow to him financially. Mr. Johnson was married, December 2, 1841, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Judge Alexander and Ann (Simpson) Persinger. Six children were born of this marriage, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Johnson died August 27, 1870, and is buried in the Columbia cemetery. Mr. Johnson has an excellent business, and by industry and good management he has succeeded in accumulating considerable property, mostly real estate, situated in Columbia. He is a member of the Christian church. His children are also members of the same church.

MAXIMILIAN G. KERN.

Prof. Kern is a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and was born in 1825. His father, Prof. Christian G. Kern, occupied the chair of theology in the University of Wurtemberg. Maximilian G. was educated at

the Botanical Gardens and University of Tubingen, and was employed in the King's gardens and conservatories near Stuttgart for two years. He then travelled through Belgium, Holland, Germany, and also went to France, and was three years in the "Garden of Plants," in Paris, St. Louis and Versailles. During the revolution of 1848, he and some friends were in Versailles; and hearing the cannonading at Paris, they went up into that city and were on the streets during the fighting between the soldiers and communists, having to remain in the city nineteen hours before they got out again. In July, 1848, he came to America, landing at New York City, where he took charge of the grounds and gardens of a wealthy merchant, with whom he remained nine months. Going next to Cincinnati, he remained four years engaged in horticulture and landscape gardening. Here he learned the English language, and in 1853, published a book on landscape gardening. He next accepted a position to teach that subject for the faculty of Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, where he remained till, in 1857, he came West, and located at Alton, Illinois, and opened a fruit farm and nursery in 1858. For several years succeeding his services were called into requisition in decorating the floral hall of the St. Louis Fair. He superintended the decoration of the Sanitary Fair in St. Louis in 1864, and drew a complimentary testimonial from Gen. Rosencrans, the commandant of that department. He was then engaged by the commissioners of Lafayette Park to take charge of that resort. He continued to reside at the park for several years, from 1864, and designed the present ornamentation and improvements of that beautiful place. This secured him the appointment by Mayor Brown of general superintendent of parks, which position he held four years. He designed the grounds of Benton park, Laeade park, Washington square, Missouri park, St. Louis place and Hyde park. Next he was appointed general superintendent of Forest park, which he held two years, laying out the grounds of that enchanting retreat. After this he laid out two cemeteries in St. Louis and one at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He also did decoration work of a similar nature at Rome, Atlanta, Columbus and other places in the South. In 1881 Prof. Kern came to Columbia, and has since that time been connected, in his professional capacity, with the State University. He was married in Cincinnati, in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Pinger. They have had eight children, four of whom, Minnie, Julia, Ida and May, are living, and four, Ernest, David, Free-

man and Henrietta, are deceased. The surviving children are all at home, and the three youngest attend the University.

SIMEON BEAUFORD KIRTLEY.

S. B. Kirtley, one of Columbia's most popular and enterprising merchants, is the only son of Wm. Cave and Letitia Gray Kirtley, whose maiden name was Givens, both natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was born in Audrain county, Missouri, and was reared to manhood in that county, receiving his education at Mexico and the university of Kentucky. Leaving college at the age of twenty-one, he entered the Savings bank at Mexico, Missouri, as clerk and book-keeper. He remained in this business for about two years. In the fall of 1874 he came to Columbia, Missouri, and opened a store for the sale of books, stationery and notions. He also acted as general agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company for Boone county, which position he held for about two years, selling during this time over twelve thousand dollars' worth of machines. His business increased rapidly, necessitating his removal to a larger building. He now occupies two store rooms on University street, using one of the upper apartments for manufacturing picture frames, etc., having a large trade in this line as well as in the other specialties of his business. He has one of the largest book stores in Central Missouri, selling by wholesale and retail. In connection with books, pictures and notions, he opened a large stock of musical instruments in 1878, including some of the finest pianos and organs ever sold in the Western market. Among these may be mentioned the following pianos: — Decker Brothers, Haines Brothers, Fischer, Chickering, Mathushek and Story & Camp. His organs are manufactured by Estey and Story & Camp. He does a large business in the above line, selling all over Boone and the adjoining counties. He has all the popular sheet music, and deals in all kinds of musical repairs. One of the lower store rooms is devoted to the sale of books, the other to the sale of musical instruments. Mr. Kirtley is the youngest child and only son of a family of six children, two of whom died in infancy. William C. Kirtley, father of S. B. Kirtley, moved from Harrison county, Kentucky, to Boone county, Missouri, in November, 1845. In April, 1847, he removed to Audrain county, where he has resided ever since. The subject hereof is thoroughly identified with the best interests of his town and county.

HON. J. W. KNEISLEY.

James William Kneisley was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 16, 1825, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education at the common schools and at Strasburg academy. In 1854 he removed to Marion county, Missouri, locating at Palmyra. This was his home until 1866, when he removed to Jefferson City, and from thence to Columbia about the close of the year 1867, where he has since resided. Capt. Kneisley's chief occupation in life has been that of a carpenter and builder. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in early life, when possessed of ample means, and at a time when it was not dreamed that a resort to it would ever become necessary. He is regarded as a thoroughly excellent workman.

In the summer of 1861, upon the breaking out of the war between the States, Capt. Kneisley espoused the cause of the South, and enlisted in the Missouri State Guard, as captain of "Kneisley's Battery," which he commanded until the close of hostilities, although he was in the State of Illinois, on important private business, when his commander, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, surrendered. During his term of service the captain participated in the engagements at Monroe City, Athens, Shelbina and Lexington, Missouri; Elk Horn (Pea Ridge) and Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. In these actions he was present with his battery. On Price's last raid into Missouri, in the fall of 1864, he was present as a volunteer in the most important engagements. In the early spring of 1865 he made his way from his command, then in Southern Arkansas, to Illinois, to care for his children and other private affairs, and after a perilous and adventurous journey worthy of record in a separate volume, reached his destination in safety. As before stated, he was in Illinois when hostilities entirely ceased.

President Buchanan appointed Capt. Kneisley to be postmaster at Palmyra, and he held that position upon the outbreak of the war. In 1878 he was elected representative from this county to the State Legislature, and in 1880 was reelected, running on the Democratic ticket each time. He is a member of the Committee on the State University, and has done a great deal of valuable work for that important institution.

Capt. K. has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sophia McCloud, to whom he was married January 11, 1848. She died September 25, 1864. His second marriage was to Mrs. Martha Phelps, and

occurred April 13, 1867. He is the father of six children, three of whom have attained maturity. In politics the captain is a Democrat ; in religion a Presbyterian ; in all things honorable and upright.

SAMUEL SPAHR LAWS, A. B., A. M., M. D., D. D., LL. D.

Dr. Laws, president of the Missouri State University, is a descendant of one of two brothers, who came over from England in 1672, and settled in Maryland. He is a native of the Old Dominion where he received the rudiments of an education in the "Oldfield school." He afterwards entered Miami University, where he graduated valedictorian of his class. Entering Princeton Seminary, he there pursued his theological studies for three years, completing the course and receiving the first honors of his class. He began his ministerial career in St. Louis, but was soon called to the church in Lexington, Missouri, but before accepting this charge, he was elected president of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and at once assumed the duties and responsibilities of that position. His administration was prosperous and highly satisfactory to the patrons of that institution. When the late civil war broke out he resigned, and applied himself to the quiet and congenial task of translating Aristotle. While in the midst of his labors, he was arrested, and taken to prison by the Union authorities, on account of his Southern proclivities. After being confined in several prisons, and suffering great hardships, he was finally released on parole, to remain in the loyal States, Canada and Europe, which latter country he visited, remaining some time, principally at Paris, availing himself of this opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language. He returned to the United States while the war was yet in progress, landing in New York, where he had relatives in business. He was there made vice-president of the Gold Exchange, which office he filled very acceptably. The institution prospered so remarkably under his management that the directory presented him with a handsome testimonial, and a certificate of membership, a compliment never conferred upon another. After resigning his office at the Gold Exchange, Dr. Laws perfected an instrument for telegraphing the variations in the prices of gold and stocks, which is now extensively used at home and abroad. By this invention ten thousand instruments can be simultaneously operated, and the value of coin and stocks communicated at the same moment to each business house in the city where used. During his stay in New York City, he availed himself of the opportunities there offered for

scientific and literary research, at the same time pursuing courses of professional study, graduating in both law and medicine. He is at present a member of the New York bar. His medical thesis attracted no little attention, and became the theme of much favorable comment. Dr. Laws is a man of medium height, solidly built, and is in the prime of fresh, vigorous manhood. The nervous, sanguine temperament predominates in his disposition, but is well blended with the bilious and phlegmatic, giving him great vitality of action and thought. This combination of forces has given Dr. Laws a mind thoroughly poised, which avoids harshness in judgment, and extremes in action; works calmly and systematically, and is capable of great excitement, on supreme occasions. He has all those qualities that thoroughly individualize a man, and is a most decided type of himself. While ambitious of distinction and approval, he is far too manly a man to desire them at the expense of his own convictions of right and truth, and is capable of the most heroic self-sacrifice for an opinion, which has the sanction of his own deliberate judgment. He is one of the best informed men of the age, having accumulated vast stores of information in all departments of knowledge, and is ever ready with facts and dates, no matter what the subject under consideration, his memory being simply prodigious. As a general scholar, President Laws has no superior in the West, and this is the more notable as his habit of exhaustive study makes every so-called general topic special. His travels in Europe gave him the advantage of intercourse with the ripest scholarship of that continent, and he always availed himself of every opportunity to verify his facts and statements by undisputed authority. As a metaphysician, Dr. Laws stands in the front rank of American minds; his rare attainments and exceptional talents are universally conceded; his features express great executive ability and as acquaintance ripens the conviction deepens that, as the head of some great corporation, or as chairman of a committee on home or foreign affairs, he would have acquitted himself with no less distinction than in his present most honorable and responsible office. His position at the head of our State University is, without controversy, the most important position in the commonwealth, and Missouri is to be congratulated that here, where the largest measures of ability, scholarship and executive talent are demanded, they are so eminently combined. Before the Missouri legislature, in 1877, Dr. Laws pointed out the fact, which was long lost sight of, that the University was an integral part of the public school organization, established by

law and imbedded in the successive constitutions of the State. It was one of the fundamental conditions of Missouri's admission to the Union, that her general assembly should take measures for the improvement of public lands for the support of a university. For this service to the State, Dr. Laws merits the thanks of all lovers of a generous system of education. Strength and gentleness are by no means disassociated in President Laws. He is a thorough gentleman in all the relations of life, and one every way worthy to be intrusted with the formation of manners as well as mind. His personal example and influence cannot but be advantageous to those who enjoy the benefit of association with him, for by no means the least of his gifts is the transcendent power of personal quality. The firmness and candor displayed by Dr. Laws in the late controversy growing out of his address delivered before the Press Association, at St. Joseph, Missouri, is not only characteristic of the man, but creditable to his judgment and manhood. Standing upon constitutional grounds, and speaking for the millions he represented, and of a people whom it had become popular and convenient to malign and ridicule, he but uttered a truth as old as the constitution itself. He simply affirmed that, prior to the civil war, according to the compact entered into by the several States composing the Federal Union, the question of secession was an open one, having two sides ; that in fighting for the sovereignty of the States, as guaranteed to him and his people in the fundamental law of the land, Gen. Lee was no more a traitor in the eyes of law and justice than was Gen. Washington, the hero of American independence. This address, which was simply a philosophical, dispassionate review of the question of State's rights, called down upon the devoted head of Dr. Laws the fiercest wrath of those who snuff treason at the bare mention of State's rights. They have railed at the president for months, showing by their zealous rage that the address was all the doctor intended it should be,—a masterly defence of the by no means obsolete doctrine of State's rights. Not content, however, with vulgar abuse, some of his critics misstate the facts in the grossest, most indecent manner. There being nothing in the address upon which to base a bill of indictment against President Laws, his traducers are driven to the desperate alternative of manufacturing a man of straw, at which to hurl their bitter invectives. They declare that Dr. Laws justified the rebellion, when not a word was uttered in justification thereof. They are careful to withhold such language as would convey the real

idea expressed, as, in reference to the results of the war, the doctor declared that one result of that struggle was to settle for all time the question of secession. The seceded States, having suffered defeat in the struggle growing out of secession, the principle involved had been practically settled by the sword, and for all time to come.

DR. WALTER T. LENOIR.

Dr. Lenoir is a son of Walter Raleigh and Sarah E. (Bouchelle) Lenoir, and was born October 4, 1827, in Wilkes county, North Carolina. His father was born at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, March 15th, 1787, and died October 15th, 1844. His mother was born December 28, 1798, in Burke county, North Carolina, and died August 3d, 1875. They came to Boone county, Missouri, November 4th, 1834, and settled on a farm two and one-half miles north of Columbia. They are buried in the Columbia Cemetery. They were blessed with six children, two boys and four girls. Annie E. (deceased), wife of Boyle Jewell; Julia E., wife of Elder S. S. Church; of the Christian Church; Myra C., wife of Col. F. T. Russell; Dr. W. F.; Martha L., wife of T. A. Russell, attorney at law, of St. Louis, and Slater E., a prominent farmer of Boone county. Their grandfather was Gen. William Lenoir, of Old Fort Defiance, North Carolina. He was a prominent light in the politics of the old North State for sixty years, holding offices from justice of the peace up to president of the constitutional convention for remodeling the State constitution. He served many years in both houses of the legislature, and was for several terms respectively, president of the one, and speaker of the other. He was also for a number of years president of the Court of Common Pleas. He is buried at Fort Defiance, where an elegant monument was erected over his grave by an appreciative and grateful constituency. Dr. Walter T., our subject, was educated at the State University, graduating from that institution in the class of '49. In 1850 he went to St. Louis and attended medical lectures at Pope's Medical College, where he graduated in 1853, and returned to Columbia to practice his profession. From 1858 to 1861, he practiced in co-partnership with Dr. Wm. H. Duncan. He soon took rank with older physicians than himself, and to-day is reckoned among the State's best. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust. From 1855 to 1862 he was treasurer of the State University and a member of the board of curators. Since 1856 he has been a member

of the board of curators, physician and trustee of Christian College. He was appointed by Gov. B. Gratz Brown manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, which position he held for four or five years. He has been an elder in the Christian Church since 1856, and is a Knight Templar, being at one time master of the lodge. He has been married twice, the first time to Miss Fannie C., daughter of James Shannon (at one time president of the University) May 29, 1856. By this union they had four children, three girls and one boy: Anna S., Eva D., James C., and Julia C. They were educated at Christian College and at the University. His first wife died April 13, 1864. She was a devoted member of the Christian Church, and a graduate of Bacon College, Kentucky. July 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Nannie J., daughter of Federal and Sarah Dunn Walker, of Howard county, Missouri. By this marriage they have one son, George W. Mrs. Lenoir is a graduate of Christian College and has been a member of the Christian Church since early childhood. Dr. Lenoir is yet in the prime of a vigorous, active manhood, and is a dignified, courtly gentleman of the old school.

H. B. LONSDALE.

Henry Brougham Lonsdale was born in Leicester, England, November 13, 1832. He came to America at an early age and settled first in Wisconsin. In 1853 he went to St. Louis, and the year following came to Columbia. He learned the tailoring business in boyhood and has followed it ever since. At present he is engaged in the merchant tailoring business and dealing in sewing machines. Mr. Lonsdale was married April 2, 1860, to Miss Meron G. Mayhew, of Grundy county, Missouri, a descendant of the Mayhew family of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Lonsdale was born. They have had six children, one of whom is dead. The living are: Frank, Kate, Harvey, May H., and Elston Holmes. The dead child was named Maggie D. The two first named are graduates of the State University — Frank in 1881, and Kate in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale are members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T. He has been a member of the school board, and is now clerk of the board of town trustees. He has a nice home in Columbia, the result of his own labors. He is an exemplary member of society and is highly appreciated by all who know him.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LOWRY, B. S., N. G., M. S., C. E.,

Professor of Civil Engineering, Dean of Engineering Faculty, and Secretary of University Faculty, Missouri State University, Columbia, Missouri.

Prof. Lowry, the present able dean of the engineering school of the "University of the State of Missouri," is a descendant of one of two brothers who came over from Scotland in 1747 and settled in Philadelphia. He is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and was born November 29, 1850. His paternal grandfather was Dr. John J. Lowry, of Howard county, Missouri; his father, Dr. W. T. Lowry, was a physician of eminence and a man of extraordinary ability; his mother is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a daughter of Judge Joseph Turner, who was a native of Tennessee, whose parents were from North Carolina, and whose ancestors were Irish.

The Christian culture and training from his mother he prizes above all the wisdom of the philosophers; and "the inflexible, Roman-like character of his grandfathers is the best part of the family inheritance."

In early boyhood, studious and thoughtful beyond his years, his parents determined to give him a thorough education, that he might attain to that distinction and usefulness of which he seemed to give promise. His home culture and early school training were all that could be desired at the hands of fond parents and able teachers. He entered McGee College, Missouri, in the fall of 1866, standing at the head of his classes in the sciences and the mathematics. His mathematical instructor here, Prof. W. J. Patton, said of him: "In the class-room I feared Lowry, for I felt that he was more than a match for me, with his wonderful mathematical genius; and many times I found the teacher taught by the learning learner." Desiring to pursue a more thorough course in the physical sciences and the mathematics than McGee College offered, he entered the junior class of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, in the fall of 1868; he graduated from the University in June, 1870, and was awarded the first honor in the scientific department, and also, in a competitive examination on international and constitutional law, won the "law prize," receiving the degrees of bachelor of science and normal graduate. President Read testified to the accurate learning and marked ability of young Lowry in pursuing the subtleties of the law. He said to the senior class: "Gentlemen, when Lowry speaks, it makes me think;" and turning to young Lowry, he added: "Lowry, that is the highest compliment that I could pay you."

For his proficiency in mathematics (ranking first in his class), he was recommended by the University for an appointment as an officer in the United States coast survey, which he received October, 1870. He read medicine in his father's office in 1865 and '66, and during the summer and fall of 1870 attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, but gave up his medical studies in order to devote his time to the more congenial pursuits — surveying and engineering on the United States coast survey. From 1870 to 1877 he was on the Atlantic, gulf and Pacific coasts, actively engaged on the United States coast survey, in the following classes of field-work: Hydrography, topography, primary triangulation, magnetics, reconnoissance for primary triangulation, latitudes, azimuths, and also chronometer and telegraphic longitudes. During these active and arduous labors he found time to exercise his inventive genius in bringing order out of chaos in the science and art of hydrographic surveying. His discovery of new and improved methods in hydrographic surveying, and his invention of sextants and protractors more perfectly adapted to the wants of the hydrographer, and whereby one officer is enabled to make the measurements previously made by three, have introduced him to the hydrographers of all civilized nations.

The sextant, as it came from the brain of Sir Isaac Newton, was imperfectly adapted to the wants of the hydrographer, failing to measure angles between 140 and 180 degrees, and also failing to measure two angles at the same instant. The hydrographers of England, Germany, France and the United States had studied for a half century to remedy these defects, but with only partial success. Young Lowry invented the following sextants which perfectly solved these and other problems: —

I. A sextant to measure any angle from 0 to 180 degrees without inverting the instrument, and while reflecting but one object.

II. A sextant capable of measuring two angles, one to the right and the other to the left of the central object, at the *same instant*; either angle being any size, from 0 to 140 degrees.

III. A sextant capable of measuring two angles in quick succession, without previously estimating their relative magnitudes, or inverting the sextant, or lengthening its arc.

IV. A sextant capable of measuring two angles in quick succession, and an interrange at the same instant.

V. The protracting sextant, which enables one observer to measure and plot two angles with a facility, ease and accuracy not now at-

tained with two ordinary sextants, and one protractor in the hands of two observers and one plotter.

He is the author of several new methods in hydrographic surveying.

Some of the above are described in Volume XIV of the American Cyclopedia, and all are described in the proceedings of the California Academy of Science, the *Analyst*, the *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, and the *Nautical Gazette*, of New York.

In 1874, Prof. Lowry was elected a member of the California Academy of Science, at San Francisco, and was an active and productive member, as the academy reports of 1874-5-6 will show. In August, 1877, he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis. In June, 1873, the degree of master of science was conferred on him by his *alma mater*.

In June, 1877, Prof. Lowry was elected professor of civil engineering in the University of the State of Missouri. The University, in June, 1878, conferred upon him the honorary degree of civil engineer, created the engineering department, and elected him professor of civil engineering and dean of the engineering faculty. Prof. Lowry was a delegate from Columbia to the Missouri river improvement convention, held in St. Joseph, Missouri, November 29 and 30, 1881. In September, 1878, Prof. Lowry was elected secretary of the University faculty for the school year of 1878-9, and was re-elected to the same important and responsible position for the sessions of 1879-80, 1880-1, 1881-2, 1882-3. "He faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of this position during the four years of his *alma mater's* greatest prosperity, from October, 1878, to October, 1882; and then, though re-elected for session of 1882-3, resigned the secretaryship in order to devote his undivided energies to the growing demands of the tree planted by his own hands — the engineering department of the University of the State of Missouri."

In 1877, the engineering limb was engrafted on the academic trunk of the University tree; it grew from the first and flourished. As to the fruit it has borne, we quote from the report of the board of curators to the XXXI General Assembly of Missouri: "Young men have already gone out and are still going out from the engineering department of the Missouri University, thoroughly educated and trained for efficient service upon the great works of internal improvement and foreign commerce. Conscious of their individual strength in their profession, they have asserted their rights and assumed their

places on road and railroad engineering parties, and on the surveys and improvements of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and which positions they now hold and adorn with honor and distinction." President Laws said, in a public lecture: "This school of engineering is a pillar of strength to this University, and an honor to the University and to the State of Missouri."

Professor Lowry's great aim, never lost sight of, in this school has been to prepare young engineers to meet fully the demands of their profession in this the last quarter of the nineteenth century. To this end, drawing-room and field work are made to bear a large proportion to the theoretical instruction of the class-room, so as to unite *manipulative skill* with *theoretical instruction*, thus avoiding the fatal blunder of so many of our engineering schools, viz.: attempting to teach the surveying and engineering arts without putting them into practice.

A critic says, "Prof. Lowry is never guilty of speaking or writing on a subject which he has not thoroughly investigated. He is a fluent and forcible writer, treats every subject he touches with clearness, frankness, and ability; is a learned and scientific educator, and a vigorous, clear, logical and comprehensive thinker practically in the department of education." For five years he has wielded his able pen in setting forth the merits of his *alma mater*, in popularizing science and scientific pursuits, and in persuading the young men of the West to seek educations for a purpose. In these efforts he has been untiring; seed-thoughts, looking to a useful and steady development of the American mind, keeping pace with the march of science and philosophy, have been sown broadcast through lectures, pamphlets, and the daily press, and cannot cease to vivify, though the source may be lost sight of. He has never failed to command the close attention and hearty approval of the thinking public. As an indication of the spirit with which the productions of his pen are received, we quote a written opinion by the lamented J. K. Rogers, LL. D.: "I have read Prof. Lowry's lecture on 'The Professional School in the American University' through and through with interest and pleasure, and it has my hearty endorsement and approval. It is a live, wide-awake lecture, full of enthusiasm and vim, abreast of the times, and with its face set in the right direction. It is an admirable plea for the particular department its author represents, and cannot fail to do good for the University and make reputation for its author. As a plea for the sciences and for professional education it

is *unanswerable*, and no one ought to want to answer it. I must congratulate Prof. Lowry upon the success of this lecture, and upon the success of the engineering department." Another critic says: "Prof. Lowry is a man of great ability, unquestioned genius, wonderful energy, thoroughly up in his profession, fostered under the administration of that most powerful intellect of this or any other age, Dr. S. S. Laws."

Prof. Lowry is a man of not quite medium height, nervous-sanguine temperament, dark auburn hair, grayish brown eyes, with determination written on every feature, and is in the prime of a fresh and vigorous young manhood. He has all those qualities which thoroughly individualize a man and is a most decided type of himself. He is a Missourian to the manner born — with him it is "Missouri first — the world afterwards." We close this sketch with the closing paragraph of a lecture he delivered on "Engineering in Missouri:" "My heart is in this cause. My soul is in this work. My life and energies are consecrated to building up the cause of the exact arts in Missouri. I owe my all to this University, and I want no more glory while I live, no more glorious heritage when I come to pass over the great river, no more lasting monument, no prouder epitaph than that I was instrumental in building up the exact arts, in this my *alma mater* in this, my native State."

W. T. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dr. Maupin is a native of Boone county, born April 17, 1839. His father, Wm. Maupin, was one of the first settlers of Missouri, coming here from Madison county, Kentucky, in 1816, settling first at Old Franklin, in Howard county. In 1819 he removed to Boone, when there were but a very few habitations, or inhabitants either. He settled in Columbia, and was a wheelwright and housebuilder.

W. T. Maupin was educated in the common schools of Boone county, and at William Jewell College, Liberty. In the summer of 1861 he joined Captain Peacher's company, Col. M. G. Singleton's battalion, Missouri State Guards, and served as commissary of the battalion. He was in the engagements at Boonville, Drywood and Lexington. After the capture of Lexington, while General Price's army was retreating toward Southwest Missouri, he was taken sick in Johnson county and lay ill for about two months. Upon his recovery he returned to this county and spent the remainder of the fall of 1861, and the winter of 1861-2 in dodging "Merrill's

Horse" and other detachments of Federal troops, March 6, 1862, while on his way to Price's army, he was captured in Cooper county by some soldiers belonging to the command of Col. Eppstein, of Boonville. He was held a prisoner for thirteen months, the greater portion of the time in McDowell College, St. Louis, and at Alton, Ill. Upon his release on parole, his weight was reduced to eighty-seven and a half pounds. He returned home and took no further part in the war. Previous to his service with the Missouri army under General Price he took part in the affair at Fulton, known as the "Fulton races." His brother, Robert L. Maupin, a graduate of the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., was a gallant Confederate officer, and served on the staff of General (now U. S. Senator) Cockerill, although he had but one arm, the other having been lost before the war.

In 1863-4 Dr. Maupin attended the St. Louis Medical College. In 1864-5 he was at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that famed institution in the class of 1865. He located in the practice of his profession at Columbia, where he has since resided, making occasional trips to the far West for recreation, etc. The doctor has been very successful as a practitioner. He has devoted considerable attention to gynæcology, and is renowned for his skill in and knowledge of that particular branch of medical science. He is medical examiner of all the insurance organizations connected with the secret orders of Columbia, and is examiner for the Good Templars' Mutual Benefit Association of America, of which organization he is one of the founders.

Dr. Maupin married Miss Mary A. Matthews, a daughter of J. L. Matthews, Esq., an old citizen of this county. They are the parents of four children, Lulu Bell, James Lawrence, Bettie and Mary Waugh. The doctor is a member of the Baptist, and Mrs. M. of the Methodist Church. He has taken all the degrees of Masonry up to and including the commandery; is an Odd Fellow, a K. of P., K. of H., United Workman, and a Good Templar. Of his connection with the latter order he feels especially proud. He has held the position of W. C. T. in the Columbia lodge.

Dr. Maupin is a member of the great family of Maupins whose branches are to be found throughout Missouri, and whose ancestors were the DeMaupins of France, who settled in Virginia more than a century ago. He is a nephew of Thos. C. Maupin, the pioneer sheriff of Boone county. One of the doctor's sisters married Gov-

ernor Leslie, of Kentucky; another is the wife of Travis Cockerill, a renowned lawyer of Glasgow, Ky. Two of his sisters reside in Colorado, and his brother is now a resident of Mobile, Alabama.

WILLIAM D. MAUPIN.

William D. Maupin was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, June 6th, 1840. He is the son of Silas B. and Mary (Norris) Maupin. He left Virginia in October, 1854, and came to Montgomery county, Missouri, where he lived until 1859. His father sold his farm in Montgomery and moved to Truxton, Lincoln county, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was educated, attending the seminary of that place, under the instructions of Professor F. T. Williams. Was a pupil of this school during two sessions. In the spring of 1862 he went to Loutre Island, as an overseer for William I. Talbott, and remained there until fall, having charge of thirty-eight slaves and five hundred acres of land. He next went to Pike county, Missouri, where he took charge of the Tinsley plantation of some forty slaves and four hundred acres of land. Stayed on this farm until the fall of 1863, when he crossed the river and engaged in the tobacco trade during the winter following. In the spring of 1864 he crossed the plains to Nevada, making his home at Empire City, three miles from Carson. Followed mule trading and teaming while in Nevada. Remained there until the summer of 1870, when he returned to Missouri and bought a farm ten miles southwest of Chillicothe. Was married December, 1870, to Miss Nancy A. Cochran, of Wentzville, St. Charles county, Missouri. They have one daughter, Effie. After his marriage Mr. Maupin went to work on a farm in St. Charles county, and remained there until February, 1882, when he came to Columbia, Boone county, and went into the firm of Maupin, Smith & Co., known as the "Farmer's Mills." [See city history.] Mr. and Mrs. Maupin are both members of the Methodist Church. They have a nice new house on Price Avenue, and are well pleased with their new home, and with their future prospects generally.

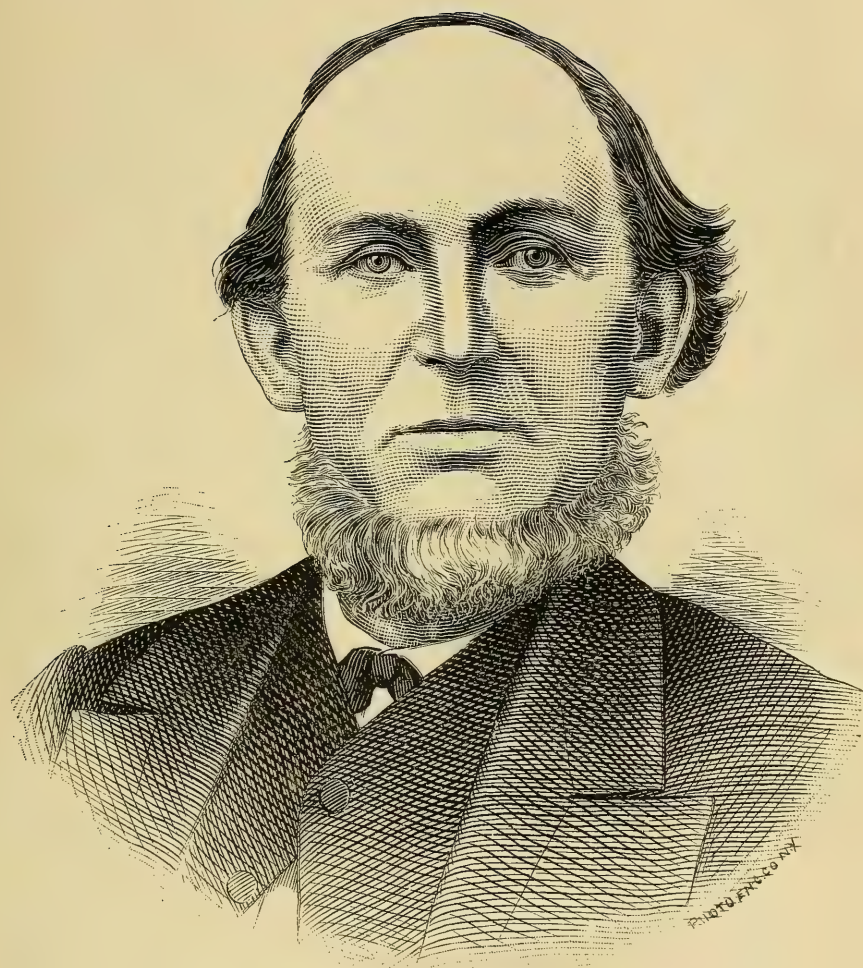
GEORGE HENRY MATTHEWS, DECEASED.

The outlines of the biography of this gentleman could not be obtained very fully nor very accurately. The date of his birth could not be learned. He was married November 23, 1858, to Miss Olivia, daughter of Warren and Elizabeth (McClelland) Woodson. Four children were born of this marriage, all daughters, two of whom died

in infancy. The deceased children were Lucretia B. and Lizzie, while the two surviving ones are Mary G. and Jessie O. Prof. Matthews came from Kentucky to Boone county, Missouri, in 1848 or '49. For about seventeen years he was professor of ancient and modern languages in the State University at Columbia. He always engaged in teaching as a vocation, and died in September 13, 1869. He lies buried in the Columbia Cemetery.

JAMES L. MATTHEWS, DECEASED.

James L. Matthews, deceased, was the son of Robert and Eliza (Glascok) Matthews. He was born August 29, 1813, in Richmond county, Virginia, and was reared and educated in his native county. In early youth he learned the trade of carriage-maker, and followed the business while yet a citizen of the Old Dominion. In 1836 he came to Columbia, Missouri, where he established and operated a carriage factory up to the year 1860, when he sold out and went into the hardware business, which he followed until his death, May 22, 1880. He was married in 1833 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Hilkiah Ball, of Lancaster county, Virginia. They had five children born to them, two sons and three daughters. Mary A., wife of Dr. W. T. Maupin, of Columbia; James B. (deceased); Bettie S., wife of Maj. D. D. Berry, a prominent business man of Columbia, and Milton S. (deceased). The first wife dying July 8, 1852, Mr. Matthews was again married, October 26, 1853, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Margaret Bowling. Three children were born of this marriage, two sons and one daughter. Louisa married A. R. Berry. Charles is a partner in the hardware business established by James L. Matthews, and now conducted by Berry & Matthews. Lawrence is dead. The elder Matthews commenced life without means and with but little education. His father perished at sea while en route to England to settle an estate. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son and second child of the family, and the burden of the household fell mainly upon his shoulders, but he proved equal to the task, and while yet a mere boy assumed the duties and responsibilities of a full-grown man. His brother, Milton S., died in June, 1875. His sister is living in Oregon, the wife of Mr. Faucett. James L. Matthews was a successful business man in the strictest sense of the word. Commencing life with nothing but his trade, he accumulated a large estate, and was enabled to do much good, for his hand was ever opened to alleviate the sorrows of honest and virtuous poverty, and those who



JAMES L. MATTHEWS.

merited relief never applied to him in vain. Mrs. Matthews is a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Eliza (Glascock) Matthews, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Columbia, April 17, 1851, and is buried in the Columbia Cemetery.

JOHN MACHIR.

John Machir, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, May 10th, 1820. He is the son of Henry A. and Martha A. (Woodson) Machir. He was raised in Kentucky and educated in Maysville, Mason county. In 1837 he came to St. Louis with his brother-in-law, Thomas T. January, and for the next six years clerked in the wholesale grocery house of January, Stetinins & Brother. The firm having failed in 1843, Mr. Machir went into business the following year, under the firm name of January & Machir, wholesale dealers in groceries, and so continued until 1852, when he came to Boone county and settled on the west side of the Two-mile prairie. His farm of 600 acres is situated six miles southeast of Columbia. In 1869 he moved to Columbia, but did not sell his farm. He has lived in Columbia ever since. He has been trustee of Christian College for about eighteen years. Was one of the directors of the school board for about five years. Mr. Machir was married, December 25th, 1847, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John M. and Mary (Taylor) January, of Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky. They have had six children. Two sons died in their infancy. Mary T., wife of James H. Parker, died in the spring of 1880. Mattie is the wife of R. W. Dorsey, of Bunker Hill, Illinois. Tiny B. and Maria J. are at home with their parents. They are all graduates of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Machir and family are members of the Christian church.

CHARLES A. MILLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 22d, 1848. The year following his parents moved to Portland, Calhaway county, where they lived for the next five years, removing in 1854 to Rocheport, Boone county. In 1864 he entered the store of Clayton, Miller & Co., and clerked for that firm until July, 1868, when he commenced the livery business with David Bishop, the firm being Bishop & Miller. Remained with Bishop one year, when J. W. Skinner bought his interest, thus changing the firm to Miller & Skinner. The business was thus conducted for three years, when Mr. Miller bought his partner's interest and continued the business alone

until 1875, when the stable, with fourteen head of horses and all the rolling stock belonging thereto, was burned; loss two thousand dollars. While in the livery business Mr. Miller ran a hack line between Columbia and Rocheport, and between Rocheport and Boonville. In 1875 he came to Columbia, and the year following went into the tobacco business with John M. Samuel and was with him for one year, when the firm changed to Conley, Samuel & Miller, and so continued until 1878. In the spring of that year Mr. Miller went into the livery business with D. G. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Miller. J. H. Guitar afterwards took an interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Clark, Miller & Co., and so continued until the death of Mr. Clark in 1880, when Guitar bought his interest and the firm became Miller & Guitar, and has remained such ever since. The stable is called the Planters', and is one hundred by sixty-four feet, fronting University street. They have twenty-five horses and their vehicles are of the finest and best quality. In connection with the livery business they buy and sell mules, shipping them to the West and South. Mr. Miller was married February 13th, 1872, to Miss Corney J., daughter of James C. and Mary J. (Thornton) Orr. They have four children, James R., Albert, Mary, and a younger son yet unmarried. Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian church. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist church.

DR. GEORGE S. MORSE.

Dr. Morse is the son of Dennis and Sallie (Whitcomb) Morse, and was born October 6th, 1828, in Madison, Madison county, New York. He was educated at Hamilton College. In the spring of 1854 he graduated from the medical school at Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of medicine at Oriskany Falls, Oneida county, New York. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Wisconsin and practiced his profession for three years at Ebadan, Dodge county. Then, in 1858, he moved to Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri. While in Boonville he studied dentistry and practiced it there three years. In December, 1864, he removed to Columbia, Boone county, and has practiced dentistry ever since. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is deservedly popular socially and professionally. He was married, April 5th, 1855, to Miss Hattie N., daughter of Frederick and Mary A. (Nelson) Brooks. By this union they have had six children, four boys and two girls; only two are now living, George M., mer-

chandising at Round Rock, Williamson county, Texas, and Fred. H., a prominent artist of St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Morse's father was born November 28th, 1800, in Steventown, Renssalaer county, N. Y., and went with his parents to Madison, New York, in March, 1806, and was reared a farmer. He married, August 28th, 1820, Miss Sarah, daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Brownell) Whitcomb. They had five children, three boys and two girls: Eleanor (deceased), Joseph H. (deceased), Asa W. (deceased, died in Denver, Colorado,) and Sarah, Our subject, is the third child. Dr. Morse is a descendant of Samuel Morse, of England, who was born in 1585, and emigrated to New England in 1635, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637, and died April 5th, 1654. The subject of this sketch, Dr. George S. Morse, is of the eighth generation from Samuel Morse.

JOSEPH SAMUEL MOSS.

J. S. Moss, a prominent merchant and capitalist of Columbia, Missouri, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, January 31st, 1831. At the age of seven, came to Greene county, Missouri, where he was raised on a farm. He was educated at the old country log school house. When fifteen years old went to Springfield and entered the store of Sheppard & Jaggard, dry goods merchants, where he remained for five years, when he became a member of the firm, and so continued for five years, when he commenced business under the firm name of J. S. Moss & Co. Conducted this business until the close of the war. During the war did a liberal business. Confederates and Federals took what they wanted and gave vouchers in return. Some of the vouchers were afterwards honored, many were not. He was in Springfield when the battle was fought at Wilson Creek, and saw the body of Gen. Lyon. In February, 1862, he went South into Arkansas and Tennessee. In June, 1863, went to St. Louis and from there to Columbia, Missouri, where he has resided ever since. Was married August 10, 1854, to Miss Clara, daughter of D. D. Berry, a native of Springfield, Missouri. Have had seven children, five of whom are living: Daniel Dorsey, J. S., Jr., Laura, Clara and William. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Moss is also a member of A. O. U. W.

DAVID R. M'ANALLY, JR.

The subject of this sketch, who has for five years been professor of English literature in the State University, is a son of the eminent

Dr. David R. McAnally, well known to all as the editor for many years of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*. His mother's maiden name was Maria Thompson, a lady of refined sensibilities and devoted to the care and happiness of her family. David was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 21, 1847. Owing to the great war which began when he was in his fourteenth year, he never entered college, but remained home under the tutorage of his distinguished father, which probably gave him greater thoroughness than he could have obtained at the schools. He has, however, received honorary degrees from different institutions, including that of A. M., conferred by the Arcadia (Missouri) College. When only four years old, his father moved his family to St. Louis, and that city has been the home of David R., Jr., ever since; though he has travelled extensively in the United States, especially in the West, his last vacation having been spent in Colorado.

Prof. McAnally's first efforts in teaching were made at Carondelet High School, where he taught three years as subordinate teacher and two years as principal. In 1872, he took charge of Arcadia College and remained two years. From that time till he took his present position in the University, he was engaged in newspaper work. He wrote a great deal for his father's paper, both before and during the time he was teaching, and for two years was "leader writer" on the *Globe-Democrat*. His newspaper connection gave him quite a travelled experience, and he was frequently "on the move" before he came to Columbia. Prof. M. comes of a family of strong Southern proclivities. His father is a native of Tennessee and his mother of Virginia, which makes decidedly a *Southern* combination. They are a Southern Methodist family, though at the beginning of the war Dr. D. R. McAnally, Sr., was a staunch Union man and opposed to slavery. Young David early developed a decided taste for music, and has given much time to its systematic study. While connected with the newspapers, he was regarded as a fine musical critic; and has been much engaged in writing articles on that subject. He has printed several songs and musical compositions, and still has on hand a number of unpublished musical productions. The first course of lectures on English language and literature ever given in the University was delivered by Prof. M. in 1879-80, and were as well attended as any course of the institution. Since then, he has continued to give annual courses, and is now connected with the president and others of the faculty in the publication of the *University Review*.

His services are in frequent demand in lecturing before the State Teachers' Association, and no young gentleman of his age has greater educational prominence in Missouri. His articles on the "Turco-Russian War," while working for the *Globe-Democrat*, created a favorable impression all over the country, and brought forth many complimentary comments from press and public.

DR. A. W. M'ALESTER.

Dr. Andrew Walker McAlester was born in Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, January 1, 1841. He is the son of B. McAlester, a lumber merchant of Columbia. Dr. McAlester was partly educated at the common schools, completing his literary studies at the State University, where he graduated in 1864. He then read medicine under Dr. Norwood and attended the St. Louis Medical College where he received his degree in 1866. He also attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Bellevue, New York. In 1873, he visited Europe and attended the medical colleges at London and Paris. He also visited the schools of Germany. In 1872 was given the chair of surgery and obstetrics in the State University, which position he still holds. Is president of the Linton Medical Association. Has been a member of the American Medical Association. Is a Mason. Has been twice married. First in 1869 to Miss Iza Bell, of Springfield, Missouri. She died in 1870. He was again married in 1873 to Miss Sallie McConathy, of Boone county. They have three sons: Andrew W., Berry, and an infant. Dr. McAlester is a member of the Methodist Church.

BRIGHTBERRY M'ALESTER.

Brightberry McAlester, the subject of this sketch, is the son of James G. and Tempest (Jackson) McAlester. He was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, October 26, 1809. He was partly reared and educated in his native county, attending a school taught in a rude log house during the winter months of the year. The Commonwealth of Kentucky was then in its infancy, and the resident population were the first settlers and their children. The first families who ventured into the wilds of Kentucky had all they could do to protect their lives, and of course gave little time or attention to education. Mrs. McAlester, the mother of the subject of this sketch, spent much of her early youth in the forts, while the fierce Indian wars threatened extermination to the few whites who had dared to invade their hunting grounds. Mrs. McAlester saw Daniel Boone many times, having oc-

cupied the fort in which the pioneer chieftain was an inmate during those memorable days which gave to Kentucky the name of "the Dark and Bloody Ground." The family emigrated to Howard county, Missouri, in 1828, stopping near Glasgow. Mr. McAlester had previously learned the carpenter's trade in Kentucky, and, leaving his widowed mother at Glasgow, he sought employment at New Franklin, Howard county. In 1830 Mr. McAlester went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for eighteen months, mainly for the purpose of perfecting himself in the business. He returned to New Franklin, and went to work contracting and building. He also managed a steam saw-mill. In 1837 he came to Rocheport, Boone county, where he worked at his trade from 1839 to 1846, being the principal contractor and builder in that section of country. In the spring of 1846 he came to Columbia to build the court-house, being one of the building firm of Richardson, McAlester & Keene. In 1856 he built the county jail, and in 1865 the president's mansion in connection with the State University, that building having been destroyed by fire during the war, and in 1872 had the contract for building the scientific building, also in connection with the State University. He has been actively identified with the building interests of the county ever since becoming a citizen of Boone. He has also dealt extensively in lumber and all kinds of building material. In the spring of 1870, James D. Bowling bought out the interest of James B. Ruckel, Mr. McAlester's partner, and since that time the firm has been McAlester, Bowling & Co. In addition to their lumber yard, they handle all kinds of farm machinery, buggies, wagons, and the like. They are doing a large business. Mr. McAlester was married in October, 1832, to Miss Mary A. Walker, of New Franklin, Missouri. They have had five children: James N. (who was lost on a Missouri river boat at Lexington landing); Mary F., Sarah B. (deceased), Martha T., wife of James D. Bowling, and Andrew W., who is a professor at the State University, and a practicing physician of Columbia. Mr. McAlester is a Mason and a member of the Methodist church. His wife is also a Methodist. Mr. McAlester's mother died in 1834, and is buried near Glasgow. His father died in Kentucky when the subject of this sketch was but a small boy.

GEORGE M. M'CONAUGHEY

Is a son of David and Sarah (Mitcheltree) McConaughey, and was born June 17, 1844, in Jefferson county, Ohio. He left his native

county when a mere child and went to Belmont county, Ohio. In his twelfth year he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and in 1859 went to Burning Springs, same State, and worked in the oil wells. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer regiment, but only served three months. In 1864 he reenlisted under Capt. Frank Buell, in what was known as Buell's Pierpont Battery, Virginia artillery. He was honorably discharged in 1865. The battery was in twenty-three battles and skirmishes. He was wounded while on a scout and taken prisoner by Col. Mosby, but escaped the second night. In the winter of 1865-6, he went on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as fireman for three or four years, then as engineer for one year. When making his run near Moundsville, Virginia, the engine jumped the track and he barely escaped with his life. In December, 1870, he came to St. Louis and worked upon the third pier of the great bridge for six months. In August, 1871, he came to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, and clerked in the hardware store of C. C. Newman until May, 1875. He then went back to Belmont, Ohio, and married Miss R. J., daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Crossan. They have had four children, two boys and two girls, Minnie M., David B. (dead), Anna B. and Sylvester W. Upon returning from Ohio, he obtained his old position as clerk in the store of Newman & Garth until the fall of 1875, when he went into the sewing machine business for about a year. He then went to firing for the Columbia Gas Company, which position he held until 1878, when he was appointed superintendent, and has been there until the present time. He sold and set up the first gas engine ever used in the county, viz.: the one used in the Columbia elevator. He does all the steam and gas fitting for the city, and is engineer and superintendent of the Columbia Gaslight and Coke Company. The works were built in 1875 by a stock company, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The enterprise was put on foot by Sylvester Watts. Mr. McConaughy is agent for the Otto Silent Gas Engine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE M'DANIEL.

The subject of this sketch is the son of William and Sarah A. (Fitzhugh) McDaniel, and was born in King George county, Virginia. He was educated at Caroline College, Caroline county, Virginia. Afterwards learned the trade of carriage making in King George

county, where he followed the business for several years. He came to Boone county, Missouri, in August, 1866, and was married August 27, 1868, to Miss Isabella, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dailey) Lackland, of Lexington, Kentucky. By this marriage they had three sons and two daughters. Rosa E. died August 19, 1870, and George I., August 10, 1878. After coming to Boone county, he opened a shop in Columbia under the firm name of Homer & McDaniel. Mr. McDaniel is now a member of the firm of McDaniel, Scruggs & Co., contractors and builders. This is the principal firm of the kind in Columbia, and is doing a large business. Mr. McDaniel is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. McDaniel is likewise a member of the same church. William McDaniel, the father of George, died at his home in King George county, Virginia, in 1879, aged eighty-two. His mother is still living at the age of seventy-one.

DR. JAMES M'NUTT.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Donegal about the year 1832. He came to this country in 1841 and settled in Newark, Delaware, where he grew to manhood and received most of his education. In 1852 he was surveyor for several counties in Maryland. He was also engaged in teaching at the same time. In the summer of 1854 he came West and visited the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Studied medicine under Dr. Alrich, at Fort Penn, Delaware, for about three years and took several courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Travelled for sometime as correspondent of several Eastern papers. In the winter of 1855 he taught school in Iowa. The spring following came to Missouri and spent about one year in St. Louis county. In 1857 went to Bowling Green, Pike county, where he taught a private school for one year. He was then engaged as principal of Bowling Green Academy and had charge of that institution from 1858 to 1860. Enlisted as a surgeon in the Federal army, April 24th, 1863, and served with the Gulf Department in 1864-5. Officiated as surgeon at Forts Livingston and Jackson. He quit the Federal service in 1866 and came to Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, where he practiced medicine for several months. In November 1866 he sold his property at Marshall and went to Malta Bend, in the western part of Saline county. The spring following he, with the assistance of J. R. Lunbeck, laid out the town of Malta Bend, the

doctor being the leading spirit in this enterprise and the recognized founder of this town. He remained at Malta Bend for two years, then bought a farm two miles south of that place. He lived on this farm until the fall of 1874, when he founded the town of Salt Springs, now on the line of the C. & A. railroad. This was in the summer of 1874. He and his brother-in-law, Arthur S. Lawrence, started a store containing a general assortment of dry goods and groceries. Remained at Salt Springs until 1876 when he came to Columbia, Missouri, but soon after returned to Saline. In 1877 he came to Rocheport, Boone county, and in the spring of 1878 came to Columbia and practiced his profession until 1880, when he bought a farm of 280 acres seven miles northeast of Columbia, on the old Mexico road, and 200 acres south of the Fulton road. In June, 1882, he was appointed United States examining surgeon by W. W. Dudley, commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a Mason. Was married August 16th, 1866, to a daughter of Solomon L. and Harriet S. (Morgan) Lawrence, of Wilton, Iowa. They have had three sons and two daughters: Fannie, Sophia D., Bernard, Stewart (deceased) and Lawrence. The father of Dr. McNutt died in Ireland in 1836 and his mother in Iowa in 1873. Dr. McNutt was the third child of a family of seven, all of whom, save the youngest, are living. The doctor, in addition to his medical education, is a fine literary scholar and a writer of considerable ability. At one time he was editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, his brother, Samuel McNutt, being chief editor.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE NORWOOD, M. D., LL. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, December 20th, 1807. His father, Charles Norwood, was a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and the son of John Norwood, an English gentleman, who came to Virginia about the year 1740. Charles, the eldest son of John Norwood, was born in 1753 and was married in 1781 to Ann Dale, of Westmoreland county. He was a soldier of the revolutionary war. Three sons and two daughters were born of his marriage: Frederick, John, Frances, Charles and Ann. Upon the death of his first wife he removed to Kentucky with his family and a number of relatives. He first settled in Franklin county, but after several years he purchased and removed to a farm in Woodford, about five miles from Versailles and seventeen from Lexington. After this removal he married Mildred Dale, a sister of his first wife.

Of the children of this marriage Joseph G. is the only survivor. During the war of 1812, Charles Norwood built and operated a powder mill for the purpose of supplying the American army. In 1815 he moved to a small farm near Lexington where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1832. When quite young the subject of this sketch became a pupil of the graded school of Aldrich & Vaughn, at Lexington. It was the fixed purpose of the elder Norwood that his son should become a physician, while the boy was equally determined to become a printer. The conflict of wishes between the father and son resulted in the son being placed with Mr. Jacob Winn, a private banker and manufacturer of bale-rope and bagging. He remained with Mr. Winn for one year. The elder Norwood, recognizing the bent of his son's mind, now made arrangements with Mr. John Bradford, of the *Lexington Advertiser*, by which he would be allowed to enter his printing office for the purpose of learning the trade for which he had previously shown such an earnest predilection. After working several years in this office he changed to the *Kentucky Whig*, published by Nelson Nicholas. Mr. Nicholas died soon after young Norwood entered his office and when the material was sold he bought it of the administrator, Hon. R. Hawes. Seeing an opportunity to dispose of the property to good advantage, young Norwood soon after sold the office and subscription list to Thomas Smith, editor of the *Kentucky Reporter*. Mr. Norwood now left Lexington and spent nearly a year in travelling in the Southern and Eastern States, returning in the fall of 1827. Soon after his return to Kentucky he went to Cincinnati, and purchased material for a book and job office. There was no lack of work in the way of books and periodicals and the publishing house soon became a popular and paying business. In 1830 Mr. Norwood formed a partnership with James W. Palmer, who insisted on moving the publishing house to Louisville, which in the end proved to be a serious mistake, as Mr. Norwood had predicted from the start. Mr. Palmer offered to purchase his partner's interest in the business, and his offer was accepted. Mr. Norwood then entered a commission house, conducted by a relative, but soon found that he knew nothing about the business, with little inclination to learn. He therefore withdrew from the firm and returned to Lexington with the fixed determination to devote himself to the study of medicine and the cognate sciences. He accordingly entered Transylvania College and earnestly applied himself to the study of medicine. He opened an office at Madison, Indiana, in

March, 1835, and continued to practice his profession until about the close of January following, when he returned to Lexington and graduated the spring following. In 1840 he was called to the Madison Medical Institute and appointed to the chair of surgery. In 1843 he was chosen to fill the chair of materia medica, general therapeutics and medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the University of St. Louis. He remained with this institution until the spring of 1847, when he resigned to accept the place of assistant United States geologist for the country now embraced in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The survey lasted until 1851. In 1851 he received the appointment of State geologist for Illinois, and continued in this survey until the spring of 1858, when he was removed from office by the newly elected Republican governor. In the spring of 1858 he was invited by Prof. G. C. Swallow to take the place of an assistant in the geological survey of Missouri, and accepted the offer. He continued in this survey until 1860, when he was elected to the chair of natural science in the University of Missouri. He accepted the place and has been a member of the faculty ever since. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Louisa Taylor, daughter of a merchant, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Lotspeich, being of Holland origin. Two sons and one daughter were born of this marriage. The daughter is living, the widow of Col. J. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who was killed at Pea Ridge. The eldest son died of small-pox in 1831. Mrs. Norwood and her youngest son died of cholera, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1833. In 1837 Dr. Norwood was married to Mary Frances, a daughter of Mr. John Pugh, of Madison, Indiana. Three sons and five daughters were born of this marriage. Two of the sons and one daughter died in infancy. The third and youngest son, Charles J. Norwood, was for some years engaged in the State geological surveys of Missouri and Kentucky, and was formerly professor of natural science in Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky. He is now editor of the *Herald-Enterprise*, Russellville, Kentucky. He married Miss Sallie White, daughter of Hon. Dougherty White, of Lancaster, Kentucky. Four of the daughters of this last marriage are living, and three of them are married. Louise is the wife of Mr. Overton A. Fitch, of Madison, Indiana. They have one child, now in his sixteenth year. Eliza Boone is the wife of Mr. Henry McConathy, of Columbia. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Emma is the wife of John D. Vincil, D. D., of St. Louis. They have one son. In the

year 1862, during the occupancy of the University building by Federal troops, Dr. Norwood visited the building every day and remained there protecting the property of the University. It may be well to say that, during these years, he has the reputation of having always done his duty according to his strength and ability.

JAMES C. ORR.

James Carson Orr, the present county collector of Boone county, was born in Washington county, Virginia, September 8, 1824. At the age of eight years he went with his father's family to Sullivan county, Tennessee, where he resided until he was about 20 years of age (or in 1844), when he came to Boone county, settling at Rocheport. Here he engaged in merchandising for some years. In the winter of 1858-9 he removed to Columbia, which has been his home ever since. When he first came to Columbia he was deputy sheriff under John M. Samuel. During the civil war Mr. Orr took no active part. His sympathies, however, were with the Southern people, and he was placed under bonds by the Federal authorities for his "good behavior."

In 1866 Mr. Orr was elected sheriff and collector of the county, which position he held for six years, or until 1873. In 1876 he was again elected sheriff and served one term of two years. In 1880 he was elected county collector. The frequent elevation and reelection of Mr. Orr to positions of trust and responsibility proves the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens who know him best.

November 2, 1848, Mr. Orr married Mary Thornton, a native of Kentucky. They have four children, one son, John, a clerk and book-keeper, and three daughters, viz.: Cornelia J., now Mrs. Charles A. Miller; Ida, wife of N. B. Elkins, both of Columbia; and Minnie, single. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Orr is a prominent Mason, having taken all the degrees of the order up to and including the Knight Templars. He is generalissimo of the commandery at present, and has twice been master of the lodge. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a Good Templar.

The father of the subject hereof was John Orr, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the war of 1812. *His* father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born in "bonnie Scotland."

FREDERICK PANNELL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of England, having been born in London, February 18, 1830. He is the son of Charles and Mary

Ann (Sparr) Pannell. Was educated at Graveshead, where he attended St. John's College. He was chorister at St. John's Cathedral. Came to the United States in the fall of 1850, stopping for the first year at Quincy, Illinois. He next went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he was engaged as a teacher of music. He afterwards travelled and taught music in almost every city of consequence in the West. In 1858 he came to Columbia, and was professor of music in Christian College for two years. In 1879 he bought an interest in the Columbia Mills, and has been one of that firm ever since. Was married, in Christian College, by President Rogers, November 16, 1860, to Miss Fannie E., daughter of George and Ann Milton, natives of Virginia. Six children were born of this marriage, five sons and one daughter: Charles F., born October 16, 1861; Alfred K., born January 18, 1865; William M., born June 8, 186—; Edward F., born December 10, 1870; Eva, born August 17, 1873, and died October 21st, 1874, and George H., born January 18, 1876. Charles received his education at Christian College. The other children are attending the University. The oldest son, Charles F., is now a member of the firm of Trimble, Fyfer & Co., Columbia, Missouri. He went into the store as cash boy at the age of fifteen or sixteen. Mr. Pannell is a well-informed, practical man, energetic and thoroughly in earnest in all his undertakings. He is a very fine musician and a composer of acknowledged ability. Some of his band music has gone the rounds of the entire country. He has frequently heard his music played in strange places and by strange musicians, note by note as he had written and played it, years before in teaching his classes.

JUDGE ALEXANDER PERSINGER, DECEASED.

It is a matter of much regret that the material for a life-sketch of so worthy a subject as Judge Persinger should have been supplied at so late a period before going to press as to necessitate only a brief mention of that distinguished man. Yet such frequent mention is made of him elsewhere in this work, that this and that will suffice where lack of space so compels it. Judge Persinger was the son of Jacob Persinger, a name given the latter by the gentleman of that name in Botetourt county, Virginia, who adopted Jacob when a captive among the Shawnee Indians. Alexander was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, July 11, 1790. He enjoyed but limited school privileges, and was largely self-educated. He served, when a young man, in the war of 1812, and subsequently came to Illinois, and then, in 1818, came to

Missouri and settled in Montgomery county, where he resided till 1829, when he came to Boone county, making his home here till the day of his death. Though he spent many years in public office, he never in his life asked or sought for any public trust. He was first appointed judge of Montgomery county in about 1821, by Gov. Fred. Bates, and the appointment was made without even the judge's knowledge. He yielded to the importunities of his friends, however, and accepted the trust which he so faithfully discharged. He was twice elected and served that county in the legislature, and did similar service one term for Boone county. For eighteen years he served the latter as county court judge, and it was as presiding justice of that court that he achieved his most enduring fame. No man ever graced the position with more dignity, or filled it to the better interest of the county. Judge Persinger had been married, while living in Montgomery county, to a Miss Simpson, by whom he had two children, James B. Persinger, who died on his way to California in 1850, and Mrs. Sallie A., who died in 1870, the wife of James E. Johnston, of Columbia. His first wife died in Montgomery county, and he was again married in 1830, to Mrs. Elizabeth Spence, widow of John M. Spence, though no children were born of this union.

Judge Persinger died at the residence of his son-in-law, James E. Johnston, in Columbia, Missouri, September 2, 1875, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Since 1836 he had been a member of the Christian Church, and died triumphant in the hope of immortality. A gentleman of Columbia who knew him well, says of him in an obituary sketch: "The Alexander Persinger who so recently tottered with trembling steps to an honored grave, is dead! His mortality will decay and go back again to the cold, dull earth; but that high-souled, chivalric body, descended from Revolutionary loins, who twice bared his young bosom to the storms of relentless war waged against his weak and struggling country; that bold young pioneer who made our wilderness bloom ere Missouri became a star in the constellation of States; that sanguine legislator whose prudence, wisdom and industry contributed so largely in constructing the foundations of our jurisprudence and civilization; that austere, wise, patient, laborious, learned, incorruptible judge, whose long, eventful, righteous, prosperous and happy administration of justice so signally blessed and elevated our people, still lives, and will live on through ages until gratitude shall cease to abide in the well-springs of the human heart, and generous appreciation be banished from the human soul. Pure,

great, good old man! The tearful gratitude and love of a whole people bid you farewell."

JAMES L. PRUETTE.

James L. Pruette, proprietor of the Columbia tobacco store, is the son of James and Permelia (White) Pruette. He was born November 8, 1817, in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was raised and educated. He served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, working four years at the business. When about seventeen years old he left his native State and commenced his travels, and for the next forty years was continuously on the move, visiting almost every State of the Union, Canada, Mexico and the tropics. In 1850 he went to California and remained there for two or three years, then came back to the States. Returning to California in 1861, he remained there until 1867, when he came to Columbia and went into the grocery trade with Robert Shock. Sold out his interest in 1875 and bought the tobacco and cigar store of J. M. Baker, and has remained in this business ever since. Previous to this he was weigh-master of Columbia for one year. The citizens of Columbia put him in possession of the tobacco store, and he wishes to express his profound gratitude and hearty appreciation of their kindness. At his death he means to give all that he may then possess to the poor of Columbia. He has built up a good trade, congenial to his taste and sufficiently remunerative to make him independent and comfortable. March 12, 1871, he united with the Methodist Church South, under the preaching of Rev. John D. Vincil. He has been a consistent, conscientious member ever since. His father and mother are both dead. His father died when he was an infant. His mother died in 1832.

ROBERT THOMAS PREWITT (DECEASED.)

The subject of this sketch was the son of Moss and Nancy (Johnson) Prewitt. He was born in Columbia, Missouri, July 23d, 1845, and was educated at the State University, graduating from that institution June 28th, 1865, with the degree of A. M. He was married, September 7th, 1869, to Miss Sallie W., youngest daughter of Woodson G. and Lucy J. Rubey, of Columbia. They had three daughters, one of whom, Iza, a lovely child of six years, died of diphtheria in 1876. The surviving children are Laura R. and Lucille D. Mr. Prewitt was, until his health failed him, an active, energetic man. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business in Columbia,

being a partner in the firm of Moss & Prewitt. He remained in this business until 1875, when he left the store in the hope of restoring his health by travelling. He visited the South, spending several years in Florida and Texas, but to little purpose. He returned to Columbia in feeble health, and gradually grew worse until he quietly breathed his last, May 25th, 1880. He was a member of the Baptist church, and an earnest, devoted Christian. He did much for the cause of religion, contributing liberally of his means and laboring personally for that faith which was ever dear to his heart. He was deacon of the church, and for a number of years superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school, and an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also one of the trustees of Stephens College. He was a zealous worker in the cause of education and temperance; in fact, every cause calculated to benefit the human race found in him an earnest supporter. Moss Prewitt, the father of Robert was, in his day, one of the most successful business men of Columbia, and his son inherited many of the elements of character which achieved such signal prosperity for his father in the commercial activities of life. Robert Prewitt, though cut off in the morning of promising young manhood, yet lived long enough to establish a character for virtue, devotion to principle and conscientious and unswerving maintenance of conviction of duty, whose influence will be felt long after his name and life shall have faded from the memories of men.

GEORGE COOLEY PRATT.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 13th of January, 1815, at what is now known as East Longmeadow, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were large farmers, and lovers of fat cattle and fine horses. His grandfather was a soldier in the great revolution of 1776, serving under Washington through that long and bloody war, which finally terminated in the liberation of the American colonists from British rule; and his grandmother, whose maiden name had been Mary Cooley, was one of the young wives of that heroic generation who encouraged the patriotic devotion of their husbands.

Mr. Pratt's school education was obtained at the district school in his father's neighborhood, the "high school" at Springfield, the "academy" at Westfield, and the college at Amherst, from which latter institution he holds the diploma of master of arts.

In 1836 Mr. Pratt entered upon the profession of civil engineering,

being employed on city work, on the survey of Fox river in Wisconsin for the Federal Government, and on the location of the railway from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass. In the first and second of these engagements he served under a French engineer who had been lieutenant-colonel in the Imperial Guard of the great Napoleon.

In August, 1841, he came to Missouri; in January, 1842, he was appointed professor of languages in Bonne Femme College in Boone county, and on the 22d of December of the same year, he was married to Sarah Maria, daughter of William Shields, Esq., of that neighborhood. On the 15th of June, 1843, he was appointed assistant to Robert S. Thomas, professor of languages in the State University at Columbia, and on the 6th of September of the same year, Prof. Thomas was made professor of metaphysics, logic, etc., and Mr. Pratt was appointed professor of ancient and modern languages. Here he taught the Latin, Greek, French and, on one occasion, the Spanish, languages for seven years; and, in 1850, he resigned his position and went across the plains to California. The country, from the western boundary of Missouri to the waters of the Sacramento river, in California, was then entirely uninhabited, except by Indians. After spending a year in the gold mines, he returned by way of Central America, Havana and New York, arriving at home in January, 1852. In the spring and summer of that year he assisted his father-in-law in re-surveying a portion of the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa, and closing up the land lines to the State line on both sides of the same.

The construction of railroads having commenced in the State of Missouri, Mr Pratt, in the autumn of 1852, resumed his old profession of civil engineering, taking employment at the time on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and during the next twenty years, *i.e.*, till 1872, he was engaged for most of the time in the location and construction of railroads, principally in Missouri, but doing some work in Iowa, in Kansas and in Arkansas. While on the Pacific railroad, he also located and superintended the construction of the old plank road from Columbia to Providence in 1854-5, and while engineer of the Columbia Branch railroad, he also located the turnpikes from Columbia to Rocheport, to Ashland and to Cedar Creek in 1867. So also, while engineer of the Helena and Iron Mountain railroad, he superintended the construction of a levee on the Mississippi river below Helena, in 1871.

When the board of railroad commissioners for the State of

Missouri was organized, April 27th, 1875, Mr. Pratt was appointed the secretary of that commission, which position he held until January 10th, 1881, when he was commissioned as railroad commissioner for six years, having been elected for that office at the general election held November 2d, 1880, at which election he received the largest vote given in Missouri for any candidate, either State or Federal.

Mr. Pratt has been a resident of Boone county ever since 1842, and of Columbia since 1843.

DR. G. W. RIGGINS.

The subject of this notice was born February 16th, 1825, on a farm part of which was in Callaway and part in Boone county, Missouri, the house being in Callaway; he, therefore, is a native of that county. His father, Joseph Riggins, was born in North Carolina, but when quite a young man emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Miss Barzillia Lawless, the mother of the doctor. They lived in Kentucky for several years and in 1816 came to Missouri and located in Howard county, and built the first cabin where the town of Old Franklin was afterwards built. The site of the present city of Boonville, opposite the town of Old Franklin, was then a dense thicket, and the Indians roamed the forest and killed the settlers at their own sweet will. Mr. Riggins had no neighbors nearer than the forts above and below his cabin, at too great a distance to afford his constant protection. Several of his neighbors were killed by the Indians, after the neighborhood had become more thickly settled. He lived at Old Franklin about four years and then bought the farm upon which the doctor was born. He shortly afterwards moved to Cole county, Missouri, where he died in 1849 in his seventy-third year. His widow survived him several years and died at the residence of her son, John M. Riggins, of Saline county, Missouri, at the age of eighty years. Dr. G. W. Riggins was educated in Cole county, Missouri. He studied medicine with Dr. Wm. Bolton of that county, and afterwards he took the medical course at McDowell's College, St. Louis. It was connected with the State University during his first year's lectures there, but before his graduation, in 1849, the connection had been severed.

In 1846 Dr. Riggins enlisted in Capt. Monroe M. Parsons' company, Doniphan's regiment, and served in the Mexican war, being mustered in at Ft. Leavenworth. The history of this regiment is fully set forth on other pages. The doctor was a participant in all of its engagements, marches, skirmishes, etc. After the battle of Sacramento,

Col. Doniphan appointed Dr. Riggins assistant surgeon of the regiment. At that time he was but a private soldier. He refused to accept the appointment and was then detailed to take charge of the wounded, which he did.

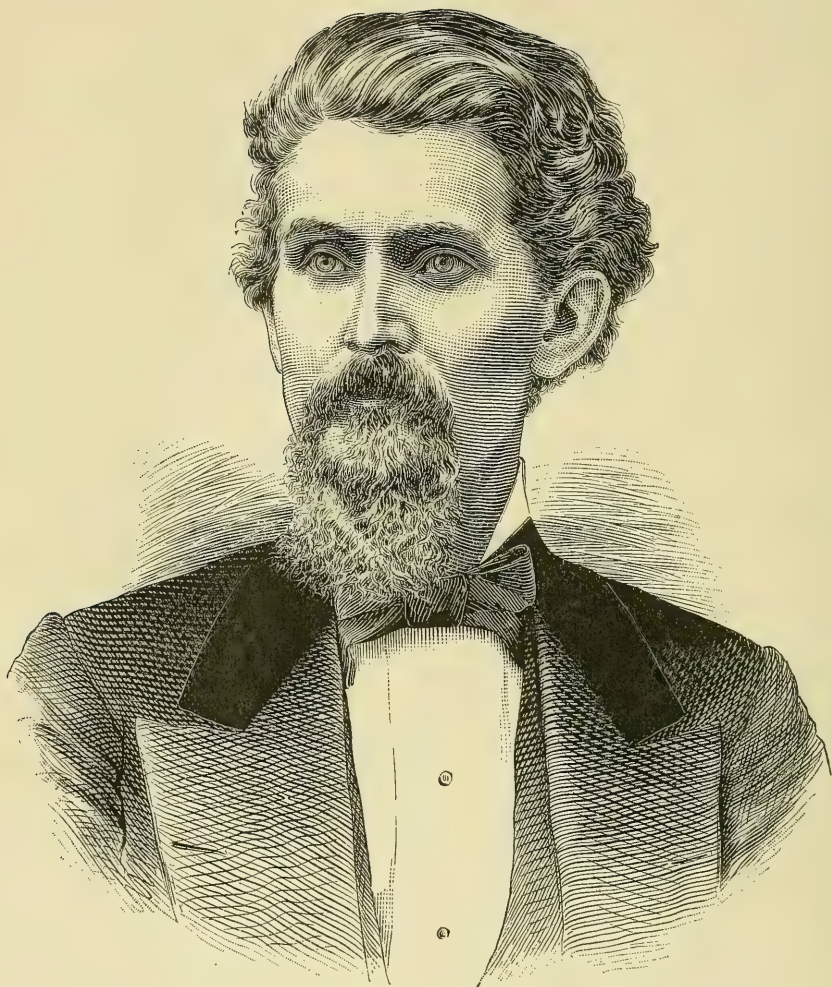
Returning to his home in Cole county he practiced medicine for three years, when he removed to Callaway county and continued the practice until the breaking out of the war. He took sides at once with the Confederacy and went into the State Guard under ex-Governor, afterward Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price and commanded a battalion of Callaway county's best soldiers. At the reorganization of the army at Memphis, he, upon the urgent solicitation of Gen. Price, went into the medical department. He went to Jackson and Mobile, and procured large stores of supplies for the sanitary needs of Price's army. He continued in that department until the bright star of the Confederate Government set to rise no more. When the war closed he had charge of a hospital near Shreveport, Louisiana. He remained at Shreveport, practicing his profession, until 1874, being there in the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, when he had charge of a number of cases. He made up his mind never to undergo another siege of the terrible Yellow Jack, and in 1874 came to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. He abandoned the practice of medicine and speculated in tobacco for about a year and then opened a family grocery store and sold goods for several years. In the fall of 1881 he went to Texas and engaged in business there, but soon sold out and returned to Columbia, and in partnership with a gentleman named Moore, opened a carriage factory under the firm name of Moore, Riggins & Co. Dr. Riggins was a practicing physician of Jefferson City during the terrible scourge of cholera there in the years 1850-51. He was the first physician called upon to attend the stricken. Men fell upon the streets with the plague and died before they could be taken into a house. Dr. Riggins has been married twice, the first time in 1849, to Miss Tennessee Matthews Dean, daughter of John Dean of Jefferson City, Missouri. This union was blest by four children, Augusta B., George, William and Emmett. Augusta B., has been married twice. Her first husband was Wesley Cates, and her second was Dr. John A. Malcoun. She is now a widow and lives at Denison, Texas. George is now in New Mexico. William died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1863. Emmett lives in Columbia. Dr. R.'s first wife died in 1866. He was married the second time in 1870, to Mrs Winans, widow of Col. Winans, who was killed during the war, and a daughter of W. W. Harper, of

Boone county. By this marriage they have one child, Mary Harper Riggins. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, holding his membership at Twilight lodge, No. 114, at Columbia. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

JOHN DE WILTON ROBINSON.

John De Wilton Robinson is the son of B. F. Robinson, of South Carolina, one of the early settlers of Boone county, and a member of the Columbia bar, now residing at Dallas, Texas. His mother's maiden name was Frances De Wilton McLanahan, also a native of South Carolina. John was born in Boone county, city of Columbia, June 27, 1834. He grew up in this county and received his education at the State University, graduating in the class of 1853. He studied law under Judge F. P. Wright of Warsaw, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1854, Hon. Waldo P. Johnson and Judge Ballou being his examiners. Locating at Kansas City, he practiced there till 1861, four years of which time he served as city attorney.

Mr. Robinson came of a race of Southern people, and, when the civil troubles began, naturally he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and staked his all upon the issue in favor of the sunny South. In 1861 he made tours to the southern part of Missouri in the interest of the cause. He joined Rucker's company in August, 1862, and soon afterwards figured in the famous Poindexter's raid. He was in the actions at Switzler's mill and Compton's ferry on Grand river. After the command disbanded, he was taken prisoner by the Federals in this county and held nine months, the time being divided between Columbia, St. Louis, Cairo, Camp Douglas, and other Federal prisons, during which he endured all the privations and indignities of a prisoner of war. In the spring of 1863 he was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, and joined McKinney's battalion and was sent to Pemberton's army in Mississippi. He arrived there eight days before the siege of Vicksburg opened. He was transferred to Lowe's battery (afterwards Dawson's) and was in the battles of Baker's Creek, Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Kelly's Cross Roads, La., defence of Mobile and other fights and skirmishes. He had been captured at Vicksburg, but was released on parole and was in the service at the time of the surrender. He served as private "No. 4 on the gun," and never lost three days during the entire period of his service except while a prisoner. After the war he returned to Mis-



JOSEPH K. ROGERS, LL. D.

souri and bought a farm in Howard county, which he operated four years. He then went to Rocheport, and after remaining two years, moved back to Columbia, where he has been ever since engaged in the practice of the law. In 1880, he was elected county attorney on the Democratic ticket, which office he still holds, and has endeavored always to do his duty without fear or favor. Mr. Robinson was married July 5, 1854, to Miss Sallie Bedford, a native of Boone county and the first graduate of Christian College, being the valedictorian of 1853. They have had two children Fannie De Wilton, wife of Bemm Scott, of Clark county, and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. R. is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the blue lodge and chapter.

JOSEPH KIRTLEY ROGERS, A. B., A. M., LL. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 19, 1828. His ancestry emigrated from England to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky soon after the Boone settlements there. They located subsequently at Bryan Station, and members of the family are now scattered through all the Western States. His father and mother, William and Frances Rogers, removed to Missouri in the fall of 1830, and settled upon a farm about ten miles west of Palmyra, the county seat of Marion county. In this frontier land, where the tracks of the retiring red man were fresh in the soil and the embers of his camp-fires still smouldered in the forests, he spent his childhood and youth. He grew up amid the trials and struggles of a new country, which inure to hardships and train to habits of industry and self-reliance.

His education was commenced in the traditional frontier "log school house" with "puncheon floor," "slab seats," and a log cut out for a window. Mr. Noah Flood, subsequently a prominent minister of the Baptist faith in Missouri, presided over this school. After leaving the country school he attended a private school at Philadelphia, Marion county, Missouri, taught by F. T. Kemper, one of the best educators in the State, and then entered Masonic College, Marion county, Missouri, presided over at that time by G. J. Worthington Smith, of Virginia. Archibald Patterson was professor of mathematics. He remained here two and a half years, making good progress in Latin and mathematics, and in the fall of 1850 entered Missouri University at Columbia, and graduated July 4, 1853, in the

course of arts with the degree of A. B. He received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1856, and the degree of LL. D. on May 31, 1882. He was a very industrious student and accomplished the work in three years that was allotted for four years at the University, and thereby impaired his health which he never regained. In the fall of 1854 he opened the St. Joseph Female Academy at St. Joseph, Missouri, and successfully managed it two years, and then, owing to his feeble health, he gave up the school and returned to Columbia.

In 1856 he accepted a position as professor in Christian College, Columbia, under L. B. Wilkes, the president of the institution. In July, 1858, upon the resignation of President Wilkes, Mr. Rogers was elected his successor as president of Christian College. He held this important and arduous position, discharging its duties with signal ability and success until July, 1877, when, on account of impaired health, he resigned. The popularity of the school during this time was all its most enthusiastic friends could desire, and more than its best and most substantial friends expected.

Having taken charge of Christian College in 1858, the school had just arrived at a happy and prosperous period when the war broke out. And though at a loss financially, President Rogers stood faithfully by his school with a competent corps of teachers, never losing a day or swerving from duty.

In August, 1855, he was married to Miss Jennie E., daughter Captain Archibald S. and Amanda Robards, of Hannibal, Missouri, an accomplished and cultured lady, who afterwards became a most important aid and co-worker with him in his protracted and laborious educational work.

She now resides on the homestead in Columbia, living on an ample competence left by her husband to her and her family. Her family consist of Lenoir S. and A. Bowen Rogers, who are now in business in New Mexico, and Fanny and her husband, A. B. Holland, Jennie M., and R. Estell live with her.

After he resigned his presidency he made several trips to the far West with hope of regaining his lost health, and had only returned the morning of the day of his death, which occurred at 12 o'clock at night, August 24th, 1882, at his residence in Columbia.

Immediately after his death there was a spontaneous move on the part of the citizens of Columbia and vicinity to honor the man whom they loved, which resulted in the following meetings, where appropriate and lengthy resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of

the respective assemblies, viz. : Board of trustees of Christian College ; executive committee of the board of curators of the University of the State of Missouri ; a meeting of the citizens of Columbia and vicinity held at the court-house in Columbia ; and also a meeting of his pupils held at the Christian church, where there were scores present, some who had sat under his instruction when he was a professor in Christian College twenty-five years ago, whose locks are now silvered with gray, and some who attended later. The classes of little boys of long ago had their representatives in the staunchest citizens of to-day. All ages, ranging over the entire time of his connection with the college, were there to do him honor. And those who knew him best loved him most, and to them the recollection of his words are perpetual benedictions.

WILLIAM I. ROBERTS.

William I. Roberts, city marshal, Columbia, Missouri, is the son of Dr. William R. and Mary E. (Brown) Roberts, natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Augusta county, Virginia, June 27th, 1847, and came with his parents to Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, June 5th, 1859. Completed his education at the Rocheport Academy, under the instructions of Prof. Newton Searcy, one of the ablest educators of the country. Enlisted in the Confederate service in the fall of 1862 under Col. Poindexter, and participated in the raid known by his name. Was captured and taken to St. Louis, where he was confined in McDowell's College, and afterwards at Alton. Was released from prison in the spring of 1863, and in the fall of 1864 reënlisted in Company E, Searcy's battalion. Was afterwards transferred to the ordnance department and was assistant ordnance sergeant up to the close of the war. Surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, and was paroled at Alexandria. Returning to his home in Rocheport, he was engaged as a clerk by H. H. Garth. Was appointed marshal of the town in 1867, and was city weighmaster and agent for the Rocheport stage line. July 18th, 1866, he started to cross the plains, but went no further than Nebraska, returning home July 12th, 1867. Was again appointed marshal of the town, which position he held until 1870. In February, 1870, he came to Columbia and took charge of the Columbia Hotel, on Broadway, which he conducted for one year. For the next three years he clerked in different stores and acted as agent for the Rocheport ferry and stage line ; was appointed city marshal, July 16th, 1874, and was re-appointed in 1876, holding the office continuously ever since.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the order of United Workmen; also K. of P. He was married, October 5th, 1870, to Miss Mintie, daughter of George and Amanda Knox. By this marriage they have one son and one daughter, Reuben K. and Mary B. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Presbyterian church. The father of Mrs. Roberts twice represented this county in the legislature and was a prominent business man of Rocheport. He died some time in 1847 or 1848. Mr. Roberts has as an official as well as in private life, won the esteem and confidence of the entire community in which he lives. His excellent judgment and cool determination in dealing with the lawless class stamps him as eminently fitted for the duties of his important and dangerous office.

JOHN ROGERS, JR.

The subject of this sketch is probably entitled to the distinction of being the oldest citizen now living in Boone county, and, notwithstanding his great age, he is still a healthy, vigorous old man. With all his faculties unimpaired, he looks serenely backward to the time when steam was unknown as a motive power, and steamboats and locomotives had not been dreamed of. He gazes backward over an extinct world of human beings. Of all the millions of men and women who were breathing the breath of life when he was ushered into this world, three figures, side by side, would more than express the number who linger still upon the shores of time. What a wonderful vista! How remarkable the view through all those changeful years, from 1792 to 1882—four-score and ten years! John Rogers, Jr., was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, March 14th, 1792. His father, John Rogers, Sr., was born in England, and emigrated to the United States long before the revolutionary war. He afterwards removed to Harrison county, Kentucky, where he died in 1821, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Nancy (Gregg) Rogers, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, and died in Harrison county, Kentucky, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. John Rogers, Jr., came to Kentucky with his parents, and in 1817 went to St. Louis county, Missouri, where he remained one year, going from there to Pike county, Missouri, where he remained three years. Previous to coming to Missouri Mr. Rogers was married to Mary, daughter of Edmund Mountjoy, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. By this marriage they had nine children, four sons and five daughters, only one of whom, John M. Rogers, of Pike county, is now living. Mr.

Rogers came to Columbia in 1821. There was at that time but one store in the place, A. J. Williams, proprietor. The hotel was kept by Gentry. Eld. James Barnes was then sheriff of Boone county. Mr. Rogers has a vivid recollection of the first Fourth of July celebration he ever attended at Columbia. The day was honored by a barbecue just east of Flat Branch. There was no speaking. The young men amused themselves with foot races, jumping and wrestling. Mr. Rogers settled on a farm about four miles south of Centralia, where he remained for four years, then returned to Pike county, where his wife died, January 19th, 1877, in the eightieth year of her age. Returning to Columbia, he was married, December 6th, 1877, to Mrs. Mary E. Moody. Since his marriage he has resided in Columbia. Mrs. Rogers died June 25th, 1882, leaving one daughter, by the last marriage, aged one year and eight months. Mr. Rogers was first a member of the Baptist church, having united with that denomination under the preaching of Rev. Benjamin Allen in 1814. In 1819 he joined the Christian church in Pike county, Missouri, under the preaching of Eld. Stephen Ruddle, at Ramsey's Creek church. He is a close student of the Bible. He believes that every great event in the world's history is either narrated or foretold by the inspired authors of Holy Writ. He holds that our civil war, also the assassination of President Lincoln, is foretold, and can cite to the chapter and verse. He is a fluent talker, and on such topics as he takes an interest in is quite entertaining.

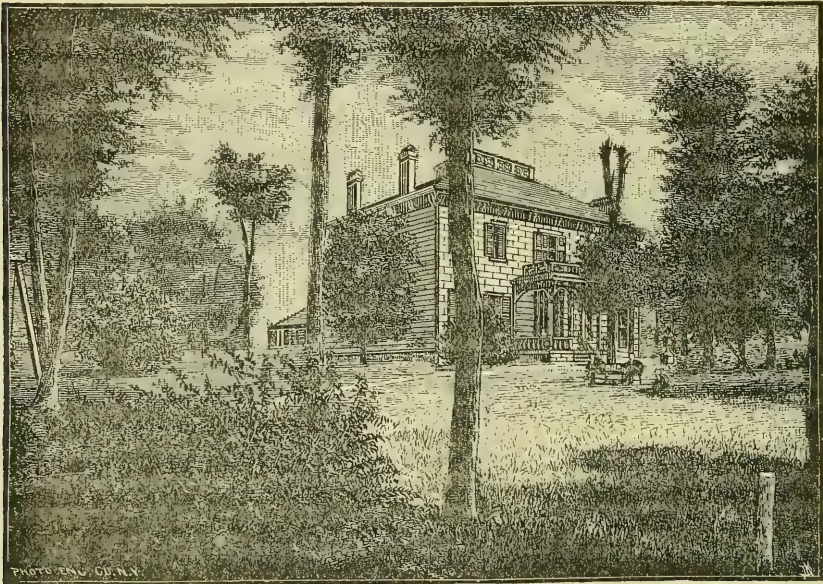
HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS, LL. D.¹

James S. Rollins is a native of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, where he was born April 19th, 1812. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland. His father, Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, was a prominent physician. His mother, whose maiden name was Rodes, was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia. Maj. Rollins had six brothers and sisters, all of whom are dead, except his youngest sister, who is the wife of Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, a former assistant secretary of the United States treasury.

In early youth Maj. Rollins pursued an academic course in his

¹ So much has been written and published of Major Rollins, and such frequent mention is made of him and his connection with Boone county in the general history of this volume, that a condensed sketch is deemed sufficient for the purposes of this work. Indeed, to publish anything like a *complete* biography of so distinguished a subject would require a volume in itself, and far transcend the limits of this publication.

native town, and in 1827 entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, but at the end of the junior year, he left this institution and entered the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1830. His parents having removed to Boone county, Maj. Rollins, after graduating, joined them. Coming to Missouri, he took charge of his father's plantation for one year. He then read law under Hon. Abiel Leonard, and spent two years at the Transylvania Law School Lexington, Ky., where he graduated in 1834. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession at Columbia, Missouri. During the Black Hawk war he served for about six months on the staff of Gen. Richard Gentry. In 1836 Maj. Rollins and his law partner, Thomas



RESIDENCE OF HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS, COLUMBIA, MO.

Miller, became editors of the *Columbia Patriot*, a Whig paper, which they conducted for several years.

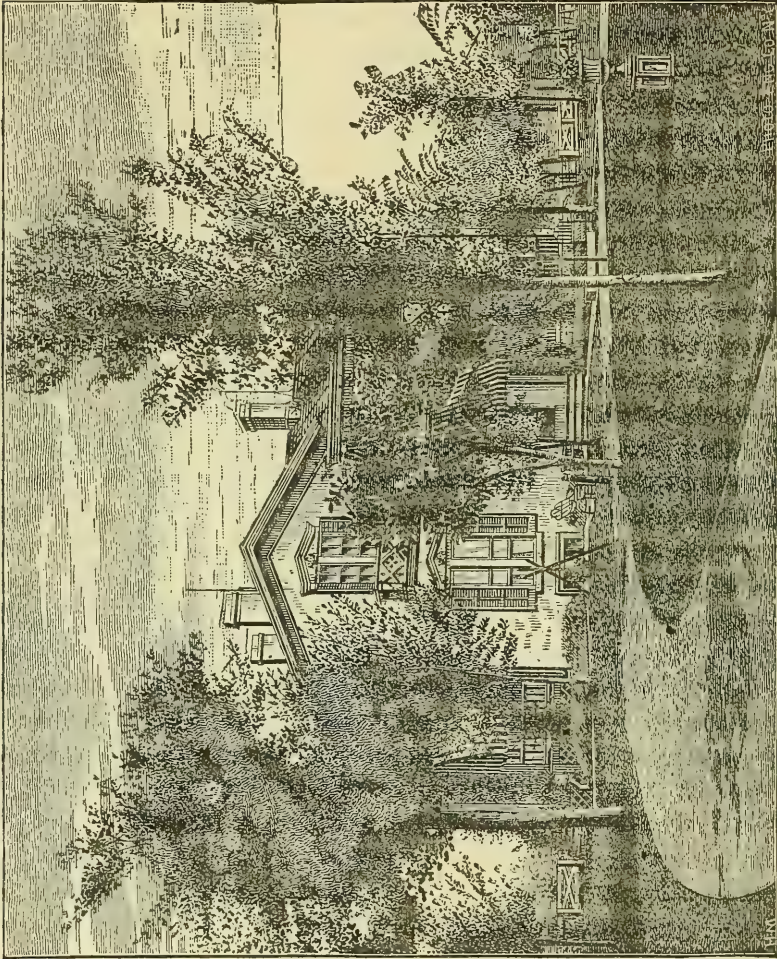
In 1836 Maj. Rollins attended a railroad convention at St. Louis, the first ever held in the State, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions, drafted and submitted a memorial to Congress asking for a grant of public lands to aid in constructing public works, which the convention favored.

Mr. Rollins was married June 6th, 1837, to Miss Mary E. Hickman, a native of Howard county. They have had eleven children, eight of

whom are living. The oldest son, James H. Rollins, is a graduate of West Point and a captain in the U. S. regular army.

Maj. Rollins commenced his public career in 1838 as the Whig candidate for the legislature. He was elected, and, though quite young, took an active part in the deliberations of that body. During the sessions of 1838-39 he was very active in regard to educational matters, and drafted, introduced and ably advocated the bill to found and endow the State University of Missouri. He was reëlected in 1840. During both his terms of service in the legislature he was energetic and earnest in the advocacy of the prosecution of internal improvements, and especially the building of railroads and the improvements of rivers at public expense. He cast his first vote for president in 1836, for General Harrison. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Henry Clay for president. During this campaign he made many effective speeches in support of Mr. Clay. Two years following he was elected to the State Senate, and was the leading advocate of the bill to establish the first lunatic asylum at Fulton. In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for governor, and polled a vote far in excess of the usual strength of his party, although defeated by Hon. Austin A. King. In the general assembly of 1847-49, Maj. Rollins was the Whig candidate for the United States Senate, but the large Democratic majority precluded all hope of his election. In 1854 he was again elected to the legislature, during which session he boldly opposed the extension of slavery into the territories. He voted for Col. Doniphan for the United States Senate and made an eloquent speech in support of his favorite candidate. In 1857 Maj. Rollins was again the Whig candidate for governor to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Governor Polk to the United States Senate. His opponent in this race was Hon. R. M. Stewart. They made a joint canvass of the State and the excitement was very great. Stewart was declared elected by two hundred and thirty votes, but many of Maj. Rollins's friends thought that he was really elected. At all events, it was a glorious triumph for the Whig candidate who had pushed a forlorn hope to the very verge of victory. In 1860 he was elected to congress from the 9th district. He supported Bell and Everett, while his opponent, Hon. John B. Henderson, supported Douglass and Johnson. He took his seat in the special term called by President Lincoln to convene July 4th, 1861, to take measures to suppress the rebellion. He at once took sides with the union. He made many thrilling and effective speeches both

in the halls of congress and elsewhere in behalf of the union. He was an active and able supporter of the bill to provide for agricultural colleges in the different States by a grant of public lands. February 5th, 1862, he introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific. This bill, with some



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. J. H. ROLLINS, COLUMBIA, MO.

amendments became a law in July, 1862, and under its provisions the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads were built across the continent. He voted for and advocated the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States, although at the time he was probably the

largest slave owner in Boone county. This amendment had been introduced in the United States senate by Hon. John B. Henderson, of Missouri. Maj. Rollins delivered a powerful speech during this session in favor of freedom of speech and in opposition to the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for expressing disunion sentiments in the House of Representatives. Major Rollins declined a reelection to congress in 1864, and returned to his home in Columbia. In 1866 he was again sent to the legislature, and during this session was engaged in revising the statutes of the State, to adapt them to the new Constitution adopted in 1865. He was also greatly interested in perfecting the common school system of the State and the rehabilitation of the State University upon a firm and enduring basis, it having been broken up during the war. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing a normal department in the State University, and to provide for rebuilding the president's house, which had been destroyed by fire. In 1867 President Johnson appointed him a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which he accepted, but resigned in 1868. In the latter year he was again elected to the State senate, receiving a very decided majority of the votes cast, but his seat was contested. After a long and severe contest he was seated, notwithstanding a majority of senators were opposed to him politically. During this session of the senate Maj. Rollins introduced a bill to establish an agricultural and mechanical college, endowed with 330,000 acres of land granted by the general government to the State for that purpose. This measure, after extended and animated discussions in two legislatures, became a law after being amended so as to give one-fourth of the lands to the School of Mines at Rolla. He is also the author of the law cutting down the initiation fees to the State University, making that institution substantially free to the sons and daughters of Missouri.

Aside from being one of the largest subscribers to the fund to secure the location of the University at Columbia, Maj. Rollins has been the author and chief advocate of every important bill passed by the legislature providing for or adding to the maintenance and advancement of Missouri's greatest school. No wonder he has received the title of "Father of the University of Missouri." The history of the University, given on other pages of this volume, sets forth, in part, his services in behalf of the institution. Mr. Rollins is also the author of the laws creating the State Normal Schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg, having reported them, when chairman of the com-

mittee on education, to the legislature, and warmly advocated their passage.

Space forbids the enumeration of the many public acts and services of Maj. Rollins in behalf of his country, his State, his county and his town. Suffice it to say that he has been foremost in every good work, and that his hand, his purse and his brain have ever been at the service of his people in every laudable undertaking. Mr. Rollins is now in the sere and yellow leaf of life —

And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,

He has in great abundance. He spends his time chiefly in retirement in his elegant home in the suburbs of Columbia, a view of which is shown elsewhere, and his chief delight is the entertainment of the many friends who call upon him. Two of his sons, Curtis B. and George Bingham, and an accomplished daughter, are at home with their father and mother, and there is not a happier household in all Missouri than the one whose honored head bears the name of James S. Rollins.

Look where he sits, this man of peace,
Upon the sward, under a linden.
Mark you, his hair and beard all gray,
His face a-wrinkled, and his hand half-palsied that doth clutch his staff;
But yet his eye is bright and lights as when he led his legion. * * *
* * * O! what a change in him and all!
And yet to him it seemeth better.
The clamor of his goats and sheep, the noise of plows and groaning wains,
Doth please him more than did aforetime the plaudits of galleries,
The acclaim of multitudes, the rumble of a thousand chariots and triumphal cars.
That babbling youngster — his grandchild, mayhap, —
Who climbs upon his seat and plucks his beard,
And gets a hug and kiss, then shouts in triumph,
Climbs clumsily down, runs away and, tumbling,
Sprawls upon the grass, then shouts again, —
That romping elf can his attention gain
(Hear him; he cries, "Come help me up!")
Sooner and surer than we, who sat in senate with him
And heard his voice when it counseled and proclaimed our country's policies.
* * * Look you, so should all good men end their days.

DR. A. W. ROLLINS, DECEASED.

Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 5, 1783. His father, Henry Rollins, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America during the Revolutionary war, in which he took a part on the side of the Colonies. Among

other engagements in which he participated, he was at the battle of Brandywine.

Dr. A. W. Rollins was reared amidst the disadvantages of poverty, and was thrown at an early period upon his own resources to fight the battle of life. Possessing a firm physical constitution and good native intellect, he went resolutely to work with a strong purpose to achieve success and to win a respectable position amongst men. By alternately working on a farm and attending such primitive schools as were at that early day to be found in the country, he gained the rudiments of a good common school education, which enabled him to become a schoolmaster himself. In this useful and honorable employment he was engaged until he got sufficiently ahead with ready means to enter Jefferson College, at Connersburg, Pennsylvania, where he successfully completed his education. In 1803 or 1804 he went to Kentucky and lived successively in the counties of Bourbon, Fayette and Madison, engaging in school teaching and pursuing the study of medicine. He engaged in practice as a physician in Richmond, the county seat of Madison county, which he made his permanent home for twenty-five years.

On the 18th day of April, 1811, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Harris Rodes, the second daughter of Judge Robert Rodes, a prominent and distinguished citizen of Madison county, and a sister of the venerable Colonel William Rodes, of Richmond, and also of Major Clifton Rodes, now residing at Danville, Kentucky. She was a lady of refined and beautiful character, and the union was one which brought great contentment and happiness to the parties. By this marriage there were seven children, of whom only two are now living — the eldest, the Honorable James S. Rollins, of Columbia, Missouri, and the youngest Mrs. Sarah H. Burnam, the elegant and accomplished wife of the Honorable Curtis F. Burnam, graduate of Yale College, and a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky.

In the spring of 1830, his eldest daughter, Eliza, having made a marriage engagement with Dr. James H. Bennett, then residing in Columbia, Missouri, and the health of Dr. Rollins failing, he determined to emigrate with his family to Missouri. Having purchased a fine body of land, partially improved, in the western part of Boone county, about four miles north of the Missouri river, he came and took possession of it in the spring of 1830, and pursued steadily thereafter the profession of agriculture until his death, which occurred at Richland, his residence in Boone county, on the 9th day of October, 1845, in the sixty-third

year of his age. He was buried at the family cemetery with Masonic honors, of which ancient order he had been a life-long member; but his remains, with those of his affectionate wife, were afterwards removed to the Columbia Cemetery, where they now rest.

Dr. Rollins took great interest in the establishment of schools, in building churches and in all other enterprises calculated to improve the social and physical condition of the people among whom he lived. His services in behalf of the State University are set down in the history of that institution, on other pages of this work. What is known as the "Rollins aid fund" was created by him pursuant to the following provision of his last will and testament:

Item 7th.—Having felt the great disadvantages of poverty in the acquisition of my own education, it is my will that my executors, hereinafter named, shall, as early after my death as they may deem expedient, raise the sum of \$10,000 by the sale of lands of which I may die seized, and which I have not especially bequeathed in any of the foregoing items, which sum of \$10,000 I desire may be set aside for the education of such poor and indigent youths of Boone county, male and female, as are not able to educate themselves.

The principal of this sum, by careful management under the direction of the County Court of Boone county, has increased to \$30,000, three-fourths of the annual interest upon which sum is annually expended in giving aid to such young men and women as desire to obtain an education at the State University, and the remaining one-fourth of the interest is added regularly to the principal. Already some hundreds of pupils have received substantial aid from this source, without which they would not have been able to prosecute their studies.

Dr. Rollins was a man of fine presence and noble mien, and cordially admired for his genial manners and high character. The engraving on another page is from a portrait by Bingham, now in the library of the University, and is said to be a good likeness of the distinguished subject.

COLONEL FRANCIS T. RUSSELL.

Col. Francis T. Russell, lawyer and prominent business man of Columbia, Missouri, was born in Cabell county, West Virginia, April 24th, 1821, and was raised on a farm. He received his education at the Ohio University, under Drs. Read and McGuffey. Studied law and was licensed to the bar in Virginia. Removed to Missouri in the fall of 1841, and settled in Columbia, Boone county, having been influenced to do so by the location of the University at this place. Commenced the practice of law, which he kept up at intervals until the close of the late war. Was married May 6th, 1846, to M. Caroline Lenoir, a native of North Carolina, with whom he has raised seven

children, all living. Shortly after his marriage he settled at his present home, in West Columbia, where he has resided ever since. Crossed the plains to California in 1849, with a Boone county company, and remained in the mines until the winter of 1850, when he returned and led an expedition of his own on a second trip of great exposure, sickness and loss. He returned to Columbia in the winter of 1851, and resumed his law practice. For the next ten years he was engaged in a mixed business requiring great labor and energy. In addition to the law, he managed his farms, a saw-mill, and attended to the duties of public administrator. He was also a trustee of Christian College, and gave that institution a large share of his time and money. At the breaking out of the civil war he became and remained a decided Union man. He organized the Union clubs of the county. Was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of the 61st regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, by Gov. Gamble, and went at once into active local service. During the same year he was commissioned by President Lincoln one of the Home Guard commissioners for Missouri. His associates were Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio, brother to Gen. Sherman, and George R. Taylor, with Col. James H. Moss as U. S. attorney. The duties of this office lasted for nearly seven months, and nearly \$1,000,000 of claims for services and material were audited and allowed against the United States, in favor of early, irregular service in Missouri. After fulfilling the duties of this position he returned to active military service at home in the autumn of 1863, but early in the winter following he was detailed for duty as provost marshal at Columbia, in which position he remained until the office was closed in 1864. He was elected to the legislature in 1868 on the Republican ticket and served two sessions. He was chosen to this service — with Hon. James S. Rollins in the Senate — with special reference to the Agricultural College being located in Boone county, and so completely did this matter absorb their time and attention that the Boone members could take no part in any other legislation, scarcely even by voting. The desired result was finally achieved at the end of the second winter, but not without great labor and skilful management on the part of both the Boone members and their friends. It may be said that with less ability, energy and perseverance than were displayed by Col. Russell and Maj. Rollins, and the earnest coöperation of a number of enterprising citizens of Boone county, the Agricultural College would never have been located at Columbia. Col. Russell voted for the emancipation ordinance. From 1860 to 1880 he was a

curator of the State University, and as such was justly entitled to the credit of placing his old preceptor, Dr. Daniel Read, at the head of that institution, and whose earnest and devoted labors in behalf of the University are well known and universally recognized by all true friends of the institution. He organized and carried through the present system of cheap club boarding houses for poor students. He also procured the appointment of Prof. Ficklin to his present position in the University. Was also one of the committee to locate the School of Mines, and to visit all the agricultural colleges in the United States in the interest of the Missouri school. R. L. Todd, of Columbia, and A. W. Matthews, of Springfield, were also members of the committee. For the last ten years Col. Russell has devoted his time to domestic life and private business affairs.

JOHN BEDFORD ROYALL AND FAMILY.

The distinguished family whose history is briefly outlined in this sketch originated in Virginia, the grand "Old Dominion" from whence so many of the finest families of the land have come westward and southward. John Bedford Royall, whose immediate family are associated with the history of Boone county, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, May 23, 1788. He was reared in his native county, and finished his educational course at Hampden-Sidney College. He was commissioned a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812, and therein, as all through his long and useful life, did creditable service. He was a man of great literary tastes and æsthetical turn of mind; and he gratified his desires in this particular by much close and constant reading. He was admitted to the Virginia bar and practiced law in that State for some years. He removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1840, though he only lived four years after settling in this hospitable clime. Mr. Royall was married, January 29, 1817, to Miss Pamela Williamson Price, daughter of Pugh W. Price, of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Mr. Royall had been long connected with the Presbyterian church, and died firm in that faith, departing this life in Columbia, Missouri, August 24, 1844. Mrs. Royall, who still survives at this writing, is living in Columbia with her son and daughter. She was born August 11, 1800, and is a sister of the lamented Gen. Sterling Price of Confederate fame, John R. Price, Maj. Robert Pugh Price, and Dr. Edwin Price. Her brothers all became more or less distinguished. The generous and noble-hearted Pugh, though less famous than some of his brothers, has never been publicly mentioned

in such a manner as his many estimable qualities entitled him to. Mrs. Royall was educated at Reed's Academy in Virginia. She was married young, and became the mother of six children. Elizabeth died at fifteen years old, while at school at Danville, Va., Academy. Mary Jane Royall became the wife of Col. William F. Switzler, of Columbia, and died September 11, 1879. Wm. Bedford Royall is at this writing a colonel in the regular United States army. He had served in the Mexican war, and was a first lieutenant in Captain McMillan's Boone county company. He was in Texas at the outbreak of the civil war, and remained loyal to his government, doing most of his service in Virginia. He was six times wounded in an engagement with "Jeb." Stuart's Confederate cavalry. This took place in Virginia, and was a hand-to-hand fight, in which Captain Latané was killed. Capt. L. was in command of a Confederate detachment that assailed Capt. Royall. At the close of the war William B. came out with the rank of major. He distinguished himself in June, 1876, in a fight with Sitting Bull at Rosebud, Dakota Territory. He now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is with his regiment in Arizona Territory. John Price Royall, still another son, and now teacher of book-keeping in the State University, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, July 11, 1831. He married Miss Nancy C. Wells, of California, June 4, 1868. Prof. Royall went out to California in 1850, and there became assistant State superintendent under O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D. He was engaged in teaching mining and farming during his long residence in that State, and also taught book-keeping in the San Francisco city schools. He returned to Columbia in 1880, and went in the University as stated above. Victoria Regina resides in Columbia with her mother and brother, while Virginia Lafayette (now Mrs. J. A. Henderson, wife of Judge Henderson, of St. Louis county), is now a resident of Clayton, that county.

COL. WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Col. Switzler was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 16, 1819. His paternal grandparents were natives of Switzerland. They emigrated to America, settling near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Orange county, Virginia, where Simeon Switzler, the father of Col. S. was born. In 1826 Wm. F. came with his father to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and here resided until 1832, when the family moved to a farm about midway between Fayette

and Boonville. He attended school at Mt. Forest Academy and read law at home, his instructors in law being Col. J. Davis and Judge Abiel Leonard.

Col. Switzler early evinced a decided taste for politics. In 1840, when but twenty-one years of age, he was a strong Whig, and wrote a series of able articles in the *Boonslick Times* (then published at Fayette) advocating the election of Gen. Harrison. January 8, 1841, he came to Columbia and read law in the office of Hon. J. S. Rollins. In 1841 he was selected to deliver a public address on the occasion of the death and in commemoration of the life and services of Gen. Harrison. In the same year he became editor of the *Patriot*. His admission to the bar occurred in 1842. In July he retired from the *Patriot*, but in December following he purchased a half interest in the office, and again became its editor (see history of *Columbia Patriot*). Col. Switzler's public services in behalf of his county and State are set forth on other pages of this volume and need not again be mentioned here.

As stated, he was an old line Whig, and as such voted for and supported Gen. Harrison for president in 1840; Henry Clay in 1844; Gen. Taylor in 1848; Gen. Scott in 1852; Millard Fillmore in 1856; and John Bell in 1860. In the latter year he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Bell-Everett ticket and made a thorough canvass of his district. During the war he was a decided but conservative Union man. Since 1863 he has acted with the Democratic party. He supported Gen. McClellan for president in 1864; Horatio Seymour in 1868; Horace Greeley in 1872; Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and Gen. Hancock in 1880.

In 1866 and also in 1868 Col. Switzler was the Democratic nominee for congress in his district. Notwithstanding the disfranchisement of a very large number of Democrats, he was both times elected by large majorities over his Radical competitors. The Radical secretary of state "went behind the returns," however, and each time gave the certificate of election to Col. S.'s competitor. Each time the case was carried up to congress, and on both occasions a majority of the committee on election, largely Republican, reported in favor of Col. Switzler. The Radical majority in the house, however, refused to ratify the actions of the committee, and both times awarded the seats to the sitting members. On both occasions Col. Switzler presented his case to the house in speeches of great ability and power, which

attracted attention and comment throughout the Union. Previous to the war—in 1846, 1848 and 1856—he was elected to the legislature from Boone county.

Col. Switzler was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1865, in which he took a very prominent part against disfranchisement and other extreme measures adopted by the Radical majority of that body. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and was chairman of the committee on education. To him the people of the State are largely indebted for the article on that subject in the present constitution.

January 1, 1878, leaving the *Statesman* newspaper under the editorial control and business management of his brother, Lewis M. Switzler, a lawyer of Columbia, and of his eldest son, Irvin Switzler, he assumed half ownership and chief editorial charge, in conjunction with M. B. Chapman, of the *St. Joseph Daily Evening Chronicle*, but in April following disposed of his interest, returned to Columbia and resumed control of the *Statesman*, which he yet maintains. His history discloses the remarkable fact of more than forty years' editorship of the same paper in the same town.

A few days after he left Columbia for St. Joseph, as it was supposed, there to make his permanent home, his old neighbors and countymen held a public meeting in the court-house, which was presided over by the late Elder J. K. Rogers, and which was addressed by Hon. J. S. Rollins, Robert L. Todd, Prof. G. C. Swallow, Rev. W. T. Ellington, Capt. H. C. Pierce and others, each bearing testimony to the high character, ability and services of Col. Switzler, with personal regrets at his leaving Columbia. Resolutions were passed by the meeting eulogistic of him as a journalist, legislator and citizen—such resolutions as few men of any State live to see passed and published in commendation of them by their old friends and countymen.

In 1877 Col. Switzler wrote "*Switzler's History of Missouri*," universally regarded and adopted as the standard history of our State. Being for so long a time in public life and blessed with a phenomenal memory, he is a perfect animated cyclopedia of facts pertaining to the history of Missouri and Boone county, and has the full capacity to put them on paper, as is evidenced by the "*History of Missouri*," and by this volume, the general history in which was chiefly written by him.

In August, 1843, Mr. Switzler was married, in Columbia, to Mary Jane Royall, a daughter of John B. Royall, of Halifax county, Vir-

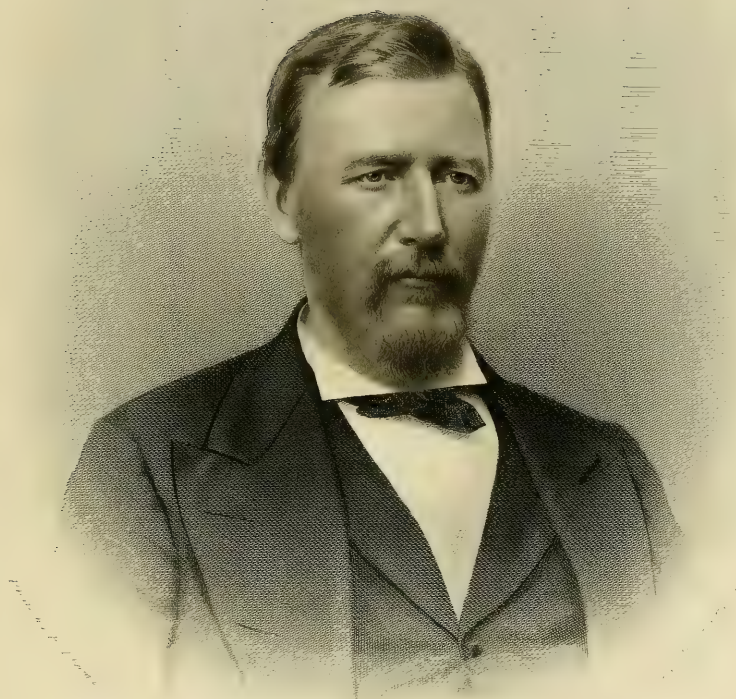
ginia. Mrs. Switzler died September 11, 1879, leaving three grown children, two sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Irvin Switzler, is now proprietor of the *Columbia Statesman*. Col. Switzler himself remains unmarried.

It may further and in conclusion be said of Col. Wm. F. Switzler that he is a self-made man, who has won honorable distinction by industry, self-reliance, personal purity and worth. As a journalist he ranks high, the *Statesman* being regarded as a powerful and influential journal which in each issue is filled with matter conducive to good taste, good morals, and good government. Although always surrounded by those who made, sold and drank spirituous liquors he has never tasted of an intoxicating beverage. He has been always a steady, unflinching advocate of total abstinence, and is known as a leading worker in the cause of temperance and prohibition in this State. He is the G. W. C. T. of the order of Good Templars for the fourth time.

Col. Switzler has done good service for Boone county. As its representative in legislative councils he was always ready, faithful and efficient; during the war he was of great assistance to the people of his county who favored secession, and had fallen under the ban of Federal military authority; in every public enterprise he was always among the foremost; in every good work he has never been behind hand; as a friend he is loyal and trustworthy; as a citizen and a man he is a model, and while he is now blessed with troops of friends and admirers, there are generations yet unborn that will rise up to do honor to his memory.

JOHN MARTIN SAMUEL.

John M. Samuel was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, December 16, 1825. His parents were Richard and Lucy (Marrs) Samuel. He had the misfortune to lose both his father and mother at the age of six years, and was subsequently taken to Kentucky where he was reared to manhood and partly educated under the care of relatives of that State. Returning to Columbia, Missouri, in 1842, he entered the State University, then opened for the first time for the admission of students. He was therefore one among the first to avail himself of the superior advantages afforded by this institution of learning. In 1844 he attended college in Louisville, Kentucky. He then studied law with Preston Loughborough and William H. Field, of that city, and in 1848-9 attended a course of lectures at the law school of Transylvania University, Kentucky. After years of study and preparation



Very Respectly
Jno M Samuel

for the bar, he now determined to engage in the mercantile business and devoted all his energy and enterprise in that direction, being largely interested in the sale of merchandise and in shipping tobacco and pork. He was quite successful in business and contributed largely to the prosperity of the community with whom he traded. Always liberal in his dealings, he has, while prospering himself, promoted the prosperity of others. He was elected sheriff of Boone county in 1857 by the largest majority, perhaps, ever received by a candidate for that office, in this county. He was re-elected in 1859. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1867, and re-elected in 1871. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and now holds that position. He has given entire satisfaction to the public in all his official relations, and he has performed all his public duties with ability, promptness and integrity. He is a gentleman of benevolent and kindly impulses, a public spirited citizen, a wise counsellor and a true friend, and is deservedly popular in the community which has known him long and well. Mr. Samuel was married, September 2, 1847, to Miss Elenora B., daughter of the late Ishmael Vanhorn, of Boone county. They have three daughters, all married. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and are usefully and actively interested in the general good of society.

PROF. PAUL SCHWEITZER, PH. D.

Prof. Schweitzer is a native of Prussia, born in the city of Berlin, March 16, 1840. His father was a respectable citizen of the middle class and renowned as a mathematician. Prof. Schweitzer received his education in the Universities of Berlin and Goettingen, graduating from the latter institution in 1869. In 1864 he came to America and resided for a time in the cities of Philadelphia and New York. He was a teacher in the polytechnic school at Philadelphia, and also taught in the school of mines, Columbia College, New York City. In 1867 he returned to Germany and remained a few months. In 1869 he again visited the fatherland, and it was during this visit that he received his diploma from Goettingen. He returned to New York and resumed his place in the school of mines of Columbia where he was employed until in September, 1872, when he accepted the position of professor of analytical and applied chemistry in the University of Missouri; this title was afterwards changed to that of professor of chemistry, and this position he now holds.

Prof. Schweitzer's reputation as a chemist is already well established.

His preceptors were the celebrated German scientists Mitscherlich, Rose, and Woehler. He is a corresponding member of the New York Academy of Science, a member of the American Chemical Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of science. He is the author of many important papers on the subjects connected with the science of chemistry. A lecture delivered by him on the subject of petroleum has been published, widely circulated, and universally commended, being frequently referred to and quoted from as indisputable authority. The professor belongs to the conservative school of thought, not sharing the views of many German scientists and philosophers. He accepts only what is demonstrated to be true, indulges in but few speculations concerning the improbable, and rejects everything that will not bear analysis. He is wedded to his science and is constantly discovering new beauties and priceless qualities in his mistress.

June 22, 1870, Prof. Schweitzer married Miss Sarah Howard, a native of England, but a resident of New York City at the time. They now have two children, Willis and Lizzie. The professor was born and confirmed in the Lutheran church, and has never united with any other religious organization. Mrs. Schweitzer is a Baptist. Prof. S., was naturalized as an American citizen in 1872, and is warmly attached to the institutions of his adopted country. He attends elections, votes to please himself, and is not a partisan in politics, bearing himself in all things "with malice toward none, and charity for all."

AUGUST SCHULTS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Peter and Mary (Bellamer) Schults. He was born May 28th, 1828, in Elberfeld, Prussia. Was reared and educated in his native town until 1844, when he entered the University of Bonn, where he remained for five years. He graduated at that institution, July 4th, 1855. After finishing his course at Bonn he left for America, landing in the city of New York, where he kept books for two years. In 1857 he went to Buffalo, New York, where he enlisted in the United States army and was sent to Utah. He belonged to the regular army for five years. In 1862 he joined the Federal army, and was made adjutant of the Thirtieth Missouri infantry. Was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Hill, Ft. Blakely and Port Hudson. Was mustered out in Columbus, Texas, in 1865. In the spring of 1866 he went into the produce and commission business in St. Louis, Missouri, and remained there until he

came to Columbia, in 1868. He engaged in farming, one and one-half miles northwest of Columbia, until January, 1875, when he moved to town and entered the circuit clerk's office, where he has labored ever since. He was married in St. Louis to Emma Solier, daughter of Louis S. Solier, of Switzerland. His father died in Elberfeld, Prussia, in 1845. His mother died in 1861. Mr. Schults is an excellent clerk. His writing is as plain as print and perfectly uniform. His books will compare with the best in State for neatness and accuracy. He takes great pride in his work and has always given perfect satisfaction.

WARWICK MARTIN SCOTT.

Warwick Martin Scott, son of Robert E. and Anna H. (Oldham) Scott, was born in Boone county, October 8th, 1846. A sketch of his family may be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the biography of Robert E. Scott. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Missouri State University. He commenced business as a clerk, October 8th, 1867, with Moss & Prewitt, dry goods merchants, of Columbia, Missouri. He stayed with this firm for five years then went to Paris, Texas, where he sold dry goods for J. T. Berry, remaining with him for sixteen months. He then returned to Boone county, in August, 1874, and went to clerking for Samuel & Strawn. Remained with them until August, 1875, when he became a member of the grocery firm of Scott, Kennan and Ferguson. Was a member of the firm of Strawn, Ferguson & Co., dry goods merchants, for several years, also of Scott, Kennan & Co., groceries, until August 1st, 1882. He is now a member of the firm of Scott & Kennan, one of the largest and best equipped mercantile establishments in Central Missouri. Messrs. Scott & Kennan are self-made men, born and raised in Boone county, and from early boyhood thoroughly identified with the business interests of Columbia and the surrounding country. Was married, October 8th, 1878, to Miss Annie B., daughter of Dr. Alfred and Percilla Patton, of Vincennes, Indiana. They have one son and one daughter, — Annie P., born July 29th, 1879, and Robert Alfred, born July 18th, 1881. Mr. Scott is a member of the Christian church, also of the Masonic order. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Christian church.

GEORGE P. KENNAN.

George P. Kennan, a prominent business man of Columbia, was born seven miles northeast of Columbia, May 7, 1848. He is the

son of Samuel and Harriet (Rogers) Kennan. Was reared on the homestead, attending the public school of his neighborhood during his minority. He commenced his business career, February 16, 1867, when he entered the dry goods store of Conley, Strawn & Co., as a salesman. He continued with this firm six years, when he became a member of the dry goods firm of Strawn, Hedden & Co. He was a member of this firm for two years. In 1874 he was engaged as a salesman in the dry goods store of Samuel & Strawn, and remained with that firm one year. In 1875 he left the dry goods trade and embarked in the grocery business with Scott, Kennan & Ferguson, under the firm name of Scott, Kennan & Ferguson. Continued with this firm



W. M. SCOTT.



GEORGE P. KENNAN.

Proprietors Great Western Grocery House, Columbia, Mo.

until 1879. From 1879 until August 1, 1882, he was one of the partners of Strawn, Ferguson & Co., dry goods, and Scott, Kennan & Co., grocers. The present firm is Scott & Kennan. They employ four salesmen and three porters and run three wagons. Their stock consists of all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, queensware, glass, wooden and tinware. Mr. Kennan has been remarkably successful in business, having commenced without a dollar. The firm of Scott & Kennan is doing the largest business, perhaps, of any similar establishment in the county. The firm is composed of young men born and raised in Boone county, each of whom commenced life with little or no capital but nerve, energy and prudence. They have mer-

ited and won the confidence and patronage of the public and have established a business second to none in the country. Mr. Kennan was married, September 18, 1879, to Miss Sue, daughter of Dr. William and Matilda (Colborn) Garrard. They have one child, Matilda C.

THOMAS CALVIN SCRUGGS.

Thomas Calvin Scruggs was born at Sacramento City, California, October 30, 1852. He is the son of John Calvin and Juliet (Sexton) Scruggs. His father was a prominent stock dealer of Sacramento, California. He bought his stock in Missouri and the territories and drove across the plains. He had also invested considerable capital in real estate at Sacramento, and was largely interested in mining. He died at sea, three days out from shore, but was brought to the city of New Orleans for interment. His body was afterwards removed to Independence, Missouri, and deposited in the cemetery. Young Scruggs came with his mother to Kansas City in 1854, where he was educated at the high school, afterwards learning the carpenter's trade under John M. Jackson, a prominent builder of that city, serving an apprenticeship of five years. Before entering upon his apprenticeship, however, he travelled the river for several years as a newsboy. After quitting Mr. Robinson, he visited many parts of the country, working at his trade from time to time to defray expenses. He landed at Columbia in the autumn of 1873, and has remained here ever since, having been actively engaged as a contractor and builder since becoming a citizen of the place. He was married November 13, 1873, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (McDaniel) Sexton. They have one son and one daughter, John C. and Lillie. Mrs. Scruggs is a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Juliet Strong, the mother of Mr. Scruggs, was first married, May 25, 1848, to John C. Scruggs. She was married to William A. Strong, December 27, 1855, in Kansas City, Missouri. He was born and educated in North Carolina. During the summer previous to his marriage he established the *Kansas City Enterprise*, now known as the *Journal*. He had control of this paper for about two years. Mr. Strong afterwards came to Boone county, where he resided for nine years. He returned to Kansas City, where he died in 1869. He was a brilliant writer and an able speaker.

CHARLES C. SHERWOOD.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Morgan and Harriet (Brewster) Sherwood, daughter of Hon. Jonah Brewster, of Pennsyl-

vania, which State he represented in the United States Senate for nine years. The subject of this sketch was born at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1839, and was educated at Oxford College, New York, where he graduated in 1856. He then went to Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there two years, when he went to New Orleans, and for the next two or three years succeeding was first clerk of several river steamers, remaining in this business until the beginning of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Wisconsin cavalry, and was engaged as secretary to Gen. C. C. Washburne, and subsequently became a member of his staff. He served as *aide de camp* until 1862, when he resigned in order to accept a position in the revenue department, where he remained for one year. He was next engaged as chief clerk in the United States engineer department, his duties pertaining to fortifications. Remained in this position until 1865, when he resigned to accept the appointment of general passenger agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, with headquarters at New Orleans. Was with this company two years. In 1868 was appointed western travelling agent for Grand Trunk railroad in Canada, Vermont Central railroad and Royal Mail line of steamers. Held this position until 1872, when he went to Chicago and was engaged as commercial editor of the *Chicago Commercial Advertiser* for two years; then went on the road for John H. Catherwood & Co., a tea firm of Philadelphia. Was with this establishment until 1876. Afterwards he removed to Chicago and was engaged to travel for Grannis & Farwell, wholesale grocers, remaining with this firm some time, when he came to Columbia, Missouri, and opened a millinery store on a larger and more attractive scale than had ever before been seen in the place. He has the largest retail millinery establishment in Missouri. Mr. Sherwood was married, August 1, 1876, to Miss Minnie G., daughter of T. T. and Elizabeth (Wright) Shootman, of Mexico, Missouri. They have one son, John Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are both members of the Christian Church.

CLINTON B. SEBASTIAN.

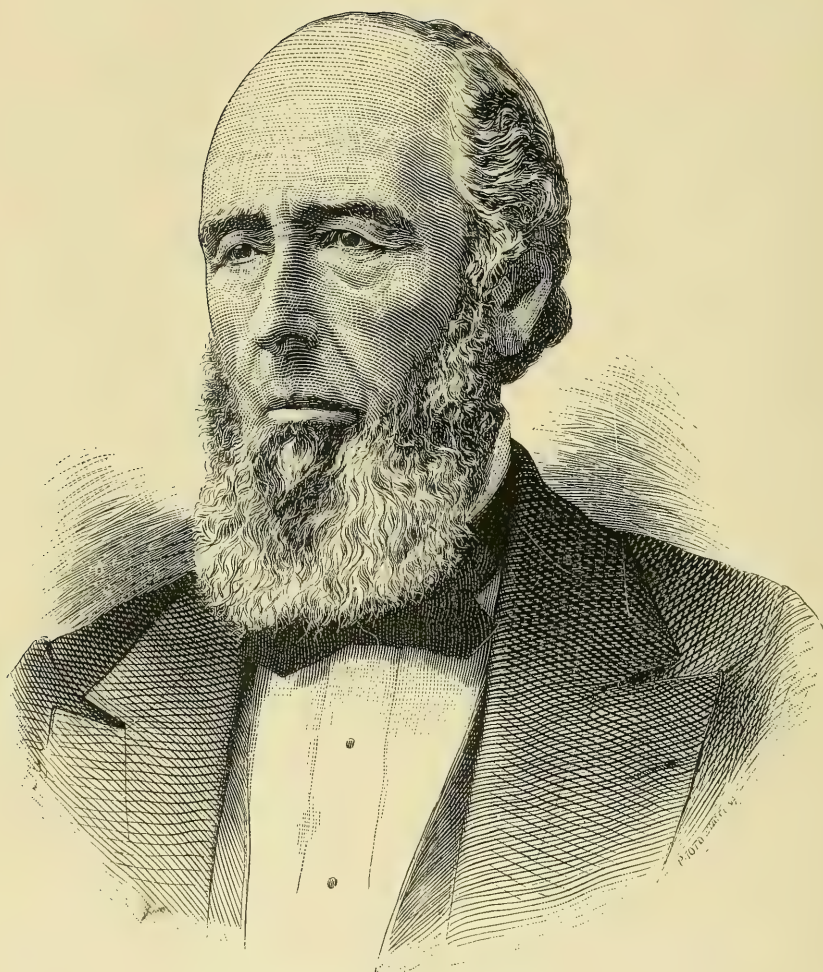
C. B. Sebastian is the son of Alexander H. and Tabitha A. (Jacobs) Sebastian, and was born at Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Kentucky, March 24, 1852. His father moved to Boone county, Missouri, in 1854, and settled on Two-mile prairie, six miles east of Columbia on the St. Charles road, where he lived until his death in

1876. His wife died the same year, and both are buried at the old Cedar Creek Church. They were consistent members of the Methodist Church. Clinton B. was educated at the State University, and graduated in law in the class of 1876, having laid the foundation for his profession of the law in the office of John Overall, now of St. Louis. Since graduating he has practiced his profession in Columbia, building up a reputable and lucrative practice. On the 29th of August, 1882, he received the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, for the office of prosecuting attorney of Boone, beating the present incumbent, J. DeW. Robinson, five hundred and three votes at the primary election. The county's interests will be safe in the hands of Mr. Sebastian, and criminals may expect vigorous, able prosecution at his hands. He is a young gentleman of sterling integrity, and one whom Boone county delights to honor. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Columbia. He is the State president of the *Phi Delta Theta* society, a Greek letter college fraternity.

ROBERT HUDSON SMITH.

Few business men have occupied so prominent a position before the people of Boone county as the subject of this sketch, and none, perhaps, have a firmer hold upon the confidence of the public. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Cress) Smith, originally of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born May 17, 1821. He came with his parents to Callaway county, Missouri, in the spring of 1826, and settled near Millersburg. They resided in Callaway county until the fall of 1844, when they came to Boone and settled three miles north of Columbia, at what was known as Hannah's Mill, on Hinkson creek, where they remained until 1848, when Mr. Smith went to Santa Fe, taking with him a saw-mill, the first ever erected in that country. He remained there until 1850, when he came back to Boone county and located two miles south of Columbia, taking charge of the Reuben Black grist and saw mill, which he changed from a water-power to steam. He remained with this mill until 1855, when he went to the John Keene farm, three miles east of Columbia, on the Mexico road, where he built a steam mill which he operated until 1862, when he came to Columbia and bought the mill then under construction, paying the proprietor, Gaines C. Raney, \$10,000 for the property, which he completed, adding from time to time such new machinery as the increase of business demanded. He

sold the property in 1871 for \$18,000, to Conley, Anderson & Guitar. The mill is now valued at \$60,000. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Smith went to Rocheport, Missouri, and bought the old Stailey mill, which was blown up a few months later, killing A. J. Norris, the engineer, and badly injuring a man named Roberts. He at once rebuilt the mill, putting in new machinery and sparing no expense in his efforts to repair the loss. In less than a year the new mill was in ashes. The cause of the fire was never known. Mr. Smith was, for the time being, financially ruined. He came to Columbia without a cent. The people, appreciating his active, earnest labors in the past, and feeling a generous sympathy for his losses, elected him collector of Boone county, which position he held for two years, at the same time conducting a livery stable and stock business at Columbia, which he continued to follow for four years after his term of office expired. He then bought a third interest in the Columbia mills, for which he paid \$9,000. He remained with this firm for one year and a half, when he sold his interest to Anderson, Hubbard & Co. He now turned his entire attention to trading in stock and real estate, which he followed until April, 1882, when he became one of the proprietors of the Farmer's mill, Columbia, Missouri, saw and grist combined, situated in the northwestern part of town. Mr. Smith was married, May 25, 1843, to Martha A., daughter of Thomas and Patsey McCutchen. Mrs. Smith died in less than one year after their marriage. She was buried in the old Hinkson Creek church-yard. He was married to his second wife, Caroline, daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Cave, of Scott county, Kentucky, July 17, 1850. By this marriage they had two sons and one daughter, Andrew F., Thomas C. and Mary E., all of whom are dead. They were buried at the Columbia cemetery. Mr. Smith is still in vigorous health, and is as active and enterprising as when he first commenced his business career, years ago. In addition to the mill already mentioned, Mr. Smith owns a nice residence in Columbia, and a half interest in a farm of four hundred and forty-four acres, one-half mile north of Stephens' Store, Callaway county, Missouri. It is hardly proper to close this biographical sketch without making brief mention of the parents of Mr. R. H. Smith. His father, William Smith, was born September 11, 1787, and died July 17, 1860, at the age of seventy-two. He is buried in the Bonne Femme church-yard. His wife, Elizabeth, was born May 25, 1793, and is still living, having reached her ninetieth year. She is living with her son, G. W. Smith, in Callaway county. William



HON. JAMES L. STEPHENS.

Smith, brother of Robert, has six living children, five sons and one daughter. One son, William H., was killed in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith are members of the Baptist Church, and have been since 1850. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

HON. JAMES L. STEPHENS.

James L. Stephens was born in Girard county, Kentucky, November 17, 1815, and removed with his father (Elijah Stephens) in the fall of 1819, from Kentucky to Boone county, Missouri. After remaining on the farm with his father, and receiving such an education as the schools of the country at that day afforded, he, in the spring of 1836, entered the dry goods store of Parker & Barr, of Columbia, as clerk, and has continually resided in Columbia ever since, except one year in New York City; two years in Greensburg, Indiana, and one year each in Mexico and Fulton, Missouri. In 1843 he engaged in a large business on his own account, conducting three dry goods stores in three county seats, one in Mexico, one in Fulton, and one in Columbia. He inaugurated the first successful cash system in business in Central Missouri; and while largely engaged in merchandising, he also conducted a model farm, and for more than twenty years, bought and sold annually from 300 to 500 head of mules. Few, if any, individuals have ever transacted more business in Boone county, and none in his section have more generously contributed in means or labor to build up and establish public improvements, scarcely a public enterprise of his town or county for the past twenty years failing to receive his cordial and hearty coöperation; and at least one-half of all he has earned through an extended and successful business career, has been given to aid in building roads, churches, schools, etc. He not only endowed Stephens College with \$20,000, but advanced \$6,000 besides to relieve the institution of a mortgage that had been placed on it under its former organization, and to aid in erecting its buildings. At one time, he undertook the work of raising \$50,000 endowment for it, and succeeded in securing pledges for half that sum, which failed, however, in consequence of the entire sum not being subscribed at the time the school was changed from a local institution to one which received a patronage throughout the State. At another time he raised on a general subscription from citizens of Boone county \$7,000 or \$8,000 towards enlarging and improving the college property, which, with other kind offices in the interest of the institution, caused the General Baptist Association (whose property it is), at its

session in St. Louis in the fall of 1870, to confer his name upon it. In 1860, Mr. Stephens was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for State Senator and made the race to the satisfaction of his friends against ex-Gov. Chas. Hardin, receiving the full strength of the party, which was then a decided minority, causing his defeat by some 500 votes. Twenty years after, in 1880, he was again nominated by the Democrats of the Ninth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway, and elected by an overwhelming majority against the combined ticket of Republicans and Greenbackers. Mr. Stephens not only circulated the petition which obtained the largest number of names in aid of the railroad and the rock roads, which are of such incalculable value to Boone county, but his was the largest individual subscription in aid of those enterprises, — amounting to \$2,600. At the same time he was one of the heaviest taxpayers in the county.

EDWIN W. STEPHENS.

Edwin W. Stephens, editor and proprietor of the *Columbia Herald*, was born in Columbia, Missouri, January 21, 1849. He is the only son of Hon. James L. and Amelia (Hockaday) Stephens. A sketch of his father's life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Stephens, the subject of this biography, was reared and educated in Columbia, graduating at the State University in 1867. Soon after completing his studies at the University, he entered Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri, where he completed his collegiate course, adding to his literary attainments a thorough business education. Returning to Columbia he entered the newspaper business, purchasing in 1870, a half interest in the *Boone County Journal*. In 1871, the year following, he changed the name of the paper to the *Columbia Herald*, which name the paper has borne ever since. In 1872, he became sole proprietor of the *Herald*, which he enlarged and greatly improved, making it one of the largest and most popular country newspapers in the State. Mr. Stephens was married September 26, 1871, to Miss Laura Moss, daughter of Col. James H. Moss, of Columbia, and grand-daughter of Judge Warren Woodson. Mr. Stephens has been a curator of the State University, and is at present a curator of Stephens College. He is an official member of the Baptist Church. Although young in years, comparatively speaking, few men of the State have accomplished more in the same length of time. The *Herald*, which he has mainly built up, affords splendid evidence of his energy, ability and good management. To say that it is one of

the most powerful and influential institutions in Boone county is no flattery of Mr. Stephens, whose labors to that end are not only known but appreciated by his numerous patrons. Devoted to his profession, earnest in his efforts to promote the welfare of the people of Boone county, consistent and true to his principles, he has earned and received the active support of the people regardless of politics or opinion. With a bright future before him and a past history of which he may well feel proud, he can rest assured of the kind support of a generous and appreciative public.

JAMES F. STEWART.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Emeline (Holman) Stewart. He was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, October 18, 1844, and came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1850, and to Boone county in 1854, where he was principally educated at the public schools. In April, 1863, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company B, Ninth regiment Missouri militia, under Gen. Guitar. His company was commanded by Capt. Adams. August 4, 1864, he reënlisted in the Thirteenth cavalry, Missouri volunteers, for three years; but was mustered out January 3, 1866. While a soldier he participated in the battles of Price's raid. His command met Price at Pilot Knob and pursued him to Fort Scott, where the subject of this sketch was placed in charge of Confederate prisoners. Next went to Waynesville, Missouri, and from there to Colorado, where the Indians had been giving trouble. Returned to Fort Leavenworth and were ordered thence to St. Louis where they were mustered out of service. Mr. Stewart came home and learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years under Runkle & McAlister. After finishing his trade, he went to work as a builder and contractor with Tansey & Matheney, who built the Methodist church and the brewery buildings. Was with this firm for about one year, then formed a partnership with George McDaniel. They worked together for three years. From 1873 to 1877 he was alone in the business. He next formed a partnership with John Crist, under the firm name of Stewart & Crist. They now employ six or eight hands and do a large per cent. of the contracting and building in Columbia and surrounding country. Mr. Stewart was married December 29, 1868, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of Miles Baldridge. Two children were born of this marriage, James E. and Mary L. The first wife died October 10, 1872, and is buried at New Hope

church, Audrain county, Missouri. July 30, 1874, he was married to his second wife, Miss Mattie F., daughter of John A. Reed. By this marriage they had three children: Lawrence F. (deceased), Eva and Onie. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Stewart's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Boone county, Missouri, January 19, 1877, aged fifty-five. He is buried on the old home place. His mother is living on the old homestead, five miles west of Columbia, on the Rocheport gravel road. There were eleven children in the family, James F. being the oldest. Five of the children are living. Mr. Stewart has worked at his trade almost without intermission since returning from the war. He was superintendent of plank roads while a citizen of Pike and Moniteau, and has held the same position in Boone.

BENJAMIN F. STEWART.

Benjamin F. Stewart is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Lincoln) Stewart. He was born in the State of Ohio, November 10th, 1845, and came to Boone county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1855. He grew to manhood and was principally educated in this county. He was married, March 26th, 1868, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of William and Martha (Williams) Milhollin. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Charles W., Thomas B., Mary A., James A. and Linda L. Mr. Stewart learned the carpenter's trade with Ruckel & McAlister in 1866. Worked at his trade in Columbia until 1875 when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he stayed for one year. Came back to Boone county and worked two years in partnership with his brother, J. L. Stewart, in the saw-milling business at Ashland. In 1879 he went to Idaho Springs, Colorado, but did not remain long. Came back to Ashland and commenced contracting and building, remaining there until the summer of 1881 when he returned to Columbia and entered in partnership with Alonzo Duncan as contractors and builders. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in the Federal army, joining Company A, Second Missouri cavalry, under Col. Lewis A. Merrill. Was in the army thirteen months. He is a member of the K. of P. and the Odd Fellow orders. Charles Stewart, the father of Benjamin, was born in Pennsylvania in 1819 and moved to Ohio about the year 1842, and from there to Pike county, Missouri, in 1850. He returned to Ohio soon after, and finally came to Boone county, Missouri, where he died in 1871. Mrs. Stewart is still living at the age

of sixty-three years. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Eight of the children are now living. Mr. Stewart is a superior workman, and, as a contractor and builder, has won the confidence and patronage of the public. He has all the work he can do and of the better class of carpenter's work.

J. W. STONE.

Josiah Wilson Stone, a son of Col. Caleb S. Stone, so frequently mentioned in these pages, is a native of Boone county, born in Columbia. He was educated in the common schools. In early life he engaged in merchandising, and afterward "learned" the Missouri river and ran as pilot thereon for many years. On the breaking out of the war he took service for a short time on the Southern side. He was in the fight at Mt. Zion church, in this county, in December, 1861, but escaped in safety. Soon after he went back to the river and ran as pilot until the war was over. In 1873 he returned to Boone county, and has here resided ever since. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of the county and reëlected in 1880.

In 1859 Mr. Stone was married at St. Charles, Mo., to Miss Elvira Dozier, a daughter of Capt. Dozier, of St. Louis, now of the firm of Dozier, Weyl & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of two children. Mr. Stone is a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the Masonic order and to the Odd Fellows. Boone county never had a more faithful official or a better citizen than Josiah W. Stone. At the Democratic primaries, in August, 1882, Mr. Stone was nominated as the candidate for circuit clerk, after a long, arduous and closely contested canvass against such a strong competitor as W. W. Garth, Esq.

GEORGE CLINTON SWALLOW, M. D., LL. D.

The worthy subject of this sketch, who has served Missouri so long and faithfully in a scientific capacity, was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, in 1817, and is a descendant of a Norman-French family named Sevallieu, whose chief marched with William the Norman into England. One branch emigrated from France to New Orleans, while another came from England to New England, Prof. Swallow being a scion of the latter family. Early in life young George took a deep interest in the mysterious science of geology. He entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1843, with high honors and was immediately chosen lecturer in his *alma mater* on the subject

of botany. In 1848 he established an agricultural college at Hampden, Maine, having obtained aid from the State for that purpose. He was elected professor of chemistry and geology in the Missouri University in 1850, and 1853 was appointed the first State geologist Missouri ever had. His first official report was published in 1855. He first determined, located and mapped out the boundaries of the geological formations of Missouri, and their mineral contents, as published in his reports and Campbell's Atlas of Missouri, which reports have been followed by later investigators in working out the minor details of our State's geology. During the war-time the business of the State University and the geological survey were so much broken up that, in 1865, Prof. Swallow accepted an appointment as State geologist of Kansas, and continued in that work two years. He had previously, in 1858, discovered and determined rocks in Kansas belonging to the Permian group of geological series. This was the first time that rocks of this age were shown to exist in America; and this discovery by Prof. Swallow, together with his reports on the geology of Missouri and Kansas, and papers read before the American Association, gave him a high rank and honorable recognition among the learned societies and savans of America and Europe.

In 1870 the University of Missouri was enlarged, reconstructed and reorganized on the true university plan — with coördinate schools or colleges of literature, science, art, law, medicine, mines and agriculture. Dr. Swallow was appointed to the chair of natural history and agriculture and made dean of the agricultural college.

In June, 1882, Prof. Swallow was removed from his chair in the University as he claims for his persistent efforts to preserve the agricultural college and its funds in their integrity, and on charges which he was not permitted to hear and rebut, and many of which are proved to be false by the official records of the University, the agricultural college and the State Board of Agriculture. [See history of University prepared by Col. Switzler.] For nearly thirty years past he has been a working and leading member of the agricultural and horticultural societies of the State, their very existence having grown out of his urgent and eloquent advocacy of such organizations as early as 1852. He has also been an active member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," and has taken an honored and leading part in many of its profoundest discussions. He has always been a staunch opponent of "Darwinism," or the materialistic phase of the doctrine of evolution. His most persistent and useful work is,

perhaps, his study and classification of Missouri soils as shown by his numerous publications on their chemical and physical properties, and the best modes of culture for the staple crops of the Mississippi valley.

FRANK THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas is the son of Christopher and Jemima K. (Detrow) Thomas, and was born July 1, 1836, in Frederick county, Maryland. He was educated in his native county, and at the age of eighteen he came to Palmyra, Missouri, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1855 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1856 learned the ambrotype picture business, serving an eighteen months' apprenticeship. In May, 1857, he came to Columbia and worked in the picture gallery of J. T. Redmond, and continued in his employ until July 1, 1857, when he, in partnership with E. L. Wright, went into the business for themselves. They continued the business for about eight months, when he sold his interest in the gallery to a man named Bishop, and worked for the firm about three months. He then returned to Palmyra and worked at his old trade, that of carpentering. In 1868 he left Palmyra and went to Jefferson City and ran a picture gallery for W. H. Douglass until 1859, when he returned to Columbia and went into the picture business for himself until 1861. He next resumed work at carpentering until 1862, when he took his gallery to Syracuse, where there were several regiments of soldiers, and went with them to Jefferson City, Liberty and St. Louis. In 1864 he returned to Columbia and was drafted into the Federal army, Sixth regiment, company H, Missouri volunteers, where he served ten months and was discharged in August, 1865. He then came back to Columbia and worked for E. R. Childers in 1866. In 1867 he worked for A. R. Butts. Butts sold out to R. J. Booth, and Mr. Thomas ran the gallery for him for two years. In 1872 he bought out Mr. Booth and has continued the business ever since. He was a member of the National Photographic Association of the United States until it collapsed in 1876. He is now a member of the Photographic Association of America, organized in 1880, and was one of its first members. He attends all conventions of the profession, and keeps pace with all improvements in the art. He was married September 14, 1858, to Miss Louisa F., daughter of Andrew Lukens, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have had nine children, five boys and four girls, but three of whom are now living. He and his wife are members of

the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Ancient Order of United Workmen Societies.

PROF. S. M. TRACY.

Samuel Mills Tracy was born in Windsor county, Vermont, April 30, 1847. In 1853 removed with his father to Bloomington, Wisconsin, where he was partly educated. Graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1868. After completing his studies, followed horticulture, and was editorially connected with *Colman's Rural World*, St. Louis, Missouri; was also editor of the *Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia. In the spring of 1877 was appointed assistant professor of agriculture in the Missouri State University. January, 1881, was made professor of botany and entomology, also superintendent of the agricultural department. Was honored with the degree of M. S. by the University of Michigan in 1876. Prof. Tracy was married in 1874 to Miss Martha A. Terry, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are members of the Presbyterian church. The professor is also a member of the Knights of Honor. During the war he served in the Forty-first Wisconsin infantry.

G. W. TRIMBLE.

George W. Trimble was born in Randolph county, Missouri, July 21, 1839. His father was Maj. Robert Trimble, of Kentucky; his mother, Elizabeth (Young) Trimble, also of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm near Fort Henry, and educated at the common schools of the country. At the age of sixteen he came to Columbia, Missouri, and entered the store of J. Kirkbride as a salesman. He clerked for his employer until 1860, when he became a member of the firm. He was married, November 12, 1867, to Miss Martha, daughter of Dr. W. H. Duncan, an old citizen of Columbia. They have two living children, Susie and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T. He has been a member of the city council. In 1880 came within thirty-three votes of being elected county treasurer in a vote of 3,000. John M. Samuel was his competitor. Mr. Trimble is now a member of the firm of Trimble, Fyfer & Co. He has a pleasant home, made with his own hands. He is an active, energetic man. In addition to his own private business he has acted as administrator for a number of estates, besides transacting other public business of a similar nature.

HON. SQUIRE TURNER.

Hon. Squire Turner, one of the ablest lawyers of Central Missouri, was born in Boone county, Missouri, December 10, 1836. He is the son of A. W. and Matilda (Stone) Turner, natives of Madison county, Kentucky. The elder Turner was born in Richmond, Kentucky, September 18, 1801. In early manhood he studied law under his brother, Hon. Squire Turner, member of Congress, and one of the ablest lawyers of Kentucky. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. William H. Hatch, member of Congress from Missouri; Hon. Thomas Turner, member of Congress from Kentucky; ex-Governor McCreery, of Kentucky; John B. Gordon, late of Boone county, Missouri, besides many other lawyers of eminence, read law out of the same books, in the same office, and under the same distinguished jurist. Mr. Turner practiced with his brother for a few years. After his admission to the bar he was married to Matilda R., daughter of William Stone, Sr., of Kentucky. In the fall of 1831, when in his thirtieth year, he emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, and at once entered upon the duties of his profession at the Columbia bar. As a commercial and probate lawyer he never had a superior at the Columbia bar. For a long time he acted as public administrator of Boone county, settling up during the time very large and complicated estates. As a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, he, assisted by Henry S. Geyer and ex-Governor Gamble, may be said to have framed the administration law of Missouri. Mr. Turner was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, after which he co-operated with the Democracy. In 1836 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, with John B. Gordon, Thomas C. Maupin and Michael Woods. In 1838 Mr. Turner was elected to the State Senate, in conjunction with Thomas C. Maupin, Boone county then being entitled to two senators. At the same election James S. Rollins, David M. Hickman, John B. Gordon and Alexander Persinger were elected to the lower house. It was during the ensuing session of the Legislature, 1838-39, that the act providing for the location of the State University was passed, under the provisions of which Boone county secured that institution. The bill was bitterly opposed in the Senate, and but for the labors and influence and arguments of Senator Turner, the bill would not have passed that body. The bill organizing and locating the University was the joint work of Mr. Turner and Hon. James S. Rollins. The original

bill was first offered in the Senate by Mr. Turner. In the struggle to secure the location in Boone, Mr. Turner proved a tower of strength; he assisted in canvassing the county for subscriptions, and subscribed and paid out of his own funds \$1,500. After serving two years in the Senate, Mr. Turner resigned his seat in 1840, on account of sickness in his family. After retiring from the bar, he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits and to raising thoroughbred stock. He died in Boone county, March 4, 1874, leaving a widow and three children — the subject of this sketch, William Turner and Mrs. J. Robert Garth. Mr. Turner was an active, enterprising business man, acquiring by his own industry and good management a large landed and slave estate; his farm on the Two-mile prairie consisted of 3,000 acres; this farm was divided equally among his three children. Hon. Squire Turner, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Boone county, graduating from the State University, July 4, 1855. After completing his literary studies he entered the law office of his uncle, Squire Turner, Sr., at Richmond, Kentucky; he was admitted to the bar at Frankfort on examination by Chief Justice Simpson, February, 1858; he practiced law with his uncle until 1860; he was married October 16, 1860, in Madison county, Kentucky, to Miss Stone, soon after which he moved to Columbia, Missouri, where he commenced the practice of law, but was interrupted by the war, which closed the courts and put an end to business in his line. In 1862 Mr. Turner, in company with quite a number of the most prominent citizens of Boone county, was banished. He went to Vincennes, Indiana, where he practiced his profession in partnership with Hon. William E. Niblack, for many years a member of Congress, and at present chief justice of Indiana. In 1864 Mr. Turner was permitted to return, and has resided in Boone county and practiced at the Columbia bar ever since. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, after a long and hotly contested campaign with Col. E. C. More. While a member of the Legislature he was made chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence and of the committee on the State University; he was also a member of the judiciary committee. He redeemed his pledge made to the people during the canvass, that if elected he would use his best endeavors to secure the passage of a bill calling for a constitutional convention to relieve the people of certain odious restrictions riveted upon them during the war, when only Radicals were allowed to vote. The measure failed in the first regular session, but with untiring energy he succeeded in getting the bill

through the adjourned session. It was during this struggle that Mr. Turner delivered his great speech on the "infamous Drake constitution," spoken of by several of the metropolitan journals as one of the ablest efforts ever delivered in the Missouri Legislature. It was widely published, and raised a torrent of indignation against the old constitution. This speech placed Mr. Turner in the very front rank of debaters — a position he holds to-day. The bill calling for a new constitutional convention was drawn up in the committee of which he was chairman. In addition to other beneficial results of the new constitution may be mentioned one provision in particular, which puts a limit to the power of county courts in appropriating the funds of a county towards furthering railroad jobs and enterprises. He is also the author of the bill, passed and entered as a statute, making seduction a felony, and the crime of rape punishable with death, at the discretion of the jury. In politics, Mr. Turner has always been a Democrat of the most rigid, strict-construction school. His course, both as a citizen and representative, has always been one of undeviating consistency. He engaged in the canvass for Hancock and English in 1880, and made a number of speeches in 1878. He refused to vote for Greeley and Brown in 1872, although a candidate for the Legislature at the time, and well aware of the fact that this opposition would, for the time being, prove prejudicial to his canvass. He frankly told the people that he could not support Greeley and Brown, both of whom were bitter, vindictive Republicans, having spent the best years of their lives abusing the Democratic party. Few men have the nerve and power to resist a popular hobby of their party while asking its support; yet Turner not only did this, but was sustained in his position by men who voted for Greeley and Brown, for their conscience told them that Turner was right. Unlike many others of the oldest and most wealthy scions of the early pioneers of Boone, Mr. Turner holds fast to his family real estate on the Two-mile prairie — the fine homestead which he inherited from his father, A. W. Turner. He loves his home and the people and associations of his childhood with a warmth and fervor too rarely seen in this commercial age. In 1878 Mr. Turner was a candidate for Congress, but his county being divided, he withdrew at the Sturgeon convention to avoid a squabble, and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., was nominated. He was urged by friends in Boone and Howard to become a candidate in 1880, and again in 1882, but there being other aspirants in those counties, he shrank from what he feared would be a disagreeable scramble for office. As a lawyer at a leading bar in

Kentucky and Missouri, Mr. Turner has always maintained an honorable and lucrative position. In Boone county no leading criminal case is tried in which he has not been counsel — always for the defence. He enjoys such standing now that suitors on the circuit docket do not risk the chances of leaving him out when they make up their roster of counsel. As a scholar, there are few better in the country. His reading has by no means been confined to law, but covers the whole field of English literature. As a writer, he wields one of the most vigorous, incisive, and logical pens. Having a thorough command of the language, he is never at a loss while writing and speaking. His style is classical, but never burdened with classical allusions. He has never been a favorite among the rich, nor with corporations; his firmest and truest friends are found among the middle class. He has a thorough contempt for the cringing, truckling sort, who worship at the shrine of fortune. Of him it may justly be said that he never

“Crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning.”

JOHN DAVID VANHORN.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Simeon J. and Eliza (White) Vanhorn; he was born in Boone county, Missouri, August 22, 1821; he was educated at the public schools of Columbia, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, working with his uncle, John Vanhorn. In 1850 he went to California, where he remained one year, returning to Columbia in 1851; he then engaged in the hotel business, having charge of the Selby House for about two years. In 1853 he sold out and went to work at his trade, which he followed until 1872; in the spring of that year he engaged in the livery business, in partnership with R. H. Smith. In 1874 the stable was consumed by fire, but the horses, twenty-six in number, were saved. Mr. Smith remained in the business one year after the fire, when Mr. Vanhorn purchased his interest in the stable, and has conducted the business alone ever since. He was married December 1, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Matthew and Prudence (Lilly) Culbert. They had eight children born to them — three sons and five daughters — only two of whom (David and Susan) are now living. Mr. Vanhorn's father was one of the earliest settlers of Howard county and spent several years in Head's Fort; he was a native of Winchester county, Virginia; he is buried some three miles from where he first settled. Mrs. Vanhorn, mother of John David, died about twenty-three years ago and is

buried in Howard county. Mr. Vanhorn is the oldest of nine children, all of whom are dead but three. Joshua is living in Saline, and Ward in Howard. Mr. Vanhorn spent a large portion of his early life in the family of his uncle, Judge John Vanhorn, an account of whose life and services in connection with the early history of the county, appears elsewhere in this volume. He was judge of the county court for twelve years. In 1850 he polled the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in the history of the county. He died in 1880, in the eighty-fourth year of his age; he was buried in the Columbia cemetery. He was twice married, but had no children; he was first married in 1817, to Miss Nancy White, a native of Virginia; she died in 1877, and is buried in the Columbia cemetery. John Vanhorn was appointed jailor when the war broke out, and held the position until its close. He was a Union man.

ABRAHAM VICTOR.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Isaac and Caroline (Lion) Victor, of Spiesen, Prussia, where he was born November 15, 1835. He came to the United States in the spring of 1852 and settled in Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, engaging in the sale of dry goods and notions which he peddled, travelling on horseback. In 1854 he left Boone county, but continued the business of peddling until 1857, when, in partnership with Simon Schiffman, he opened a store of general merchandise at Georgeton, Missouri. He remained in this business until 1863, when he sold out and returned to Prussia. After a stay of fifteen months he returned to the United States in 1864, settling in Columbia, Missouri, where he was employed as a salesman by A. & M. Barth. In 1865 he went to Rocheport and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Victor, Myer & Co. They failed in business in 1869 and again in 1871. They also had a store in Columbia. In 1872 Mr. Victor went in business with Loeb, Myer & Co., Columbia, Missouri, and remained with them for two years. August 1st, 1874, he bought Fred. Mayfield's liquor store on Broadway and Ninth Street. He is now running the only wholesale liquor store in Boone county. He is exclusive agent for the wholesale trade of Anheuser's lager beer. He also deals largely in hides, tallow, furs, etc. In addition to the liquor and hide trade Mr. Victor is largely interested in railroad ties, buying from forty to fifty thousand annually. He has a tobacco and cigar store on Broadway, under the firm name of A. Victor & Co. The liquor and hide store is conducted under the individual name of the proprietor. Mr. Victor was married

March 21st, 1866, to Aurelia, daughter of Abraham Arnold. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Their names are Bell, Minnie, Isadore and Albert. One child died in infancy. Mr. Victor is one of eight children, five daughters and three sons. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family and the only one now in America. Mr. Victor is a member of the Masonic order, also an Odd Fellow.

JAMES H. WAUGH.

Mr. Waugh is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Nicholas county, December 26, 1832. His parents were Archer S. and Matilda G. (Piper) Waugh, also natives of Kentucky, the latter of whom still survives in her eightieth year, and resides near Carlisle, Kentucky. James H. was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the country schools and the town of Carlisle. In October, 1854, at twenty-one years of age, he came to Columbia, this county, and began clerking in the dry goods store of J. H. Parker. Subsequent to this he was deputy sheriff for several years, and in January, 1862, was appointed sheriff by Governor Gamble, to succeed John M. Samuel, who declined to take the required oath of loyalty. In November following, Mr. Waugh was elected to the office, and served two years. He took no part in the civil war, other than acting occasionally as military escort to St. Louis. Associating himself, in 1865, with Mr. John M. Samuel, Mr. Waugh and he organized the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, with Mr. Waugh as president and Mr. Samuel as cashier. Besides Mr. Waugh, the directors were R. L. Todd, Gen. J. B. Douglass, Sanford F. Conley, John Machir, Dr. William H. Duncan and William W. Tucker. The directors were subsequently increased to nine in number, and Mr. Waugh has been president ever since the organization. He has served the city of Columbia in different official capacities since his residence here, and is at this writing town treasurer. From 1867 till 1873, he was treasurer of the University board of curators. He helped organize the Valley National Bank of St. Louis in 187- and was a director therein till 1879. He was also a director in the construction of the Boone County and Jefferson City railroad, built from Centralia to Columbia. Mr. Waugh was married at Arrow Rock, Missouri, May 3, 1859, to Miss Sophia Sidney Venable, daughter of Hampton Sidney Venable, deceased. They have one daughter living (Mary E. wife of Chas. B. Sanders, of St. Joseph) and one son and one daughter deceased, each dying at the age of sixteen months. Mr. W. belongs to no church, but his wife

and daughter are Presbyterians. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, but now votes the Democratic ticket. He has made his own business capital, never having heired any patrimony. His success as a business man is too pronounced to need any extended comment here.

DR. LEMUEL WATSON.

Dr. Watson belongs to a family, whose male members are or have been, to a considerable extent, prominent physicians. His grandfather, Wm. Watson, was a native of London, England, and a cousin to Sir Thomas Watson, the eminent English physician and medical author, who was chief physician by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen. Sir Thomas still lives in London, at an advanced age. Wm. Watson came to America before the revolutionary war. He settled in North Carolina, on Edenton Sound, near the Chowan river. Being a stout Whig, or "rebel," he had his property destroyed and his home broken up by the British soldiers under Cornwallis' command. He removed to a plantation on the James river, in Virginia, and was again burned out by King George's men.

Dr. Lemuel Watson was born in Orange county, North Carolina, September 2d, 1824. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Jackson College, Middle Tennessee. He came to the latter State when young, and remained until May, 1849, when he removed to Missouri. His first location was in Clay county, and he afterwards resided in Clinton and Buchanan counties. He came to Columbia in the fall of 1863. In 1874 he located in Lexington and remained until the spring of 1881. Then, April 1, he returned to Columbia, where he still resides. Dr. Watson, inheriting the family disposition, decided, upon reaching maturity, to become a physician. He first began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. John D. Watson, of Clay county. In 1851 to 1852 he attended lectures at Pope's Medical College, St. Louis. After practicing about seventeen years, in 1869 he attended the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1870 received a diploma and an honorary degree — the best that could be obtained in that celebrated school. The doctor is a believer in electricity as a therapeutic agent, and has always employed it when practicable. In 1879 he added the vitalizing electro-therapeutic cabinet bath as an auxiliary to his ordinary course of treatment of disease. The doctor is well versed in the science of electricity and claims for his bath (for which he is the sole agent in Boone county) that it is made for the use of physicians in their prac-

tice as an auxiliary to medicine in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases, thereby increasing their *armamenta medicamentorum* a hundred fold, enabling them to treat cases successfully that have defied the most skilful treatment with medicine alone. Owing to the diversity of applications that can be made with electricity in this bath, combined or uncombined with hot vapor and hot dry air, many diseases yield readily to the bath treatment alone, yet a judicious system of medication is approved in conjunction with the bath. As to the effect of the bath Dr. Watson maintains that in diseased conditions of the body it cleanses the skin and opens the pores; equalizes the circulation and relieves congestion; preserves health and prevents disease, purifies the blood by removing the impurities which accumulate in the fluids and tissues of the body; imparts vigor to the system and strength to the mind; removes morbid sensations and strengthens the nerves. If you are tired and worn, it will refresh and invigorate. Will establish more natural appetite, complete digestion, pure secretion, perfect assimilation, more complete nutrition. Will make you richer by giving you health. He has great success in the treatment of disease by this method.

Dr. Watson has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Smith, of Ray, to whom he was married December 23d, 1853. By this union there were four children, two of whom are now living, one, Dr. Claude Watson, a rising young physician of Kansas City, and the other, Miss Lulu Watson, at home with her father. Mrs. Susan Watson died in July, 1860, and the doctor was subsequently married to his present wife, who was Mrs. Anna Stone, a native of Kentucky. There are no children of this marriage. The doctor and his family are members of the Christian church and useful and honored members of society.

DR. B. A. WATSON.

Dr. Berry Allen Watson was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, January 28th, 1834. He moved with his father to Callaway county in 1840. He graduated at Westminster College, Fulton, in 1857, with the degree of A. B. After graduating, he taught school. Was principal of Dover Academy, in Lafayette county, Missouri, until 1860. During the war served for a while in Capt. Jo. Shelby's company. From 1863 to 1864 he attended Louisville and Bellevue Medical colleges, graduating at the latter place in 1866. Located at Millersburg, Callaway county, where he practiced for three years. In 1871 came to Columbia, where he still resides. Dr. Watson was married May 4th,

1864, to Clara E. Ward, of Callaway county. They have six children, all living. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Watson is a Mason. He is also a member of the Boone county and District Medical Association.

JAMES STANSBURY WHARTON.

James Stansbury Wharton, assistant miller and book-keeper of the Columbia Milling Company, was born at Bunker's Springs, West Virginia, June 8th, 1856. He was educated at Frederick City, Maryland, attending the academy at that place for four years, graduating at the age of sixteen. In 1872 he commenced the milling business at a place called Sir John's Run, entering what was known as the Morgan Mills. Stayed there three years. In 1876 he went to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, and took charge of the Eureka Mills, owned by the Parker brothers. Stayed with this firm two years. Leaving the Parkers he went to Buckeye Town, Maryland, where he entered a mill owned by C. S. Simmons. In 1879 he came to Columbia, Missouri, where he was engaged by Anderson, Henderson & Co., proprietors of the Columbia Mills. He is now acting as clerk and assistant miller. He is a practical miller and book-keeper, and a thorough business man. He was married, April 21, 1881, to Miss Katie, daughter of James and Mary Jane (Turner) Brown.

WILLIAM EDMONSON WRIGHT.

William E. Wright, the official surveyor of Boone county, is the son of Peter and Jenny Wright. He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, December 18th, 1818. His father was born in Virginia, June 25, 1787, and moved with his father to Tennessee in the early settling of that State. He grew to manhood on the farm near Nashville, and was married September 20, 1810, to Jenny Edmonson. In July, 1818, came to Missouri and selected a home in Boone county, to which he moved with his family the following year. He settled near the head of the Two-mile prairie, about nine miles northeast of Columbia. He was appointed county surveyor in 1821, and was also one of the judges of the county court, and was elected to represent the county in the Legislature in 1822 and 1824. He died May 28, 1847. The subject of this sketch was but eight months old when his parents landed in Boone county. He was educated at the Columbia Academy and at Bonne Femme Academy, under the instructions of Summerfield, Roche and Cunningham. Learned surveying under his father and

his uncle, George. Cannot remember when he could not give courses from the compass. Accompanied his father and uncle on government surveys when but fourteen or fifteen years old and assisted them in their labors. He has followed farming and surveying since he reached manhood. Was elected county surveyor in 1880. Had previously acted as deputy. On assuming the duties of his office, he removed to Columbia, where he now resides. Had previously lived in Missouri township. Mr. Wright was married, January 13, 1848, to Augusta C. Siedikum, of Savannah, Red River county, Texas. Mrs. Wright is a native of Germany. They have had seven children, three of whom are living. Mr. Wright is a Democrat in politics, and has been all his life. He was a Union man during the war, but took no part in the struggle. He is a member of the Christian church and a Master Mason.

WILLIAM POPE YEAMAN.

William Pope Yeaman was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, May 28, 1832. His father, Stephen M. Yeaman, was born in Pennsylvania, but while a small child emigrated, with his father, Samuel Yeaman, to Ohio; but afterwards, in early manhood, sought a home in Kentucky, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar and soon gained for himself a responsive and remunerative practice. At the age of twenty-seven he married Miss Lucretia Helm, daughter of Hon. George Helm, of Hardin county.

The subject of this sketch is the third child and third son in a family of nine children, eight of whom were sons. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Gov. John L. Helm, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and at the age of nineteen was admitted to the bar. At about the same age he was married to Miss Virginia Shackelford, of Hardin county, Kentucky. This lady, by her many noble and sterling qualities, has proven a help-meet indeed to her husband. A large and interesting family of children have claimed her almost undivided attention and afforded her a real pleasure. For nine years Mr. Yeaman devoted his talents and energies to the practice of law, and, for so young a man, he attained to remarkable eminence in his profession.

At the age of twenty-seven, after a severe and prolonged struggle between ambition and a sense of duty, he yielded to his conviction of duty to preach the gospel, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. His first pastorate was at Nicholasville, Kentucky.

In 1862 Mr. Yeaman was called from this church to the pastorate

of the First Baptist church in the city of Covington, Kentucky. In this pulpit he was the successor of many of the leading ministers of his denomination.

In December, 1867, he accepted a call from a prominent church in the city of New York. In that city he soon took high rank among his brother ministers, and the church of his charge—the Central Baptist church—was greatly increased in numbers and influence.

In March, 1870, he accepted a call from the Third Baptist church, of St. Louis, and in the following month entered upon the work of this important field. In the same year the faculty and trustees of William Jewell College conferred on him the merited honor of doctor of divinity.

In 1875 Dr. Yeaman was elected chancellor of William Jewell College, and two years afterwards resigned.

In October, 1876, he resigned the pastorate of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, and gave his time and attention to the duties of the chancellorship, and to the editorial management of the *Central Baptist*, the denominational organ in the State.

In April, 1877, he was called to the Garrison Avenue Baptist Church, and in October, 1877, he retired from the editorial chair to give his time more entirely to preaching.

In the same month he was chosen president of the Missouri Baptist General Association, at an annual meeting held in the city of Lexington.

In 1882 he yielded to the wishes of his many friends and became a candidate for state superintendent of public schools of Missouri. Though he went into the convention with the strongest following, he was beaten for the nomination by a combination of the adherents of weaker candidates. The same year Dr. Yeaman removed to Columbia, and will make his future home in the "Athens of Missouri."

DAVID H. YOUNG, M. D.,

Was born in Boone county, Missouri, July 3, 1856. His father, Archibald L. Young, was also a physician, and was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, born September 30, 1829. He was one of a family of seven children, six sons, and a daughter. Himself and all his brothers studied medicine, and five out of six became practicing physicians. Their only sister married a medical doctor, and their father—grandfather to the subject of this sketch—was also an M.

D. Dr. Archibald L. Young, took his first degree at the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, and the next, at the New York (city) College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from both those institutions. He practiced in the city hospitals for two years after his graduation before returning to Kentucky. He only remained a short time in his native State, when he came out to Missouri and located for the practice at Fulton, Callaway county. During his residence there, he was physician of the deaf and dumb asylum, and assistant physician of the lunatic asylum. His coming to Fulton was in about 1849, and he remained till the spring of 1856, when he moved to Columbia, this county, where he remained till his death, on February 23, 1869. He had married, in 1853, Miss Sarah Hickman, daughter of Capt. D. M. Hickman, one of the early settlers of Boone county. Five children were born of that marriage, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. The others were named respectively, Mattie, Archibald, Cornelia and Sallie, all living except Mattie, who died when only two years old. Dr. D. H. Young was educated at the Kemper Institute, Boonville, Mo. and the State University, at Columbia. He studied medicine with Dr. A. W. McAlester, of Columbia, and also took the medical course of the University. He received the degree of M. D. from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, in 1877. Returning to Columbia, he practiced medicine for two years, then went and took a course at Bellevue Medical College, of New York, from which he came back to Columbia, and resumed the practice, in which he continues at this writing.

CHAPTER XX.

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP.

Topography — "Terrapin Neck" — The "Pictured Rocks" — Caves — Borough's Cave — Early Settlers and Settlements — The "Firsts" — Lo ! the Poor Indian — Killing of Todd and Smith by the "Noble Savages" — Statements of Joseph Cooper and James Barnes — Persinger's Account of the Affair and of the Battle on the Bonne Femme (?) — A Bear Hunt — Organization — Early Mills — Tragedies — In the Civil War — Killing of Sidney Denham — Fight between Desperadoes and a Deputy Sheriff — Negro Riot — Country Churches and Cemeteries — *The Town of Rocheport*. — Early History — Notes of General History — Cholera in Rocheport — During the Civil War — Bushwhacker Raids — The "Buffington" Affair — Anderson's Attack on the "Yellowstone" — Since the War — Tobacco — The Riot of April, 1882 — Town Government — Public Schools — Cemetery — Churches — Secret Societies — Business Interests — Biographical Sketches of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Missouri Township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Missouri township is divided into about three well defined natural divisions: The Missouri river valley, called "Terrapin Neck;" the table lands lying between the Perche and Callaham hills on the east, and the Moniteau hills on the west; river hills on the south, and a continuation of the plateau at the north which extends far into Perche township. The table lands form the largest subdivision of this township, and there is perhaps no finer land in the State of Missouri; certainly none finer than Thrall's prairie which forms the heart of this plateau, the prairie portion of which lies in Perche township. The blue grass which grows upon this plain is equal to the best grown in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and furnishes ample pasturage the year round for the vast herds raised in this section. The value of the farms and the fertility of the soil has attracted to this section a class of farmers equal in judgment, industry and skill to the superiority of the soil they cultivate; hence the agricultural interests of this section of the county have been developed to a degree of excellence hardly to be found elsewhere in the county. As a rule, stock raising pays better than anything else, and when the plantation is once stocked it requires less outlay of money to keep up the business. Most of the land is in blue grass. The horses, cattle and sheep raised in this portion of the township are nearly all thoroughbreds. Many of the farmers sell almost exclusively for breeding purposes. Nearer the hills, where the soil is less adapted to blue grass, immense crops of

wheat, corn and oats are annually produced. The river hills themselves are very rich and produce the finest fruit grown in the country. Some fine vineyards have of late years been planted and produce great quantities of grapes. Peaches and apples seldom fail along the high hills and sloping ridges near the river bank. The soil is rich enough to produce any of the crops grown in this climate, but washes badly when plowed.

“Terrapin Neck” is a long, narrow strip of river-bottom land extending from a few miles below Rocheport to the mouth of the Perche, which flows into the Missouri river near Providence. This body of land is very rich, producing fine corn and wheat. Before the war large crops of hemp were raised in this section, but of late years the principal crop has been corn. The corn crop never fails in the bottom, and the hog crop, upon an average, is equal to twice the production of a like area of territory elsewhere in the township. The valleys of the Moniteau, Perche, Callaham and Sugar Creek, and the various tributaries of those streams are little less productive than the river bottom and produce a greater diversity of crops.

Missouri township has a greater variety of soil, and less that is wholly unproductive, perhaps, than any other subdivision of the county. The Perche flows from north to south directly through the eastern portion of the township. The valley lands along this stream are densely settled and the farms on either side extend almost to the water’s edge. The stream drains a large extent of territory and is subject to overflows, but of late years many of the exposed plantations have been enclosed with wire and post and rail fences that are proof against the floods.

Missouri is well supplied with bridges and is connected with Columbia and Rocheport by a good macadamized road. The internal improvements are fully upon an average with the most favored sections of the county.

REMARKABLE NATURAL FEATURES.

THE PICTURED ROCKS.

On the Missouri river, about four miles east of Rocheport, are what are known by the local name of “the pictured rocks,” called elsewhere “the Indian pictographs of Boone county.” They consist of a number of drawings of a rude character, together with some sort of hieroglyphics, made upon the surface of a high cliff of rocks.

The "pictured rocks" are upon the land of L. Torbett, Esq., on whose farm are also some eight or nine mounds. On one of these mounds stands the residence of Mr. Torbett. The present route to the cave is eastward from the house one hundred yards or more, thence south through a small field, at the edge of which a short path leads down a steep ravine densely overgrown with trees and vines, from which the visitor soon emerges on the bank of the river. One hundred yards down stream is a large spring which makes its appearance some thirty feet above the surface of the river. Coming out of a cavernous opening, it rushes in a series of tortuous leaps over moss-covered rocks into the river. The volume of water discharged would drive an ordinary mill. The cliff of rocks here is about one hundred feet in height, the top overhanging some ten feet, protecting the lower surface of the cliff, and this circumstance is one that accounts for the preservation of the pictures to this day. All along the face of the cliff, under the overhanging ledge or shelf, are the remarkable representations. At the height of nearly fifty feet above the spring is the largest visible group. This comprises, among other pictures and hieroglyphs, two rudely executed drawings of human figures, perhaps twenty inches in height, with arms extended; one small human figure with a staff in its hand; numerous circles, with dots and crosses in the centre; spots within semi-circles, half resembling the human eye, etc. Other figures, at different places on the rocks, are those of a wild turkey; of a man wearing a jockey cap, from which a plume or feather depends; of numerous circles; fantastic figures, some of an arabesque character, others plain; of a square or cube; of a Masonic compass and square, etc.

About five feet below the most of the figures runs a narrow ledge, on which the artist or artists must have stood when the pictures were made. The ledge is reached from points east and west, but it requires a person of some nerve to climb to it. Some of the figures, however, are fifteen feet above the ledge, and could not have been made without the aid of a ladder of some sort. The drawings seem to have been made of a paint composed of ground "keel" mixed with water or grease, and applied with the fingers or a rude brush. Not all of the pictures can now be seen, as a great portion of the face of the cliff is covered with ivy.

Who the artists were that sketched these pictures, and what (if anything) they represent, cannot now but be conjectured. They have

existed since the first white men told of this country. The first printed mention of them is made by Lewis and Clark, who saw them in 1804. Doubtless they are the work of the mound builders, or of some other race akin to them.

Coal. — One and a half miles northeast of Rocheport, on the lands now owned by David Mead and Mrs. Woods, is a fine bed of coal. The vein varies from twenty-six inches to four feet in thickness, and lies at a depth of from eight to thirty feet from the surface. Near the bank, and on the same lands, is a fine mineral spring.

Caves. — On the bank of the Missouri river, three miles southeast of Rocheport, is the "Sinking Creek Cave." It has been penetrated and explored for nearly a mile. It contains many remarkable and interesting features. It abounds in beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, and other natural features delightful to contemplate. The cave is divided into rooms or chambers, some of which are fifteen feet square. At the entrance the inner roof of the cave is about eight feet high, but farther in the interior it ranges from ten to fifteen feet.

BOROUGH'S CAVE.

One mile east of Midway, on the old Reuben Hatton place, is a remarkable spring, the most singular, perhaps, in the county. It breaks out from under a perpendicular cliff of limestone, some twelve or fifteen feet high, and flows south across a small valley hemmed in on all sides by a natural wall of limestone. At the distance of about one hundred yards it enters the earth again, running for one-fourth of a mile under a high ridge of table land bedded upon ledges of cavernous limestone. The second time it bursts forth into light of day it flows into a large branch, a tributary of Boroughs's fork of Callaham, which heads a few miles northwest of Midway. About one mile from where this stream enters the Callaham, is Boroughs's cave, which, next to Connor's, is the greatest natural curiosity in that section of the country. A short distance from the mouth it forks, one prong being destitute of water, while a large stream flows through the other. This cave, in the early settling of the country, was a great resort for bear, and the pioneer hunters used to lie in wait at the entrance and shoot them as they passed in and out. Some, still more daring, would light a torch and boldly enter the cave. When the light flashed upon the astonished animal, Bruin would rise upon his haunches and gaze bewilderedly at the venturesome hunter, who seized

the precious moment to his own advantage, and either shot the bear or plunged a bowie-knife, tied to the end of a pole, through the animal's heart.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement of Boone county in earnest began in Missouri township, in the year 1816. True, prior to this date, some of the Howard county hunters had established temporary camps here, but they could not with propriety be called settlers. Wm. Pipes lived in the township in 1812. It was from Head's Fort, in Howard county, about two and a half miles northwest of Rocheport, whence the settlements in Boone county were formed.

From Stephens' sketch it is learned that in the spring of the year 1816 a number of the inhabitants of Head's Fort located near Rocheport, settling on what was afterwards known as Thrall's Prairie,¹ north of the present site of Rocheport. This settlement was made by Anderson Woods, in company with the following other persons, viz.: Robert Barclay, John Barnes, Wm. Pipes, Absalom Hicks, John Stephenson, Jefferson Fulcher, Jesse Richardson, a family of Bartons, and several others. The settlement grew rapidly, and soon composed some among the best citizens of the county and State.

Among the pioneers settlers may be mentioned Augustus Thrall, Oliver Parker, Anderson Woods, Dr. G. B. Wilcox, Clayton Herne, Tyre Harris, Overton Harris, the Wilhites (Sampson, William, and Stephen), Henry Lightfoot, James Ketchum, William Gosline, John Slack, Wilford Stephens, Jonathan Barton, James Cochran, Reuben Hatton, and Charles Laughlin. The names of others ought to be given, but cannot now be learned.

For the most part the first settlers located on New Madrid claims, or, as they were sometimes called, "Madrid locations." These claims were granted to the settlers in the New Madrid country in lieu of the lands occupied by them which had been destroyed or damaged by the great earthquakes of 1811. The most of this land in Missouri township had been entered by Taylor Berry and George Tennille, who had purchased a number of certificates from the New Madrid sufferers.

Up to 1820 the following, among others, had settled near Rocheport and Thrall's Prairie: John Gray, Gaven Head, John Berry, David and Andrew McQuitty, Samuel Beatty, Robert Dale, John

¹ So named for Col. Augustus Thrall.

Copher, Solomon and Zachariah Barnett, Wm. Baxter, James Boggs, David and James Pipes, John Copeland, David Kincaid, Wm. Lientz, John G. Phillips, Michael Woods, J. R. Abernathy, Robert D. Walkup, Tyre Harris.

East and southeast of Rocheport, in what is known as "Terrapin Neck," there lived Granville Bledsoe, Daniel Lewis, James Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Patterson Y. Russell, Jesse Lewis, Wm. Burch, John Graves, Ichabod C. Hensley, Thomas Williams and Richard Fulkerson.

East of Rocheport and in the north central portion of the township, in the region around about where Midway post-office now stands, the pioneer settlers were John Henderson, Jonathan Freeman, Benjamin Mothershead, Chas. Laughlin, W. T. Hatton, George Crump, Wm. and James Y. Jones, John Ogan, Wm. Douglass, John M. Robinson, Wyatt McGee, George Hersch, Reuben and John M. Robinson.

George Hersch, "the honest man," was a German, and a remarkable character, a cabinet maker, who lived about two miles north of Midway, on a small stream known as Barclay's Fork of the Callaham. He was something of a poet himself, and, although a German, was a great admirer of Burns and Scotch poetry, which he was fond of quoting on every occasion. Hersch had the weakness of his favorite poet's noted character, Tam O'Shanter, and would get "unco' fu'" quite frequently. On one occasion of this sort some wags waylaid him after night and sought to make him believe that Old Nick was upon him. Nothing frightened, Hersch drew himself up, and, improvising a rhyme appropriate to the occasion, exclaimed:—

"Here stands George Hersch, an honest man!"
Take him, Devil, if you can!"

George Hersch died many years ago, respected and mourned by all who knew him.

John Caruthers, an old soldier of the war of 1812, was for many years a resident of this township, coming here in 1832. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1793. By reading an account of the surveys and explorations of Col. Fremont he became interested in the study of geology, and read everything he could procure upon or pertaining to that subject. He became well versed in chemistry, botany, mineralogy, philosophy, engineering, and his knowledge of geology was very elaborate and thorough. Mr. Caruthers died in 1879.

Among the first settlers of this township were members of the

Wilhite family. Sampson Wilhite and his three sons, William, Stephen and Fielding Wilhite, came from Kentucky to this township (then Howard county) as early as the year 1818. They located in the neighborhood of Rocheport, where many of their descendants yet live. They were all farmers. Stephen Wilhite was a blacksmith as well as a farmer; Fielding Wilhite was a farmer and a Baptist minister. All of them lived reputable lives and died full of years and honors. Probably the first loom was brought into the township by Mrs. Sampson Wilhite in 1818. The greater part of the clothing for families was carded, spun and woven by the female members, and was usually made up of wool and flax; the latter being among the first crops raised. The first brick house in the township was built by Sampson Wilhite in the year 1822. It is still standing and is the house now occupied by J. E. Hart, four miles from Rocheport, on the Sturgeon road.

Reuben Hatton settled on a farm about one mile east of Midway, about the year 1818. He came to Missouri in 1816, spending over one year in St. Louis county. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church, and was mainly instrumental in building up "Brick Chapel," now known as Locust Grove church. He was a native of Virginia and served seven years in the revolutionary army. He raised ten sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Reuben Hatton died about the year 1840. Several of his sons and their families are well known in Boone county. Gen. S. B. Hatton, Col. William Hatton, R. M., Fleming and Wesley B. Hatton all raised families in Boone county. The wife of Reuben Hatton was Joan Bealeau, who was of French-Huguenot origin. The Bealeaus, in the second generation after their banishment, changed the spelling to "Bellew." They were married in South Carolina where their first children were born. They moved to Madison county, Kentucky, and from there to Missouri.

THE "FIRSTS."

✓ Dr. George B. Wilcox, from Tennessee, is said to have been not only the first practicing physician in Missouri township, but the first in Boone county. He came to the township as early as 1816, when white men were very few in the territory now comprised in Boone county. Dr. Wilcox died in Rocheport about the year 1860.

Rev. Thos. Campbell, a Baptist, it is alleged, preached the first sermon and conducted the first religious exercises in the township at

the house of Sampson Wilhite, in the fall of the year 1818. Fielding Wilhite was cotemporary with Campbell.

In the early settlement of Missouri township the leading religious denominations were the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists. Morality was the general rule. The young people were rather strictly reared. The majority of the first settlers opposed dancing, and the amusements of the young folks were of the simplest character, consisting chiefly of innocent games and plays.

The first post-office in the township (and probably the first in the county) was established at Thrall's prairie in 1819,¹ and named Lexington. Probably Oliver Parker was the first postmaster, although this distinction is claimed by Mr. Lientz for Dr. Geo. B. Wilcox. Others assert that Parker was the first and Wilcox the second. In 1828 this post-office was removed to the house of Wm. Lientz. The name was changed by Col. Thos. H. Benton from Lexington to Boone-ton. Mr. Lientz was appointed postmaster. In 1832 the office was removed to Rocheport. When first established the mail was brought to Lexington from St. Charles on horseback. Mr. Lientz lived on the old Columbia and Franklin road.

The first store in the township was established by Oliver Parker, at Thrall's Prairie, in 1818 or 1819. His stock in trade was small, to be sure, but it was none the less valuable, at that day. He kept lead, powder, sugar, coffee, cloths and a few other articles. Small as was his beginning, and unfavorable as his surroundings were, Mr. Parker's business grew and flourished until he eventually amassed a fortune.

An incident showing Mr. Parker's gallantry and bravery will bear relating in this connection. On one occasion Mr. Parker started for St. Louis to replenish his stock of goods. He had his money in gold and silver in his saddle-bags, as he travelled on horseback. The ferry boat at St. Charles at that day was a small affair, capable of carrying over one wagon at a time, and propelled by oars. On the trip when Mr. Parker was a passenger the boat struck a snag and began to sink. He seized his saddle-bags and prepared to save himself, but, seeing a lady who was on board in great distress and peril, he threw away his treasure — every cent — and devoted his energies to saving her, fortunately with success.

In 1823 Mr. Parker built a residence in Columbia, afterward the nucleus of Stephens Female College. He became one of the leading

¹ One account says in 1818.

citizens of Columbia and of the county, and was a resident of Columbia at the time of his death.

When Parker's store was first opened he handled but little money. The settlers were wont to exchange produce for such "store goods" as they were compelled to purchase. Bacon, corn, beeswax, hides and pelts, were the chief articles of barter used by the settlers. About all the money required was enough to pay taxes; everything else could be traded for. Prices of everything the people had to sell were very low. A good cow brought only \$5; dressed hogs sold for \$1.50 and \$2 per cwt.; a day's labor could be had for 25 cents, etc., etc.

Upon the first settlement of the township the settlers made their own salt. In the fall months they would visit the numerous salt springs in different parts of the township and spend some days in boiling down the saline waters into a very fair article of salt. It was coarse, to be sure, but it was strong, and answered every purpose very well.

The first school-house was located at the Big Spring. It was built by the settlers sometime after the year 1820 and prior to 1825. The house was a very simple structure. It was composed of round logs, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor. The cracks were chinked and daubed with mud; the chimney was of mud and sticks, and altogether the structure much resembled a settler's dwelling-house. Who taught the first term of school in this house cannot with certainty be learned, but Asa Brown is remembered as a teacher who taught at an early day.

The first mill in the township was a horse mill, put up by John Copeland in 1819. The flour was bolted or sieved by hand. The mill was so well patronized that customers often had to wait days for their turn. The first grist mill that ran by water power was built by William Stapleton in 1835.

The first road through the township was the old St. Charles road, running from St. Charles to Old Franklin, in Howard county. It was known for years as the St. Charles and Franklin road. The road was much travelled at an early day, it being the principal thoroughfare leading from St. Louis and St. Charles to the Upper Missouri country. In 1830¹ the first public conveyances, a line of stage coaches, were put upon this road, it is said, by George Sexton, Esq. The line ran from St. Louis to Old Franklin. Mr. Sexton also estab-

¹ Another date is given, 1825.

lished the first stage line from Rocheport to Fayette. Prior to the establishment of Sexton's stage line the mails were carried on horseback. In August, 1821, the county court established a road "to run from Columbia to intersect the St. Charles road at or near Augustus Thrall's field." John Gray was appointed the commissioner to lay out this road.

The first murder by a white man of a white man in the neighborhood occurred just over the Howard line, as is believed, since no mention of the case can be found in the records of this county. The case was the killing of David Copher by Bird Lawless, in 1831. The affair grew out of a cattle trade between the two men, resulting in a dispute, then a quarrel, then a killing. Lawless was tried at Fayette, before Judge David Todd, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

THE INDIANS.

In the early settlement of the township roving bands of Indians from the north, principally from the Sacs (or Saukees), Foxes, Iowas and Pottawattamies, visited this locality from time to time. After the war of 1812 these Indians were uniformly friendly, though very troublesome on account of their begging and thievish propensities. Many incidents might be narrated of the peculiar conduct of the savages when in the Missouri township settlements, and the adventures of the settlers with them, but are omitted for want of space.

As early as 1818, upon the first permanent settlement, there were no resident Indians, they having all left some years prior to that date. Sometimes when they came into the locality and made a camp they evinced a disposition to remain permanently, but the whites would invariably give them to understand that on no account would they be permitted to stay for all time, and then would command them to "puck-a-chee," — *i.e.*, to move on at once.

KILLING OF TODD AND SMITH BY THE INDIANS IN 1813.

One of the tragic incidents connected with the early settlement and history of the Boone's Lick country was the killing by the Indians of Jonathan Todd and Thomas Smith, two settlers from Fort Hempstead, in Howard county, in the year 1813. Todd and Smith had gone out from the fort to hunt for some horses, which, they thought, had strayed away. The country was infested with Iowa Indians, also Sacs and Foxes, very hostile and very crafty. The settlers wandered away in

search of their animals (which had really been stolen by the Indians) until they were beyond the reach of aid from their comrades in the fort. One account says that they were decoyed away by the Indians. When the settlers had reached a point in this township on section 27, township 49, range 14, now on the farm of Sampson S. Wilhite, Esq., they were fired on by the Indians, and after a hard fight both were killed. After they were killed the Indians cut off their heads and cut out their hearts and stuck them up on poles. Todd and Smith were the first whites killed in the Boone's Lick country.

One account of this affair, furnished by an old citizen of Missouri township, is to the effect that when Todd and Smith were attacked a desperate combat ensued, ending in their being overpowered and murdered within two miles of Head's Fort, to which place they were fighting their way. They were killed half a mile apart. When found Todd's head was placed by the body of Smith, seemingly to let the whites know that both had been killed. The bodies, it is said, were buried on the farm of Mr. Wilhite, where their graves may yet be seen.

Capt. Joseph Cooper, of Howard county, son of Sarshall Cooper and an inmate of Cooper's Fort at the time, in a letter, written in January, 1874, published in Campbell's Gazetteer (p. 244) makes the following statement:—

COL. NEWTON G. ELLIOTT: *Dear Sir*—The letter of my early and tried friend, Capt. Joseph Cooper, in relation to the early settlement of the Boone's Lick country, has been read to me and I heartily endorse as true all he said. My eyesight is so dim that I am unable to read it myself, being 86 years old. I came to the Boone's Lick country in 1810, and was a participant in very many of the incidents mentioned in Capt. Cooper's letter. Harrison Jameson (my brother-in-law) and myself were making saltpeter in a cave just below the mouth of Moniteau Creek the morning that Jonathan Todd and Thomas Smith were killed. We had been informed by the Indian agent that the Indians were coming to kill us, and that morning we threw all our saltpeter into a canoe and started for Fort Kincaid, arriving there in time to go out with the command to get the dead bodies of Todd and Smith and chastise the Indians, if found; for after the murder they had set fire to the woods to destroy their trail. * * * * A great many other incidents of the early history of the county might be given, but I, like others who participated, am getting too old to furnish a minute history. Respectfully,

JAMES BARNES.

PERSINGER'S ACCOUNT. — BATTLE ON THE BONNE FEMME.

In a little pamphlet, published in 1861, by Joseph Persinger, entitled, "The Life of Jacob Persinger," appears the following on page 20, *et seq.*:

* * * Not long after this treaty was made, some hunters went down on the Bonne Femme Creek to find some game, and, in traveling down an Indian path in pursuit of game, they discovered the head of a white man sticking upon a pole. They became alarmed, im-

mediately went back and reported what they had seen. The whites collected together as quick as possible, made arrangements to catch the murderers, and started off to where the head was found. On arriving at the spot they found two men had been killed, which exasperated them very much. They then entered into a compact that they would hunt from day to day until they found the murderers, and seek revenge by taking the lives of those who committed the atrocious deed. They started and traveled over a considerable scope of country, and at length saw an Indian alone. They took him prisoner and interrogated him in regard to the murder of the two men, but he stoutly denied having any knowledge of the murder at all. They then asked him if he knew of any Indians; he replied that he did, and that they were then stationed on the point between the creek and the Missouri river.

The white men immediately set out to march against the Indians. They proceeded to get as close as possible unobserved, and they succeeded. They crossed over the creek as noiselessly as possible and formed a line that extended from the creek to the river. When they came upon the Indians they found them playing "bandy." They made a rush and got between them and their guns. The Indians knew now their only chance for safety would be either to swim Bonne Femme creek or the Missouri river; but the whites were too fast for them. They (the whites) made a charge and killed off all the Indians; forty-nine in number, except one, who escaped with a broken arm. After the battle was over the whites took the Indian prisoner upon the bottom or low ground on the Missouri river, and told him that if he wished to save his life, he could do so by out-running any one man in the company. The Indian readily accepted to this proposition, and started off at full speed; but a man named Fugate started after him, caught him immediately and led him back to the company. The whites then told him that they would give him another chance: that he might commence running, and after he got a certain distance from them they were to commence firing, and if none of the balls struck he should go unharmed. The Indian started at full speed again. After he got to the required distance he ran in an angular direction; but the poor creature did not get far until he fell dead, with seven bullet holes in him. This defeat of the Indians settled the war with them for some time.

From Persinger's description of the ground, it is evident that the fight with the Indians narrated in the foregoing, took place near the mouth of Bonne Femme creek, in what is now Cedar township. It is worthy of note, that no corroborative statements or accounts concerning the killing of the forty-nine Indians can be obtained at present, and yet this remark is not intended as a denial that any such affair ever came off.

A BEAR HUNT.

In the year 1823 a large black bear came into the neighborhood where Andrew McQuitty lived. The alarm was given and a hunting party was soon formed to give chase to the monster. Among those composing this party, were Andrew McQuitty, Bird Lawless, Joshua F. White, and some negro men. Bruin was soon found, and chased into a sink-hole. Here the dogs were set upon him, but he soon and very easily disposed of them, and they at last refused to come to time.

Mr. McQuitty and his fellow-hunters had taken a drink or two of pioneer whisky before setting out, and were somewhat under its

influence. Brave at all times, they were now reckless. One of the negroes was a slave named Jeff, who belonged to McQuitty. Jeff's master called out to him : —

“Dim you, Jeff, jump onto him with an ax.”

“Good Lawd, massa!” replied Jeff; “see how he sarves de dogs! What would he do to me?”

“Never mind that,” said McQuitty: “you black rascal, jump onto that bear, dim you.”

“Golly! massa, he'll kill me sure, an' den you'll lose more dan de ole bar is wuff. *Better jump on him yourself, massa!*”

“Give me the ax then, dim you,” and, seizing the weapon, Mr. McQuitty walked out upon a log that lay partly across the sink-hole, and luckily enough struck the savage animal with the blade of the ax a blow in the neck which severed its jugular, and it fell a quivering carcass.

Springing to the main land McQuitty shouted triumphantly, “Now, Jeff, you gad dim nigger, see what a man can do that is not a coward!”

“Yes,” replied Jeff, shaking his woolly head meditatively, but what would have become of you, massa, if you'd fell' off de log?”

ORGANIZATION.

At the first session of the county court, February 18, 1822, Missouri township was organized. When the territory was in Howard county, it had comprised a portion of Moniteau township, and Tyre Harris was justice of the peace, and James Harris constable. The Boone county court appointed, (or recommended for appointment,) John Gray to be justice of the peace, Ichabod C. Hensley constable, and Jesse B. Dale, assessor. It appears that the appointment of these offices did not operate to legislate Tyre Harris out of office, for there is a record of his having performed the functions of a magistrate for some time afterward. The metes and bounds of Missouri township first fixed by the county court, are the same to-day. The order of the court establishing the township reads as follows:

“4th township to be denominated Missouri township: Beginning at the mouth of the Roche Perche creek, thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Monitor¹ creek; thence up said creek to where the dividing line between this county and Howard leaves the same; thence with said dividing line to where it crosses the old St. Charles road; thence eastwardly with the said road to where it crosses the southeast corner of section 16, in range 14, and township 49; thence east with the sectional line to the western boundary of Columbia town-

¹ Properly spelled Moniteau.

ship; thence south with said boundary to the northern boundary of Cedar township, thence west with the said township boundary to the Roche Perche creek, thence down said creek to the mouth, the point of beginning."

EARLY MILLS.

Among the earliest improvements in Missouri township should be mentioned the Dixon and Stapleton mills east of the Callaham. The first mill built in that region of country, other than the old-fashioned horse-mills, was the Dixon water-mill, on the Callaham, about three miles above the junction of that stream with the Perche. Robert Scott was the mill-wright who built it. The first proprietor was a man named Dixon. It was both a saw and grist-mill. Soon after it was completed Dixon sold it to Gen. S. B. Hatton, who employed a skillful millwright named Smith to add a number of improvements thereto. It ran night and day, but could not supply the demand for lumber. Most of the lumber used in building the State University was sawed at this mill. Soon after it was started Stapleton, a wealthy young man from Howard county, commenced building a large steam mill about half a mile below the Dixon mill. When completed it was the largest and most complete steam mill in the county. This mill also furnished a large amount of lumber for the State University, but Stapleton did not prosper, from some cause or other, and soon sold the property to the Sexton brothers, who conducted the business for several years, when they sold the mill and 500 acres of land to R. M. & S. B. Hatton. Gen. Hatton sold the machinery to a man named Renfro, who moved it to Moniteau county. The machinery had formerly done service in the paper-mill at Rockbridge, Boone county.

TRAGEDIES.

There is a tragedy connected with the history of each of those mills. A man was drowned in attempting to cross the Callaham just above Dixon's mill, but the name of the individual and the circumstances of his death, are shrouded in mystery. The tragedy of Stapleton's mill is of a more thrilling nature. Two boys, sons of a Mr. Kingsberry, a wealthy planter of Howard county, had come to spend the Christmas with their sister, Mrs. Stapleton, whose husband was very fond of hunting. He had promised to take the boys on a deer chase, and in their impatience for the hunt they took their brother-in-law's guns and proceeded to load them. While thus engaged, one of the guns was fired, accidentally, the ball piercing the heart of one of the boys, who died without uttering a word.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

During the civil war Missouri township bore its full share of the burdens and endured its full measures of the distresses incident to that sanguinary strife. The Southern element predominated in numbers in the township, but there were many Union men staunch and true. Each side was well represented in the armies that fought in the field. Among the more notable incidents of the war in the township was the

KILLING OF SIDNEY DENHAM.

Mr. Denham lived four miles east of Rocheport, on his farm. He was a well-to-do citizen and owned a number of slaves. At the outbreak of the war he went to Boonville as a member of the Missouri State Guard, but returned home in a few days and took no further active or open part in the strife. In the fall of 1864 he had collected some guns and ammunition which he had hidden in a vacant house on his premises, and which, it was charged, were intended for use by the bushwhackers. Mr. Denham's negroes informed the Federals on their master, and a squad was sent out from Columbia to arrest him. Mr. Denham was arrested, his premises searched, the guns and ammunition found, and then the party started away. A Mr. Boggs, who accompanied the Federals as a guide, and who now resides in Terrapin Neck, states that Denham was well mounted, and not long after the party had started, and while near Walnut Grove church, he put spurs to his horse and tried to escape. The Federals gave chase and fired on him and killed him. It was charged that the Federals induced Mr. D. to try to escape in order that they might have an excuse for shooting him. The body was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. The Federals who did the shooting are believed to have belonged to the 42d Mo. Infantry, a detachment of which regiment was stationed at Columbia at the time commanded by Lt. Col. Stauber.

ASSAULT BY DESPERADOES ON A DEPUTY SHERIFF. — ONE OF THE ASSAILANTS KILLED.

About the last of November, 1866, Addison Adams, John Q. Adams, James Adams and Francis Hornsinger, were in Rocheport disturbing the peace and defying the authorities of the town; and ineffectual attempts were made to arrest them by Deputy Constable Charles Myers and Recorder Samuel Scobee. These desperadoes,

among other things, rode up and down the streets with drawn pistols and finally evacuated the town, firing at dogs and hogs as they left it. They came east on the Columbia road, on their way, it is supposed, to the house of one of the parties, John Q. Adams, who lived about four miles from Rocheport.

When about two miles from town the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. James C. Gillaspy, who had that day been to Rocheport on official business no way connected with either of these parties, passed them on the road. Having no business with either of them, he simply spoke to them in passing, and when a few steps in advance was ordered by James Adams to halt. Not halting, Adams galloped to his side with a drawn pistol, repeating the order; whereupon some words passed between them, Mr. Gillaspy requesting Adams to desist and put up his pistol as he knew no cause why he should be thus assailed on the public highway. Instead of desisting, however, although Mr. Gillaspy requested his comrades to interpose and take him away, Adams became more furious, and with his pistol in close proximity to Gillaspy attempted to kill him, but fortunately the pistol missed fire.

Immediately on this deadly assault being made Mr. Gillaspy very properly fired upon his assailant, the ball making a flesh wound in Adams' shoulder. The report of the pistol frightened the horses of both Adams and Gillaspy, and both were thrown to the ground. In falling Gillaspy's pistol was again fired, accidentally, and this was the last charge in it. Finding himself thus surrounded and unarmed, Gillaspy leaving his horse started for the house of Mr. Marion Cochran, not far off. About this time three citizens returning from Columbia to their homes in Rocheport, viz: J. H. Thornton, Dr. H. R. C. Cowden and Michael O. Woods, came up; and Mr. Thornton being the constable of that township commanded the peace and ordered them to surrender their arms, which they refused to do—James Adams swearing vengeance against Gillaspy, and others of the party against Thornton. Mr. Woods passed rapidly on to Cochran's house, whither Gillaspy had gone, to assist Gillaspy; whereupon Gillaspy, obtaining a navy revolver, and Woods a rifle, started back to where his horse had thrown him. Woods soon ascertained that the rifle was unloaded; Gillaspy, however, went on. Seeing him coming, Addison Adams and Hornsinger remarked to Jas. Adams, who by this time had remounted his horse—"There comes the damn son of a b—h; go and kill him." James obeyed and rode in a gallop toward

Gillaspy, pistol in hand, and firing upon him as he approached. Gillaspy heroically stood his ground and returned the fire, several shots being exchanged. In the melee Adams' horse was killed and he mortally wounded — Gillaspy escaping unhurt. Adams died the next morning.

Mr. Gillaspy returned to Columbia that evening and immediately surrendered himself to Sheriff Baker; and the Circuit Court being in session the grand jury summoned witnesses and after a thorough investigation of the case, fully acquitted Gillaspy and found indictments for assaults with intent to kill against Addison Adams and Francis Hornsinger, and they were immediately arrested by Sheriff Baker and lodged in jail. Neither of these four desperadoes, except Jno. Q. Adams, resided in Boone county; but had recently come from Southwest Missouri.

RECENT NEGRO RIOT.

About the 1st. of August, 1882, the colored people living in the southwestern part of the county, better known as "Terrapin Neck," had a picnic at Mr. Burch Hunt's springs not far from the river and some eight miles southwest of Columbia. Whisky, it seems, as usual was on hand and got in its devilish work. A negro named Sewood Cochran, noted for his desperate deeds, it is said, with his two brothers, George and Warren, came upon the grounds for the purpose of raising a row and began by overturning the table. A general fight ensued in which a negro named Joseph Jackson, one of the managers of the picnic, shot Sewood through the thigh. Jackson received a dangerous and probably fatal cut in the side, from, it is thought, Warren Cochran. Sewood getting possession of the pistol with which Jackson shot him, in aiming to return fire, shot Alex. Freeman, colored, a bystander in the neck, inflicting a flesh wound. Constable Newland, of Missouri township, was present and tried to preserve the peace, but had to shoot Sewood, who resisted, the ball passing through his chin and entering his neck and chest. Newland wheeled around and arrested George Cochran and took him before Ugenus Boldin, J. P., but there being no one to swear out a warrant he was released. In the *melee* Warren Cochran was knocked senseless with a plank by Jim White. The scene after the fight was over, looked like a battlefield, the wounded and bleeding negroes lying around in all directions and making the air vocal with their groans.

COUNTRY CHURCHES — OLD BETHEL, NOW WALNUT GROVE.

The first church organized within the present limits of Boone county, was a Baptist church called Bethel located near the centre of section 16, township 49, range 14.¹ This organization was formed June 28, 1817, by five persons, whose names are here given. Fortunately the original manuscript of the church covenant is still in existence and a transcript is herewith set out, printed as it was written, with a few unimportant errors in orthography, grammar, and composition, not to be ridiculed, but to give record to a paper of great importance and remarkable interest. For sixty-five years has this paper been carefully preserved, and, though yellow and bronzed by age, bids fair to exist for a much longer period. Let its possessors take some means to permanently preserve it. The records of the first church meeting and the names of the original members are also given, as matters of interest. The following is a literal transcript of the first church covenant of Old Bethel:—

CHURCH COVENANT.

June the 28 A. D. 1817

We the Baptist Church called Bethel was constituted by Brethren William Tharp and David McClain on the Scriptures of the old and new testaments, believing them to be the infallable word of God and only rule of faith and practice, Believing that salvation is of God alone, also that Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God the Father three persons in the Godhead, the Father the son and the holy ghost, these three are one We believe in particular and unconditional Election by grace and baptism by immersion, Believers to be the only subjects and the final perseverance of the Saints.

[Signed]

ANDERSON WOODS BETSY WOODS DAVID MAQUITTY JOHN TURNER JAMES HARRIS

The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. William Tharp, of whom it is to be regretted not much can be learned at this late day. Fielding Wilhite was the pastor in 1829. The following is a transcript of the first meeting, together with the membership list:—

Saturday 1817

We the Baptist church of Christ met according to appointment and after prayer to God for his blessing proceeded to business as follows—

1. Brother Edward Turner was chosen moderator
2. A door was opened for the reception of members.
3. Brother Joshua Barton was received by letter.
4. Brother Anderson Woods was chosen as our clerk.
5. On motion agreed to travel for a deacon until our next meeting.
6. On motion agreed to commune two time a year in the the month of May and October

¹ Five miles north by east of Rocheport, in the lower part of Perche township. Land now owned by Mr. Huntington.

7. On motion agreed to appoint Brethren David Mcquitty Joshua Barton and Anderson Woods to form a church deciplin for the inspection of — [last line torn off.]

Persons names who were constituted calling them selves Bethel Church June the 28 A D 1817. David Mcquitty John Turner James Harris Anderson Woods Betsy Woods

Persons names who have joined since the constitution by letter; Joshua Barton by letter; Lasarus Wilcox by letter; John Reid and Patsey his wife by letter; Polley Pipes by letter; Betsey Pipes by letter; Mourning Harris by experience; Lucy Willcox by experience; Polley Harris by experience; Mary Mcquitty by letter; William McCarty by letter; James Hicks and Sarah his wife by letter; Jacob Sowder and Libby his wife by letter; Elias Elston and Jamima his wife by letter,

The first church building occupied by the old Bethel congregation was built of logs, sometime in the year 1818, and this was used until the separation, in 1835, after which it was worshipped in by the anti-missionary or Old School Baptists and the Presbyterians for some time. The pulpit, as stated, was supplied by Rev. Wm. Tharp, from the first organization until the year 1820, when the regular pastor, Rev. Thos. Campbell, was installed. He resigned in 1829, and Fielding Wilhite became his successor.

The first cemetery in Boone county was old Bethel burying ground, located near where the church stood, in the southern border of Perche township. The first interment therein was that of a man named Payson, who was buried in 1818. The cemetery contains some 300 graves, but for a long time has not been used, and is now the centre of a pasture.

The congregation worshiped in harmony until in 1835, when occurred the dissension in regard to foreign missions. The anti-missionary Baptists withdrew, and the remainder, to the number of about forty, formed the Walnut Grove Baptist church. Among the constitutional members, as well as can now be remembered, were Fielding Wilhite (afterwards pastor), William Wilhite and wife, William Pullman and wife, Reuben Elliott and wife, Tyre Harris and wife, Elijah Dale and wife, Geo. W. McQuitty and wife, Zachariah Burnett and wife, Newman T. Mitchell and wife, Isaac Doty and wife, and Henry Dooley.

In 1836 William Wilhite donated one acre of ground for the present cemetery and church site (which has been increased to about three acres), whereon a stand was erected and where the first services were held, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Fielding Wilhite, and Revs. A. P. Williams and Thos. Fristoe. The first meetings were protracted, sometimes for a period of two weeks. When the weather was inclement the meetings were adjourned to and held in the Presbyterian church at Rocheport.

In 1838 the congregation erected a brick church building, 20 by 50

feet in area, and of moderate height, plainly but substantially finished and furnished. Here services were held until 1847, when the present church was built. It is a frame, 40 by 60 in area and 18 feet in height, without spire or bell. Within the same inclosure and contiguous to the church is the Walnut Grove cemetery. The first interments therein were those of Mrs. Enoch Taylor, in 1836, and Sampson Wilhite, Sr., in 1837. Subsequently more than two hundred graves have been added. As no records have ever been kept, many of these graves cannot now be identified. But known or unknown, recognized or unrecognized, the tenants of these silent abodes, the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters of the present generation of the communicants of Walnut Grove sleep well. Whether the sun of summer shines upon them, or the winds of winter blow over them, alike they silently lie, awaiting the Great Day; and year by year their descendants and posterity are gathered to them to become in their turn waiters in the silent chambers.

The first pastor of Walnut Grove was Rev. Fielding Wilhite, who first began his labors in Old Bethel in 1829, and closed them in Walnut Grove church in 1844. His successors have been:—

From 1849 to 1850—Morton Mothershead.	From 1861 to 1866—Noah Flood.
From 1850 to 1857—Noah Flood.	From 1866 to 1871—John Murphy.
From 1857 to 1858—Green Carey.	From 1871 to 1872—Noah Flood.
From 1858 to 1860—Robt. N. Harris.	From 1873 to 1881—Jno. M. Robinson.
From 1881 to the present—W. Pope Yeaman.	

The present officers are the following: Deacons—N. G. Mitchell, Sr., J. H. Sampson, N. G. Mitchell, Jr., and Stephen Elliott. Clerk—J. H. Sampson. Treasurer—J. S. Denham. Present membership, not reported. The church and cemetery are located about the center of section 29, township 49, range 14.

SUGAR CREEK (BAPTIST) CHURCH.

The Sugar Creek congregation of the Baptist church was organized November 2, 1823. The following is an abstract of the records containing the report of the constitutional meeting:—

NOVEMBER THE SECOND (Saturday), 1823.

We, the Baptist Church of Christ at Sugar Creek, met at Brother John Berry's, according to appointment, and being constituted on 25 members by Elders Wm. Tharp and Thomas Campbell, Brother Thos. Campbell chosen moderator, we proceed—1. And agree to be known by the name of Sugar Creek. 2. We agree to hold our church meetings on the second Saturday and Sunday in each month. 3. A door was open for the reception of members. Received by experience, Sisters Rachel Riddle, Elizabeth Huntsucker, Susannah Bledsoe, and Polly Hawkins.

By order of the church.

LEVI H. JONES, *Clerk pro tem.*

The original members of the congregation were: Wm. Barnes, Mark Reavis, Wm. Jones, Sr., Wm. Jones, Jr., Willis Hawkins, Levi H. Jones, John Stemmons, John Berry, John Jones, James Reavis, James Flemming, Thos. Hart, Anthony Crosby, Benj. Dale, Gavin Bledsoe, John Huntsucker, Thos. Huntsucker, and Sisters Lucy Reavis, Elizabeth Berry, Tabitha Crosby, Polly Flemming, Mildred Hawkins, Anna Jones, Patsy Jones, and Vilette, a woman of color.

The first deacons were selected on the second Saturday in January, 1824, and were Levi H. Jones and Thomas Hart. They were ordained the same day by Elders Thos. Campbell and Elijah Foley. The first pastor called was Elder Campbell, but he refused to accept; then Elder Foley was called. Saith the record of October 2 (Saturday), 1824:—

* * * Reference from last meeting relating to this church calling a pastor was considered. 2. This church was unanimous in calling Bro. Elijah Foley, and he accedes to their wishes.

The first church building was of logs, and was put up on the farm of John Henderson, in 1827. It was never completed, however, and was only used during pleasant weather. It was afterwards taken down and removed to the farm of James H. Lowrey, and again removed to the farm of Sherman Harris and used until 1840. In this year a double log building was put up, 24 by 40 feet in size, which was used until the summer of 1882, when the present structure was erected. It is a frame, 36 by 56 in area, and is well furnished. Its cost was about \$2,000. It was dedicated June 18, 1882, by Rev. W. Pope Yeaman. It stands on the northeast quarter of section 22, township 48, range 14.

[Information concerning the pastors, present membership, and other matters connected with the history of this church, was promised, but not furnished.]

The Sugar Creek Cemetery was originally the private burying-ground of Owen W. Boggs, and the first burial was that of his infant daughter, in 1830. The next, soon after, was that of a negro boy, belonging to Mr. Boggs. Subsequently, by consent of Mr. Boggs, the ground was used by the public, and in 1882 it was deeded to the trustees of the Sugar Creek Baptist church, in whose name the title will hereafter rest. The church site was also donated by the heirs of Mr. Boggs, for church purposes.

NEW PROVIDENCE CHURCH.

This church is of the Missionary Baptist denomination, and was

organized in 1838, the original members being Joel Wilhite and wife, Thomas Allen and wife, Elijah Foley and wife, Fannie Foley, and Arthur Barnett and wife. The first pastor was Fielding Wilhite, and the first officers were Joel Wilhite and Andrew Barnett, deacons, and Thomas Allen, clerk. The meeting at which the church was formally consecrated was held in a grove at McGee's spring, near where the church now stands. Services were held at the grove and at the houses of different members until 1845, when they built a meeting house of hewed logs, labor and material being donated by the members. It was forty-five feet long by thirty feet wide, and seated with common wooden benches. This building answered as a place of worship till 1878, when it was torn down and the present edifice was erected on its site. The new house is a frame, plain but neat, 52x38 feet in length and width, with a good stone foundation underneath. It cost \$1,450, and is comfortably, though not expensively, furnished. In front and over the entrance is a wooden awning, which not only ornaments the building, but protects it from the weather. The membership numbers 160, and since its first organization in 1838, there have been 350 conversions. The following is a list of names of the young men, formerly members of this church, who have become preachers: George Oliver, Lewis Conner, Elliott Wilhite, Morton Modisett, James Smalley, D. B. Black, Edwin Walker, and William H. Nichols. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. McGuire. George H. Hutchinson, Thomas H. Caruthers and Joshua Fenton are deacons, and James Bradley, clerk, at the present writing. New Providence Cemetery was set apart for burial purposes in 1845, and the first subject interred was Mrs. Eveline Barnes, wife of David Barnes—husband also since deceased. It now contains over 100 graves, and is in the same enclosure with the church.

LOCUST GROVE CHURCH.

This is another of the numerous Southern Methodist churches in the county, the nucleus of which particular congregation were the Hatton and Harriman families. The circuit called "Boone's Lick Circuit" was organized as early as 1816, and Joseph Piggott was the first itinerant preacher ("circuit rider"). The Locust Grove church at Midway was organized early in 1818, but services had been previously held. The first, or constitutional, members were Reuben Hatton and wife, John Harriman, wife and several of the family, Reuben M. Hatton, Thomas Finley, Margaret Laughlin, William Doug-

lass and wife, and — McMullin. Subsequent to the organization the following were received as members: Alexander M. Ellington and wife, Abram Funk, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Jane McGhee, Mrs. Anderson, and Miss Anderson (afterwards wife of Rev. John Bennett.) Services were held from the time of the organization up to about 1824 at the residence of Reuben Hatton, and from that time until 1830 at the house of William Douglass. In that year the Old Brick Chapel was erected near the site of the present church at Midway. It was a small house, 36 by 26 feet in length and width, and a 12-foot ceiling, plainly built, heated by old-fashioned "fire-places," and seated with plain oaken seats without backs. The land (two acres) was donated by William Douglass and William Scott, one acre each, for a church-yard and cemetery. This was in 1829 or '30, and the burying ground is also called Locust Grove cemetery. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first subject buried there was Warren Leonard. There are now about 400 graves, whose little hillocks dot the ground, but no record has ever been kept. The prime movers in building the brick chapel were Rev. John Bennett, A. M. Ellington, Stephen G. Evans, and Peter McLain. The old church was in time found to be too small to accommodate the increased and still growing congregation. Accordingly, in 1870, it was torn down and the present edifice, a new and commodious frame structure, was built near the old site, the dimensions being 52x40x14 feet in length, breadth and height. It is neatly and comfortably furnished, and was dedicated in 1871 by Rev. John D. Vincil, then of Columbia. The pastor in charge was David Root, and the membership numbered about 80, and still continues about the same. The old records are unfortunately lost, and much of the information herein given had to be collected from private and unofficial sources. The oldest preacher remembered was Rev. Bankston, who served the congregation after the organization, though he was not the first.

MOUNT NEBO CHURCH.

The history of this congregation of Southern Methodists was furnished the historian by Mr. Joseph Williamson. Rev. Moses U. Payne, who was the leading spirit in the organization of this church, was its first pastor in about 1840, he giving it the name it now bears. The first chapel was a log building of the primitive pattern, built on the land of Joseph Williamson, who now uses the house for a stable. The original members were Mary Williamson, Joseph Williamson and wife, Mrs. Burrilla Pettis, Wilson Dennis and wife, Cynthia Bledsoe,

Lizzie Bledsoe, Joseph Bledsoe and wife, Margaret Melloway and Samuel Wood and wife. Mary Williamson (mother of Joseph Williamson), whose name heads the list, was the first Methodist in the neighborhood of Mount Nebo. The establishment of the church at the time was largely due to her zeal in the cause. Though she is long since dead, and the old log structure in which she worshipped has long ago been put to baser uses, and given way to a more becoming house of meeting, still her influence and the church's influence for good still glide down the path of time and produce fruit in the Master's vineyard. All honor to Mount Nebo for the good it has done, and all hope and prayer for her future career.

Mount Nebo Cemetery contains about two acres, which, together with the church site, were donated to the Baptist church for church and burial purposes in 1860 by James W. Thomas. The first interment was that of Alexander R. Williamson, in February, 1861. He was a son of Joseph Williamson, and died at the age of seventeen.

THE TOWN OF ROCHEPORT.

EARLY HISTORY.

The land comprising the present site of the town of Rocheport was patented by the United States to David Gray, November 13, 1822. Gray sold it to Wm. Kincheloe; he sold to John Gray. March 2, 1825, John Gray (and Sally, his wife,) sold to Abraham Barnes, John Ward and Lemon Parker, who, with Wm. Gaw, composed the first town company, and were the projectors of the town itself. Rocheport was laid out December 15, 1832, by Parker, Barnes, Ward and Gaw. The latter sold to Parker a portion of the town site. Wm. Shields was the surveyor. Subsequent additions were surveyed by James H. Bennett. In the various transfers of the land on which the town stands it (the land) is uniformly described as "a part of section 1, township 48, range 15."

As early as 1820 there was a warehouse on the present town site, called "Arnold's warehouse," which was managed by Robert Hood, and was an establishment of some note. The locality was also widely known as "the mouth of the Moniteau," and was a favorite landing place for the settlers of eastern Howard and western Boone. The Moniteau creek (or "creek of the Great Spirit") was famed for the fish in its waters and the game along its banks. John Gray settled in

the neighborhood in 1819 and established a ferry across the river, which he operated for some years prior to the laying out of the town. Many flat-boats and keel-boats were built and loaded at "the mouth of the Moniteau" in an early day.

In June, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition landed at the mouth of the Moniteau and explored the country along the river and for some distance inland. The "painted rocks" were particularly noted and mentioned in the published journal of the expedition,¹ as being "very remarkable. They are covered with strange and uncouth hieroglyphics and representations. * * * We were prevented from making a careful inspection by reason of the presence of so many ferocious rattlesnakes, which are very venomous at this season of the year, and which were crawling among the rocks in great numbers."

The name of the place was first intended to be *Rockport*, but it was changed to *Rochepoort*, at the instance, it is said, of a French missionary who was in the neighborhood. The name signifies a rocky port, or port of rocks, and the town ought always to have been known by the name first given it.

The first merchant in Rochepoort was one Barlow, who established himself in 1830 in a log store-house on Moniteau street, north of where the Star mills are now located, and occupied the grounds whereon stands Wm. Hulett's residence.² As before stated, the locality was a sort of shipping port. Boats were built, loaded and set sail for New Orleans and the other lower Mississippi markets from this point, and the boatmen landed here on their return. Barlow did a fair business for the time and under the circumstances. Other venturesome merchants, attracted by his success, located here from time to time, and soon quite a number of houses, chiefly built of logs, were standing in the place. Cary Peebles, Lark. Bennett and others came next after Barlow, and all did business in log houses. The first merchants kept only staple articles, such as were *needed* by the people at that day — cotton goods, sugar, coffee and whisky, the latter article being as much of a necessity in early days as either of the former.

The first hotel or tavern was the log house, also used as a store building, kept by Barlow. This house was built by John Gray, perhaps in 1819. It was not kept as a regular hotel, with bar-room,

¹ See Lewis and Clark's Expedition, Vols. I. and II., pp. 11-13 and p. 432. Philadelphia: Bradford & Inskeep, 1814.

² Another account says Barlow's store *first* stood at the foot of Main street, on ground since washed away by the river.

office, etc., but was merely a combination of store-room, dwelling house and tavern. The first regular tavern or hotel was built and kept by Jesse B. Dale in 1833, and stood on Moniteau street.

The post-office at Rocheport was established in 1832. It was the successor to Lexington, upon Thrall's prairie, and to Booneton, kept by Wm. Lientz. Lexington was removed to Booneton in 1828, and Booneton was removed to Rocheport in 1832. The first postmaster in Rocheport was Cary Peebles.

Probably the first steamboat to land on the present site of Rocheport was the *R. M. Johnson*, of Major Long's expedition, which came up the river in 1819, and landed at the mouth of the Moniteau for wood. In 1821 a steamer owned by James Johnson, a brother of vice-President Johnson, for whom the first boat to land was named, tied up at Arnold's warehouse, and it is said took on some freight. Between 1820 and 1825 a boat made regular trips between Old Franklin and St. Louis, stopping at all the principal landings, Arnold's warehouse among the number. All these landings were made before the town was laid out.

In the early days of Rocheport society was not the best regulated. Whisky was used as a common beverage throughout the country. If one neighbor visited another he expected to be "treated," of course, and if he was not, and no apology or excuse was given, the visitor considered that he had received a personal affront. Fights and fist-cuffs were common in Rocheport. No other weapons than Nature's were used, however, as a rule, and after the fight a speedy and lasting reconciliation was effected. The bottle was passed, everybody drank and all was soon forgotten. Much of the whisky drank in early days was made at the stills in the neighborhood, was untaxed by government, unstamped by inspector, and uninspected by gauger, and, the word of an old settler for it, would make a man fight his grandfather. People exchanged their corn and rye for the juice thereof.

At first coffee was fifty cents a pound at Barlow's store. It was seldom used by the people except on Sunday morning. Tea was rarely used at all. Most people used maple sugar for "sweetening," made by themselves, and fit food for the gods. Sassafras tea was a common table drink; while the children drank good, rich, nourishing cow's milk.

For a few years after the town was laid out it grew rather rapidly, and in 1835 it was a place of considerable size and importance, rivaling Columbia. Rocheport contained eight stores, two tailor shops,

two carding machines, a steam saw mill, five brickyards, two tan-yards, two rope walks, two blacksmith shops, a tavern, and a tobacco manufactory. The next year, or in 1836, thirty new buildings were erected.

In the exciting presidential contest of 1840 the Whigs held a monster mass meeting at Rocheport. The meeting was on a hill east of the town in a dense grove of sugar trees, where three speakers' stands were erected, and where for three days and nights the friends of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" held high carnival. During the meeting speeches were made by Chilton Allen, of Kentucky, Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, James H. Birch, Abiel Leonard, James S. Rollins, Col. John O'Fallon, James Winston, George C. Bingham and others.

In the year 1847 Rocheport had five dry goods stores and several saddler, tailor and blacksmith shops, together with a large number of mechanics and persons in other branches of industry, and had a population of 450. The next year, 1848, the census showed the population to be 476. In 1849 the number of inhabitants had increased to nearly 600. Some of the business men of the place in 1849 were A. L. Robinson, T. H. Ready, John W. Harris, Moses U. Payne, George Knox, Jas. H. Parker, Thomas Walker, — Ballentine and Outcalt. In the year 1850 Mr. H. S. Chalmers had a flourishing school in the place. During the year 1849, about fifty steamboats were making regular trips up the Missouri as high as Rocheport, and fifty-seven boats made 500 landings in that year, and a great deal of business was transacted at this point. Many tons of hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco and other produce were shipped weekly, and large quantities of merchandise were put off, some for towns in Boone and Howard counties, but the most for localities far north in the interior.

CHOLERA IN ROCHEPORT.

In 1833, Asiatic cholera first visited Rocheport and carried off a prominent citizen, Mr. Parker by name.

In 1849 cholera again visited Rocheport. Several cases occurred. Alexander Graver,¹ the driver of the stage from Rocheport to Columbia, came near being buried alive. He was attacked with cholera and to all appearances died. His coffin had been prepared and full prep-

¹ The name is also remembered as O'Connell, who afterwards married a Miss January.

arations made for his burial, when a Dr. Buster discovered signs of life, and by dint of fresh blisters, vigorous rubbing, etc., restored the alleged "corpse" to full animation.

In July, 1852, the scourge again visited the place and there were many deaths. Among them were Miss Jane Morrison, Mary Litchlyter, Mrs. Shanks, Thos. A. Taylor, John Harris, John A. Hadwin, two of Taylor's negroes, a negro belonging to Taylor & Jackman, and some children. Through fear and in consequence of the intense excitement, the dead and dying were frequently abandoned by their nearest relatives and friends. As is reported, in twenty-one days, during the prevalence of the dread contagion, Henry Tummy, R. G. Lyell, and four or five others buried twenty-three victims of cholera and of the measles, which latter disease was also in the place at the same time.

From 1850 to 1860 the town did a good business and flourished very fairly. It had become known far and near for years and attracted to it many individuals. The building of the North Missouri railroad affected the prosperity of the place no little. Goods began to be shipped into the county by rail instead of by river, and the commercial interests of the town sustained material injury thereby. The iron horse has always been the mortal enemy of the steamboat, and in most cases the victor in every contest. The river towns have suffered of late years and the railroad towns have flourished.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The population of Rocheport at the beginning of the civil war was largely in sympathy with the Southern or Confederate cause, and so far as can be known did not change its sentiments. It furnished a considerable number of men for the Confederate army and some for the Federal service. Of the latter, Robt. G. Lyell was adjutant of the 61st Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Major on the staff of Gen. J. B. Douglass.

The first Federal troops in Rocheport were a portion of Gen. Lyon's command, who landed, when on their way to Boonville, the day before the battle at that place, June 17, 1861.

The Federals occupied the town from time to time with a garrison. In 1863-4, the bushwhackers made frequent visits to the place. Bill Anderson's guerillas came so often that they called Rocheport "our capital." The people were between hawk and buzzard. The Federals plundered them and the bushwhackers robbed them. On

one occasion, Anderson's men had barely left the town when the Federals entered.

Early in October, 1864, when Lt. Col. Matthews of the 3d Cavalry, M. S. M., was in command at Rocheport, Maj. Leonard's command, of the 9th M. S. M., entered the town. A boat loaded with Fisk's men was also lying at the wharf. A fire broke out on Main Street and destroyed one of the principal blocks and a part of another. As soon as the fire was discovered Col. Matthews ordered out a strong provost guard and sent every other soldier to his quarters, and then endeavored to check the flames. There was no pillaging and all disorder was repressed, and Col. Matthews won golden opinions from the people for his exemplary conduct. The fire was probably set out by some of the Federal soldiers, but just by whom cannot be learned.

Not long afterwards some of the bushwhackers came into town and set fire to the fine public school building, and it was burned to the ground. The building was valued at \$6,000 or \$7,000, and was a fine structure. One statement is to the effect that but one man was concerned in the burning of the school-house, a member of Anderson's company, who crossed the river and applied the torch one night.

BUSHWHACKER RAIDS.

The first "bushwhacker raid" as it was called, of any note, was made about the first of October, 1863, when twenty-five or thirty bushwhackers, the leading characters among whom it is said were — Pulliam, John Brown, Russ. Palmer, and — Turner, came into town and shook it up considerably. Several stores were robbed. Messrs. Clayton & Wilcox, Harris & Hubbard, A. & M. Barth, and H. Tummy were the principal losers.

In the spring or early summer of 1864, Anderson's guerillas made their appearance in Rocheport, and until late in the following fall continued to visit the town quite frequently. Indeed they soon established friendly, if not confidential, relations with many of the citizens, and were on fair terms with nearly everybody. They took a great deal of property in one way or another from the people, and caused some of them to pay \$3,500, but so long as nobody was killed, the citizens considered that they had escaped very well.

THE "BUFFINGTON" AFFAIR.

On Tuesday night, August 30, 1864, the steamer Buffington, a boat employed in transporting supplies to the State Penitentiary, and com-

manded by Capt. Thos. Waterman, came up to Rocheport and landing just above town was captured by Bill Anderson and his band of bushwhackers. Capt. Waterman was killed and an employe of the boat badly wounded. By orders of Anderson the boat steamed up and crossed over to the Cooper county side, when the guerillas landed, went into the interior and robbed many of the farmers of money, provisions and horses. When they returned they compelled the boat to recross them to the north bank of the river, and then retired into the Howard county timber.

The citizens of Rocheport were wholly irresponsible for the capture of the boat and the killing of Capt. Waterman, but from representations made to Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of this department, that officer could not see it in that light, and issued the following order: —

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 159.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1864.

The general commanding, satisfied that the citizens of the town of Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, have countenanced, tolerated, and fed, if not encouraged, gangs of bushwhackers and other outlaws for the last six weeks, and being apprised that a gang of these villains, in open daylight, shot and murdered Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, on the steamer Buffington, at the landing of said town, orders that the sum of ten thousand dollars be collected from the disloyal citizens of Rocheport, and paid to the chief quartermaster of the department for the use of the widow and sisters of said Waterman. The district commander is charged with the execution of this order. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS.

O. D. Greene, Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

It was a hard tax, this \$10,000, upon the "disloyal" citizens of Rocheport at this time, but the amount was afterwards reduced one-half by Gen. Rosecrans, and the remaining \$5,000 assessed to the disloyal citizens of Moniteau township, Howard county. Only about \$3,500 was ever collected, the remainder being remitted by the commander-in-chief upon representations of the loyalty of those assessed. If culpability in the affair had been the test of the assessment, and the proportion of guilt the measure of each citizen's share, perhaps not fifteen cents would have been demanded from the people of the township. They were no more responsible for the firing on the steamer than the people of any other part of the county or State. But war sometimes places its burdens very unequally.

A guerrilla named Tuck Hill, of Johnson county, is said to have been the one that killed Capt. Waterman, at least he robbed the body.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMER "YELLOWSTONE."

On Monday, September 5, 1864, the steamer Yellowstone was fired into at Rocheport, while passing down, by Anderson's band. The guerrillas followed the boat some distance down the river, keeping up an ineffectual fire on it, with their revolvers. At last the Yellowstone stopped in the channel, and appearances indicated that she had surrendered. Two of Anderson's men, Harvey Rucker and Jim Anderson, were sent to the boat to bring it into shore. A citizen, James Lewis, was pressed in to row the skiff. As the party reached the boat Rucker attempted to climb aboard when some of the crew fired on him, striking him in the arm and thigh. He fell back into the skiff, which was hastily rowed ashore, and the boat went on to Jefferson City. Anderson was greatly enraged at the failure to capture the boat, and the wounding of one of his best men. Rucker's arm was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated.

After Rucker had been brought ashore, a young lad named James W. Lyons, now a merchant in Columbia, who had been pressed into the service of the guerrillas as a guide, by Jim Carter and some other bushwhackers, attempted to return to his home in Missouri township. It is proper to let Mr. Lyons himself tell the story of what followed. He says: —

I had permission from Carter, on arriving at Rocheport, to return home, but was not allowed to pass outside of the picket lines, and had made up my mind to remain in town until Anderson should leave. As I was passing Smith's Hotel, near the river, one of his men (who was a personal enemy of mine) standing near, told Anderson that I was going home, and also represented that I was *deserting* them. Anderson then asked me where I was going. I told him I was going home, and attempted to explain why, informing him that I had not joined his command or signified any such intention, and could substantiate the fact by Capt. James Carter. Whereupon, without any provocation whatever, he seized a chair that was near by and struck at me. I caught the chair and held it. He then drew his revolver and struck at me, which blow I managed also to ward off. Just at this junction Uncle Benj. Mead, who knew me, and knew the circumstances under which I was at Rocheport, seized Anderson and told me to run, but I was told by one of Anderson's men (whom I never saw before or since) that if I ran *he* would *kill* me. At this moment Capt. Emery came to my rescue, and caught the party who ordered me to remain, and Emery also told me to run. I ran through the hall of the hotel into the back yard, and, having lost my hat in the encounter, ran through Henry Smith's house, snatched up an old hat of his, and made directly for the river bank, which I knew would conceal me from any one in town, and in this way made my escape.

SINCE THE WAR.

The close of the civil war found Rocheport scarred and blackened, and considerably prostrated in every. It "picked up" slowly for a considerable length of time, but gradually became quiescent, in which

condition it has remained for some years. It is still, and bids fair long to be, the chief river town in the county, and during the warm months heavier shipments of grain and stock are made from here on steamboats than from all other ports in the county. The town is connected by telegraph with the outward world, and a stage runs daily to Columbia. The population in 1870 was 823; in 1880 it was 728. The present population is estimated at about seven hundred, of which about two hundred and fifty are colored.

Until quite recently Rocheport has been an extensive shipping point for leaf tobacco. In 1870 Col. R. A. Caskil established himself in the tobacco trade, and for some years shipped annually from two hundred to one thousand hogsheads of leaf tobacco to Liverpool and Bristol, England, and to Glasgow, Scotland. The shipments were increased or diminished as the crops were large or moderate. Mr. Caskil has a factory capable of handling 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco annually.

THE RIOT OF APRIL 1, 1882.

On the evening of the 1st of April, 1882, Jim Mitchell, a drunken negro, assaulted Mr. Marion Wyatt, of near Rocheport, and was promptly knocked down. "Gen." Wilhite, another negro with a notoriously bad reputation, together with some other colored loafers, came to Mitchell's assistance and attacked Mr. Wyatt, who drew his revolver, and, without firing, drove his assailants across the street. The negroes, to the number of about twenty-five of the most abandoned class, gathered near the post-office and acted in a very turbulent and threatening manner. The marshal, Thos. J. White, calling to his aid some other white men, notified them to disperse or they would be arrested and imprisoned. All left but two or three, among whom was Bill Barber, who, more daring (or drunker), remained. When again warned to disperse, Barber attempted to strike the marshal with a stone. The latter drew his pistol and fired at the negro, but in the darkness missed. All of the negroes now left.

Quite a crowd of white citizens gathered in front of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s store, and, believing that the negroes had been effectually quieted, and wholly unsuspecting of any danger, were quietly discussing the episode that had passed. The front of the store was of glass, and the interior of the building, being brilliantly lighted, the sidewalk was as bright and light as day. Suddenly, from a dark alley on the opposite side of the street, came a volley from pistols and shot-guns, and several citizens were severely and one seriously

wounded. The windows of the store were riddled with shot, and it was remarkable that no one was killed and that no more were wounded. As soon as possible the whites procured arms, and, organizing, fired at the place where they supposed the negroes to be, but, owing to the darkness and the fact that most of the rioters had dispersed, none of them were hit.

Excitement ran very high during the remainder of the night. The negroes were drunk and were yelling about their haunts, and the whites expected the attack to be renewed every minute. A strong force of whites was kept under arms throughout the night. It chanced that Dr. Jackman was the only surgeon in town at the time, and he was kept busy the rest of the night attending to the wounded. Indeed, it was some time after daylight before all the wounds were examined and dressed. In all of its history, including the period of the civil war, Rocheport had never passed such a night of terror.

On Sunday morning early the authorities began to move. Marshal Evans and Constable Barton arrested "Gen." Wilhite, Bill Barber, Jack Booth, Ed. Washington, Benton McClure, Jim Bellons, Russ. Foster, Jim Beatty and Wm. Watts, on a warrant charging them with assault with intent to kill. The next morning the prosecuting attorney changed the charge to assault and battery. The prisoners were tried before Justice Scobee, convicted, and all but Foster, Beatty and Watts were fined and imprisoned in the county jail. Afterward the imprisoned, together with Alex. Gaw and Tom Steele, were indicted at the April term of court, 1882, tried in a few days thereafter, and, with the exceptions of Mitchell and Washington, all were convicted of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary of from two to seven years.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Mayor, Thos. Chapman; clerk, Wesley Scobee; treasurer, W. E. T. Waddell; marshal, David Barton; assessor, A. G. Norris; council, Henry Williams, John S. Clayton, W. E. Waddell, Wesley Scobee, Thos. Chapman.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of school children within the corporation is about 260, and of these 120 are colored. The white-school building is a brick, 40x60 feet in area, and three stories high. The upper story is occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges. The school is graded and divided into three departments. About nine months of school

per year is the present average. No building is owned by the district that is occupied as a colored school. One is rented whenever the occasion demands.

CEMETERY.

The Rocheport cemetery originally contained but one acre, but it was afterward extended to twice that area. It is beautifully located on a hill overlooking the town. The ground is nicely fenced and well kept, and therein, sleeping their last sleep, lie many of the pioneer citizens of the neighborhood, the founders of Rocheport, and the builders up of the country round about.

CHURCHES — M. E. CHURCH (SOUTH).

This congregation of worshippers was organized in 1835 with about fifteen or twenty members, all of whom have passed away with the ravages of relentless time, or moved far in the distance to make their homes elsewhere. There are no records of sufficient age to give a history of the church, and very little definite information can be obtained. The church building, a large brick with spire and bell, was erected in 1844. It still stands and answers the church as a place of worship. Rev. William Rush is the "circuit rider," and holds services there one Sabbath in each month. The membership numbers thirty-five.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The church of Christ at Rocheport was organized in 1837 with about twenty members, the only one of whom now living is Mrs. Anna Wheeler, wife of Henderson Wheeler, who still resides in the town. The following were among the constitutional or first members: Thomas Hart, wife and daughter; John B. Hill and wife; Porter Jackman and wife; Dr. Buster; Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Amanda Wheeler. The first pastor was Thomas B. Allen. They built a brick house of worship in 1845, with spire and bell, the dimensions of the building being 35x50 feet, with a fifteen foot ceiling. The edifice still stands and is in good repair. They have a membership of 113, and a flourishing Sabbath school, with about fifty children attending. At this writing, Mr. E. C. Gill is pastor in charge, and resides in Rocheport. Dr. W. A. Jackman, J. W. Morris and J. W. Champion are elders; and J. A. Chambers, J. H. Chambers, C. M. Patterson and J. M. Hern are deacons. The other officials are T. M. Nicholson, clerk; R. W. Hubbard, Sabbath school superintendent, and C. M. Patterson, Sabbath school clerk. As full a history cannot be given

as this church merits, owing to the fact that some of the records have been lost or destroyed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was organized June 3, 1839, under the pastorate of Rev. R. L. Mc-Afee. The original members were Rollin Lyman, Temple E. Bell and Mary Bell (his wife), Miss Mary Lientz, Mrs. Reuben Parker, Mrs. Mary Gaw, Mrs. Mary Leintz, and Mrs. Ellen Knox. They built a church in 1845, which was burnt during the war, February 20, 1865. They have never re-built, neither had any regular pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of Christ was organized at Rocheport in July, 1851. The original record of that date reads as follows: "A meeting was held in the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Rocheport to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Baptist church. After sermon by T. C. Harris, Rev. F. Wilhite was called to the chair, and Bro. A. J. Barnes was elected clerk *pro. tem.* A committee previously appointed consisting of Ira E. Barnes and John F. Calvert to ascertain and report the names of persons desirous to go into such organization, presented the following names, viz.: C. N. Worthington, Ira E. Barnes, John F. Calvert and lady, Martin Calvert and lady, Tom Cooper, lady and daughter, Silas Tipton, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Lyell, Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Gentry, Mrs. Pharris, Sidney Elliott, E. McClelland and lady and John L. Lewis. On motion of Bro. Ira E. Barnes it was unanimously agreed to go into the organization of a church to be called the United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in Rocheport." After adopting a "declaration of faith and church covenant," they "on motion, adjourned to meet on the 3d Saturday in August, 1851."

The records show the election of pastors as follows: Rev. Robert Harris, 1853; J. M. Robinson, 1855; X. X. Buckner, 1856; T. M. Johnson, 1858; R. H. Harris, 1860; Noah Flood, 1863; J. D. Murphy, 1866; William Tipton, 1872; E. D. Isbell, 1876; M. L. Laws, 1877; N. T. Allison, 1878; J. S. Parmer, 1879; J. B. Stark, 1882. From the time of its organization till 1861, they held church services in the Presbyterian church; in that year they built a church, which was dedicated to God's service by Rev R. H. Harris, in June, 1861. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Stark, who preaches once a

month: The congregation now numbers a membership of fifteen souls.

CIVIC SOCIETIES. — MASONIC LODGE.

The Rocheport lodge, No. 67, of A. F. and A. M., is, perhaps, the most venerable secret institution in the town, and was organized as long ago as October 20, 1843. The only names remembered of charter members are George Knox, William Reid, and William E. Harris, who, after organization of the lodge, were chosen its first worthy Master, senior warden and junior warden, respectively. The reason so little of the early history of the lodge is accessible, is the fact that their hall was destroyed by fire in 1865, and all of their records, books and papers lost. For that reason, much that would be both valuable and interesting will necessarily have to be omitted. The present officers are: W. Scobee, W. M.; J. M. McKee, S. W.; J. H. Lowrey, J. W.; H. Tumey, Treas.; Chas. Myer, Sec.; J. W. Bell, S. D.; C. M. Patterson, J. D.; H. F. Williams, Tyler. None of these are grand lodge officers. The hall they now own was built in 1868, and is a good brick structure erected at a cost of \$2,400. The membership is in number 38, and the lodge is in a thriving and harmonious condition.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Boone lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., was instituted by John McFarland, and their charter was received in 1858. The charter members were Ferry Rockwell, James Bradley, Thomas H. Bowen, Moses Barth, Solomon Sticknell. The first officers were James Bradley, noble grand; Thomas H. Bowen, vice grand; J. S. Clayton, secretary; Moses Barth, treasurer; T. Waddell, O. and I. guard. The present officers are Charles Myer, N. G.; Fielding Tindall, V. G.; A. G. Norris, Sec.; John Dodson, Treas.; J. S. Clayton, W.; M. D. Lewis, conductor, and James O'Howell, guard. There are no grand lodge officers of this lodge. The present membership is thirty-three. They built a brick hall in 1868, which cost \$2,000. The lodge is reported in a prosperous condition.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Rocheport Lodge, No. 147, I. O. G. T., was organized July 28th, 1870, the first officers being: — Chas. Myer, W. C. T.; M. E. Root, W. V. T.; H. C. Mooth, Sec.; D. H. Root, P. W. C. T. The char-

ter-members were Rev. D. H. Root, Sarah Tummy, Jennie Root, Mary Root, Chas. Myer, H. C. Mooth, H. Tummy, Mollie Burkhardt, Mary Jones, William Hill, Robert Boyze, John Scobee, J. L. Root, Ann Root, Ora Root, and Sallie Wheeler. The present officers are J. W. Champion, W. C. T.; Clara Dodson, W. V. T.; Geo. Hill, R. S.; H. A. Henley, F. S.; H. A. Roberts, M.; Mrs. Henley, I. G.; H. C. Mooth, O. G.; J. R. Robinson, S. D. Number of members, 40.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Rocheport Lodge, No. 81, of the A. O. U. W., was instituted by John A. Brooks, both charter and dispensation bearing date of October 9th, 1878. The names of charter members are: R. W. Hubbard, John E. Miller, O. J. Miller, T. M. Nicholson, Charles Myer, Henry Hall, Sylvester Calvert, U. Baldwin, S. P. Scobee, W. E. Mabry, and Robert White. The first officers were—Robert White, P. M. W.; O. J. Miller, M. W.; R. W. Hubbard, G. F.; T. M. Nicholson, O.; Chas. Myer, Recorder; Henry Hall, Financier, J. E. Miller, Receiver; S. P. Scobee, Guide; U. Baldwin, I. W.; J. S. Palmer, O. W. The names of the present officers are: John Scobee, M. W.; James O'Howell, P. M. W.; W. F. Potts, Recorder; A. G. Norris, Financier; R. W. Hubbard, Receiver; James Bradley, I. W.; F. M. Nicholson, O. W.; Wesley Scobee, Guide; Peter Fine, G. F. They have a membership of forty, but as yet own no lodge building, holding their meetings in a rented hall.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF ROCHEPORT.

Newspapers.—The first paper published in Rocheport was the *Times*, by Isaac N. Houck in 1868 and 1869. In 1872 F. B. Bysfield established the *Enterprise*, which was discontinued in 1873. The Rocheport *Commercial* was started in 1879. It is still published, and does excellent work for the town. J. W. McQuitty is the present editor and proprietor.

Bank.—The Rocheport Bank has a cash capital of \$10,000, and its deposits amount to about \$100,000 annually. Present officers: L. Grossman, president; F. E. Carr, cashier; L. Grossman, David Pipes, W. B. Hunt, T. H. Winterbower, F. E. Carr, directors.

Mills.—The Boone County Star grist mills grind about 150,000 bushels annually. They have four run of burrs. About 15,000 barrels of first-class flour are annually shipped to St. Louis. The mills are owned by a company, of which W. T. Anderson is president;

David Pipes, vice president; J. S. Clayton, secretary and superintendent, and F. E. Carr, treasurer.

The Moniteau saw and grist mills, J. W. Champion, proprietor, were established in 1875. They have three run of burrs, do a large local trade and custom work, grinding several thousand bushels annually. The saw-mill has a capacity for sawing 2,500 feet of lumber daily.

Miscellaneous.—The oldest business man in the place is Henry Tumy, dealer in saddles and harness, who began business in 1842. Then comes W. E. T. Waddell, hardware dealer and tinner; established in 1853. The oldest mechanic is Henderson Wheeler, a blacksmith, who has struck while the iron was hot since 1838. Hubbard, Prince & Co. and J. A. Barth ship annually thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat and other grain.

The Rocheport pottery was originally established by John Cranson, in 1844. W. H. Williamson & Son, the present proprietors, took charge in 1860. The establishment turns out 50,000 gallons of an excellent quality of stoneware every year.

The physicians are Dr. William J. Jackman (1873), Bramlitt & Lewis (1882) and E. H. Chinn (1882). Dr. T. M. Nicholson, dentist, has been established since 1871.

BIOGRAPHIES.

JAMES DABNY ARNETT.

James D. Arnett was born in Louisa county, Virginia, near Louisa court-house, May 8th, 1830, where he was raised on the farm, continuing in that business until he came to Missouri in 1857. He lived with his uncle, T. R. Daniel, near Midway, and farmed his place on the shares until his death in 1869 and continued to manage the farm for his aunt until her death in 1879, when he purchased the place of their administrators. At this writing Mr. Arnett, is unmarried. In 1864 he was drafted by the Federal authorities but was detailed as a carpenter and served as such until the close of the war. He is a member of the Locust Grove, Methodist church, and steward and Sunday school superintendent. He has been a member of the church since 1850.

WILLIAM F. ANGELL.

William F. Angell was born on the old Reuben Elliott homestead,

October 18th 1846. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Elliott) Angell. His father having died when he was an infant, his mother remained with her father, the late Reuben Elliott. He was brought up on the farm and educated at the Rochepot and Walnut Grove academies. He began business for himself when eighteen, cultivating rented land. In 1871 he purchased his grandfather's farm — the old Elliott homestead — where he has remained ever since. He was married, December 14, 1871, to Miss Luella, daughter of Willis G. Evans, of Boone county. They have two children, William E. and McClelland. Mr. Angell is a member of the Walnut Grove Baptist church.

MOSES BARTH.

The subject of this sketch, one of the leading commercial men of the county, is a foreign born gentleman, a native of Illingen, Germany, born October 24th, 1824. Though Prussian born, he is of pure Hebrew extraction, and is the son of Michael and Sarah Barth. He was reared and educated in his native city and learned the business of cattle dealer and money exchanger, which was his vocation, and continued in the business with his father till he came to America in 1847. Arriving at New York, June 15th, of that year, he proceeded to Philadelphia and supplied himself with a stock of goods which he "peddled" out to advantage in Berks and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. He then came to Missouri and was similarly engaged in Boone and Howard counties, making his headquarters at Fayette. He then became associated with his brother in the dry goods business, and they operated as both local and itinerant merchants till 1850. In that year, without severing his connection with his brother, Moses made a trip over the plains to the gold fields of California, where he remained about two years, engaged principally in quartz-mining. He sailed from San Francisco to New Orleans, arriving there in the fall of 1852. There he fell sick with a fever, which prostrated him for some ten weeks. He had the good fortune, however, to find a friend in an old-country acquaintance, to whom Mr. Barth is much indebted for kindness during that long illness among strangers. The friend's name was Philip Marx. Returning to Fayette, he found that Alexander Greenabaum had bought into the firm during his absence. This firm, in 1853, started a branch house at Rochepot, and Moses was placed in charge of it. The Barths wound up their affairs with Greenabaum in 1856, and centered their business at Rochepot. Two years later, they opened a branch store at Columbia, the

brother assuming charge. Thus they continued till 1869. In 1863-4 they handled tobacco quite extensively, and also established a shirt factory in Philadelphia. Rocheport was burned by Federals in 1864, and their loss in buildings, merchandise and tobacco was almost a fortune in itself. Besides the firm's losses, Moses lost some \$7,000 in slave property by their emancipation. They managed to get rebuilt in 1866, when A. Victor and H. W. Myer became associated with the firm, and the company thus continued till disasters overtook them in 1869. These reverses, coupled with their losses by the war, forced them into bankruptcy. Being released thereby from all indebtedness, Mr. B. was enabled to start up again by the assistance of friends, and is now doing an extensive business in the mercantile line, and is a large shipper of grain, wool, and general produce. On March 21, 1855, Mr. Barth married Miss Minnie, daughter of Isaac L. Arnold, of Philadelphia. They have seven children: Joseph (in business with his father); Nettie, wife of Victor Barth, of Columbia; Linda, wife of S. Hanauer, of Bismark, D. T.; Pauline A.; Carrie; Isadore A.; Sadie A. Mr. Barth is a member of Boone lodge No. 121, I. O. O. F. at Rocheport, and is also a demitted Mason.

DAVID C. BARTON.

Was born on a farm in Audrain county, Missouri, February 1, 1848, where he continued to reside with his parents until he was twenty-two years old. He then began learning the blacksmith trade with his father, and after working one year, went to Paris, Monroe county, and there did journey work for nearly a year. He worked for other men as a journeyman for some time and in various places, till he finally opened a shop of his own in Perry, Ralls county, Missouri. In 1877, he sold out there and went to Howard county, and started a shop at White's store, where he remained one year and again sold out. Opening out another place in same county, he operated till 1880, when he went to Nevada City, Vernon county, and there carried on blacksmithing till he came to Rocheport, in Boone county, in the fall of 1881. Here he purchased property, but engaged in no special business till 1882, when he was elected city marshal of Rocheport, which position he holds at this writing. Mr. Barton, when a boy, witnessed the famous "Centralia massacre," when Anderson and his guerrillas captured and killed a train load of Federals. Before Mr. Barton became marshal, Rocheport had been for some time afflicted

with a lawless class of negroes who frequently disturbed the quiet of that staid old place; but has effectually suppressed that class and has them under thorough control. He was the man who arrested the twelve notorious "nigs" after the "Rocheport riots" in 1882, eight of whom were sent to the penitentiary. (See history of town of Rocheport). Mr. Barton certainly deserves the thanks of the citizens of that place for the effectual way in which he has restored order. He was married, March 6th, 1870, to Miss Maggie Slough, of Cumberland City, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Barton are Baptists, but not connected with any church. He is very abstemious in his habits, not even using tobacco; and he has been a "teetotaler" all his life, and a member of the I. O. G. T. for eight years. He has held the position of Worthy Templar for several years, and was for one term lodge deputy, under authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

UGENUS BALDWIN.

Capt. Ugenus Baldwin was born in Shelby county, Indiana, near Shelbyville, the county seat, February 16th, 1833. When he was four years old his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Boone county, seven miles southeast of Rocheport, where he was raised, remaining with his parents until he reached manhood. In 1854, when in his twenty-first year, he went to Buchanan county, where he engaged in teaching for one year. Returning home he attended Lathrop Academy for two sessions, afterwards resuming his profession, teaching in Moniteau, Boone, Cooper and Howard counties. He enlisted, August 11th, 1861, in the Confederate army, under Capt. James Watson and Col. John B. Clark. He was made second lieutenant and served for six months, part of the time as captain of the company. In 1862 he entered the regular Confederate service. In April of that year he joined Company C., 6th Infantry, and in September following was made third lieutenant, rising by promotion to the office of first lieutenant, which place he held until the close of the war. He was in many battles, the most important being Lexington, Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Corinth, Iuka and Port Gibson. His command was captured at Vicksburg and exchanged in the winter of 1863-64, becoming a part of the second and sixth regiments, Missouri Infantry. He held the position of first lieutenant in the re-organization. He next participated in the battles of New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and a series of skirmishes from New Hope Church to Atlanta. From Atlanta he was sent by Gen. Hood with one hundred men to operate

in the rear of Sherman's army, as the latter was marching on that city. At the battle of Franklin he had command of the infirmary corps, and was employed in burying the dead and removing the wounded from the battle field. In December of that year he was made provost marshal of Cockerell's brigade, which position he held until his command was captured in Alabama, April 9th, 1865. They were kept prisoners until the close of the war. Mr. Baldwin remained in Mississippi for one year after the close of the war, engaged in teaching. He returned to Boone county in 1868 and went to farming, teaching school of winters. Mr. Baldwin was married in the fall of 1868 to Miss Laura, daughter of William Allen, of Boone county, after which he purchased the farm where he now resides. He farms during the summer and teaches of winters, They have four children: Minnie Lee, Lillie May, Emmett Allen and Mattie Pearl, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are members of the Mount Nebo Methodist church. He is also a member of the Rochepoort lodge of Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1874 he was appointed a magistrate to fill a vacancy, after which he was elected to the office and has held the position ever since.

THOMAS COLTER BARNES.

Thomas C. Barnes was born in Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, May 27th, 1819. He is the son of James and Nancy (Colter) Barnes. His father died when he was but three years old and his mother removed to Boone county, settling on a farm near Columbia. He remained at home with his mother until 1835, when, in his sixteenth year, he went to Columbia to learn the saddler's trade, serving under James Richardson. He remained in the shop four years and a half. During this time he attended school six months. He afterwards went to school five months at his own expense. In 1840 he began farming as a renter and so continued for five years, when he bought the farm he now occupies, which then contained 160 acres, situated five and one-half miles northwest of Columbia. He has added to this by subsequent purchases, and now owns 240 acres. Mr. Barnes has been twice married. His second wife was Miss Susan Davenport, of Boone county. He has ten children, five by each wife. The children by the first marriage are Margaret U., wife of John Davenport, of Boone county; James S., a farmer in Audrain county; Amanda, wife of Richard F. Farthing, of Audrain county; William H., of Audrain county, and Mary, wife of

Edward Farthing, of Audrain. By his second wife: John G., on the homestead; Minnie A., wife of Joseph Bennett, of Boone county; David D., Emma Ellen and Malissa Jane. Mr. Barnes and wife are members of the Oakland Christian church. Previous to changing his membership, he served as elder in the Friendship Christian church, for nine years. During the war he remained neutral. Mr. Barnes has always taken a deep interest in local school matters and has served on the school board of his district for many years, being much of the time chairman of the committee.

EDWARD TURNER BRAMLETT, M. D.

Dr. Bramlett was born in the State of Mississippi, near Verona, December 4th, 1854, and grew up in the place of his nativity. His education was acquired partly in the State of his birth, at Mississippi College, in Clinton, and partly at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. B. H. Whitfield, professor of natural science, in the above first named college. Subsequently he attended the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College, and graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. in March, 1876. Returning to Verona, he began the practice of medicine in co-partnership with B. H. Armstrong, at the same time engaging in the drug business in partnership with John A. Armstrong. He remained there till 1879, when, having closed his business and practice in that locality, he came to Boone county, Missouri, and located at Rocheport, where he resumed the practice. On April 1st, 1882, he became associated with Dr. M. D. Lewis, under the firm name of Bramlett & Lewis. These gentlemen, though still young men, are thoroughly educated generally, as well as specially, and are building up an extensive practice in Boone, Howard, Cooper and Moniteau counties.

GEORGE EDWARD BROWN.

George E. Brown, blacksmith and farmer, was born near Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, February 10, 1830. His father being a blacksmith, he was brought up to that trade. He commenced work in the shop when he was but ten years old. He remained with his father until 1855, when he was twenty-five years old. On leaving home he established a shop of his own at a place called Happy Creek, one mile south of Front Royal. Here he worked at his trade until 1859, when he sold out and came to Missouri. He arrived in Boone

county in November, and established his present place of business on the Rocheport and Sturgeon road, four and one-half miles northeast of Rocheport. In 1875 he added farming to his business of blacksmithing, and has labored at both occupations ever since. He has 100 acres of land well adapted to stock raising. He has made farming and the handling of stock quite profitable. Mr. Brown was married January 3, 1856, to Miss Mary Shipe, of Warren county, Virginia. They have eight living children. John William and Charles Edward work in their father's shop. Robert Lee, Carrie Ella, Hattie, Henry, Rebecca and Moses are with their parents. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist church at Locust Grove. In 1864, Mr. Brown enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Capt. Davenport's company, Shelby's cavalry. He remained in the army until the close of the war. He is a member of the Rocheport lodge, No. 147, Independent Order of Good Templars.

HENRY JACKSON BROWN.

Henry J. Brown, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, October 7, 1845, where he lived with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the Confederate army as a private in Company D, Forty-ninth Virginia infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He was in many engagements, the most important being Manassas Junction, Seven Pines, Winchester, Sharpsburg, and the battles in the Shenandoah Valley under Stonewall Jackson; also Chancellorsville, where Jackson was killed. He was wounded four times. His brigade finally surrendered at Appomattox Court House in 1865, when he returned to the old home. He was so disabled by his wounds that he was compelled to go on crutches until 1868, when he began to work as a farm hand. In 1873 he came to Missouri, and stopped in Boone county. For the first eight months he worked on the farm of John W. Harris; then rented a farm of Fielding W. Smith, which he rented on shares for two seasons. In August, 1876, he purchased the farm upon which he is now living, situated near Walnut Grove church, containing 168 acres. He was married October 7, 1869, to Miss Mary Bell, of Warren county, Virginia. They have three children: Henry Esron, born in Virginia, August 4, 1870; Mary F., born in Virginia, June 8, 1872, and David Elias, born in Boone county, March 4, 1874.

FRANCIS ELLIS CARR.

This gentleman, cashier of the Rocheport Savings Bank, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, February 8, 1855, his parents, Dr. F. and Ella C. Carr being old residents of that county. He was educated at William Jewell College, a Baptist institution located at Liberty, Missouri. On leaving school at the age of eighteen, in 1873, he entered the Rocheport Bank as clerk and book-keeper, serving four years in that capacity. He then removed to Sturgeon, Boone county, where he was cashier of the Sturgeon Bank for three years, up to 1880. Returning then to Rocheport, he became cashier of the above named bank, and still acts in that capacity at this writing. Mr. Carr was married March 13, 1879, to Miss Carrie Harris, of Sturgeon, Missouri. They have one child, a son named Ellis Marshall. The position Mr. Carr has held and still holds, as clerk and cashier of these banks, is fraught with a responsibility, that might be considered a compliment to a much older man than he, and the bare fact that he has faithfully and honorably discharged the duties pertaining thereto, stamps him already as a successful business man, while still having the greatest portion and last part of his life before him.

JEREMIAH W. CHAMPION.

The subject of this sketch, who at this writing is manager of the "Monitor Mills" of Rocheport, was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, November 17th, 1826. His parents moved to Missouri when he was two years old and settled in Howard county, where Jeremiah was reared. He continued with his parents until attaining his legal majority, when he left home and began life for himself. Purchasing a farm in Howard county, near the Boone line, he owned and lived on it till 1856, excepting two years spent in California. In 1850, he rented his place, and started "across the plains" to the Eldorado of gold seekers. He and his father were together, and they went into the butchering business at Diamond Springs. The father, Drury C. Champion, died there in January, 1852, and Jeremiah started home the same month. Arriving in Missouri, he resumed farming on his place in Howard county, remaining till 1856, when he sold out, and erected a steam saw-mill in partnership with his uncle, Jeremiah Rucker, and his brother, James Champion. He bought out the interest of the others in 1858, and continued to operate the mill in different localities of Howard and Boone counties till June, 1875. Com-

ing then to Rocheport, this county, he associated himself with Mr. L. Grossman, and they erected the fine flouring mills, known as the "Monitor Mills," of which Mr. Champion is still the manager, having rented Mr. Grossman's interest in 1878. Mr. Champion entered the state of connubial bliss, April 22d, 1848, when he was married to Miss Lucy A. Hill, of Boone county. They have seven living children: Martha Edna, wife of A. J. Turner; Clarissa B., wife of J. T. Suttles (Howard county); William Harvey; George H., Samie D. and Lena. Mr. C. has been a member of the Christian church since he was sixteen, and Mrs. C. since she was fifteen years old. All the children but two belong to the same. He is a member of Rocheport lodge, No. 67, A. F. and A. M., of which he is chaplain. He is also G. W. C. of Rocheport lodge of Good Templars.

JOEL HAYDEN CHALLES.

Though Mr. Challes is now a resident of Howard county, living just across the line, he is a native of Boone county, and so thoroughly identified with the former history of the county of his birth, as to deserve biographical mention in this work. He was born on a farm near Rocheport, February 7th, 1830, where he grew up and received his education. He continued to make the old homestead his home till he was near thirty years old. His father had died when Joel H. was seventeen years old, and the care of the family and the management of the farm was left to himself and his brother Andrew. In October, 1864, he entered the Confederate service, in the regiment of Col. Perkins, in Price's army, and served till the war closed. He had married, in February, 1861, Miss Sallie W. Forbis, daughter of G. B. Forbis, of Boone county. Soon after his marriage he rented the farm which he now owns and on which he resides, leaving his family there while he was away in the war. Returning home when the troubles were over, he lived as a renter on the place some seven years, and then bought it. There were 103 acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till it now numbers 328 acres, all well improved. Seven children still survive to Mr. Challes and wife, named respectively: George W., Sidney, Sallie, John, William R., Nannie and Jennie. They lost one, Mary, who died at two years old. These were all born on the place where the family now reside, and on which Mr. C. will probably spend the remainder of his days. The subject of this sketch is no aspirant for political honors, but much prefers the quiet of his own home and farm, to the *eclat* and excitement of official

campaigning. He is one of those substantial citizens who has amassed, what property he has by thrift and economy, and takes a supreme pleasure in his family, and his surroundings generally.

JOHN HOWARD CHAMBERS

Was born at Old Mines, Washington county, Missouri, February 10th, 1824. In 1827, his parents moved to Union, Franklin county, where John H. was reared and educated. During his boyhood, he clerked in his father's store at Union, in the interm of his school terms, and thus continued till he was twenty years old. He then began merchandising at Union, and continued there till 1855. He then came to Rocheport, this county, and associated himself with Clayton Brothers, merchants, under the style of Clayton, Chambers & Co. They did business thus till they were forced to discontinue, owing to unsettled condition of things, in 1862. Mr. Chambers returned to Franklin county and opened a store in what is now New Haven, where he continued to do business till the war closed. In 1864, he was raided by a portion of Price's Confederates, under Gen. Marmaduke, and relieved of a large amount of supplies such as boots, shoes, clothing, dry-goods, etc. Returning to Rocheport, in 1865, he became associated with his old partners, and continued the mercantile business thus till 1868, when they closed out. Mr. Chambers then became connected with J. H. Armstrong and R. S. Miller, as a milling company, and they built the "Star Mills" of that town. He withdrew from the firm in '73, and again began merchandising. His brother, James A., and his son, George C., became connected with the concern in 1880, the firm being styled Chambers Bros. & Co. Mr. Chambers was married on the 11th of October, 1848, to Miss Judith S. Clayton, of Union, Franklin county. They have two children—Laura, wife of J. E. Miller, of Nevada, Missouri, and George C., junior partner of the above firm. Mr. Chambers and wife both belong to the Christian church, and Mrs. Miller is also a member of the same.

JOHN S. CLAYTON.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, one of the leading business men of the county, was born in Union, Franklin county, Missouri, June 21st, 1833, and there grew to manhood. His father was a merchant by vocation, and when John S. was eleven years old, he was placed in the store, and did not attend school afterwards till he

went to take a commercial course. He acquired his education, chiefly, in the store, and when seventeen years old, attended Jones' Commercial College, in St. Louis, and, after finishing his course there, was employed as shipping clerk by a St. Louis house, retaining the position until 1852. He then went to Washington, Missouri, and embarked in the mercantile business. He only remained one year, however, when he came to Rocheport, in this county, and engaged in merchandising with his father, Thomas F. Clayton, they doing business under the style of T. F. Clayton & Co. until 1855. The father then retiring from the business, John S. became associated with his brother, J. R. Clayton, and J. H. Chambers, the firm being styled Clayton, Chambers & Co. They continued business till 1862, and were then forced to discontinue because of the war. In January, 1863, he and Capt. W. P. Wilcox ventured in the general merchandising and produce business, and operated till January, 1865. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, they closed their business in Rocheport and went to Omaha, Nebraska, where they, with William Stephens, organized the firm of Clayton, Stephens & Wilcox, and opened up in the general merchandise line. Mr. Clayton, in the fall of 1865, while still retaining his connection with the Omaha concern, returned to Rocheport, and formed the firm of Clayton, Miller & Co., general merchants and tobacco dealers. They also built the grist mill known now as the "Boone County Star Mills." At the death of Mr. Miller, in January, 1880, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Clayton was made superintendent and general manager, and this company still carries on the business. In addition to this, Mr. Clayton acts as steamboat agent, and also conducts an establishment for the sale of farm machinery and operates as a railroad contractor. On November the 18th, 1857, Mr. Clayton was married to Miss Fannie Chambers, of Union, Missouri. They have three children, named respectively: Howard, Belle, (wife of Jno. T. Mitchell, of Centralia), and "Tom." Mr. C. is a member of Boone Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of Rocheport, and he and his wife both belong to the Christian church.

MARCELLUS D. COOK.

Marcellus D. Cook was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, near Madisonville, January 20th, 1818, where he lived with his parents until he attained his tenth year, when they came to Missouri and settled on a farm seven miles east of Rocheport, where he resided with his

parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced farming for himself as a renter. He followed this business until 1842, when he purchased a farm on which he now lives. August 27th, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Boone county, by whom he has seven children: Henry S., of Smithton, Missouri; William Harrison, of Boone county; David Willis, of Boone county; Charles M., merchant, of Columbia; Amanda Ellen, wife of James R. Jacobs, of Boone county, and Jefferson Price and Samuel, at home with their parents. Mr. Cook and his wife are members of the Sugar Creek Baptist church, having united with that denomination in 1835. During the war he was not engaged on either side, but was Southern in sentiment. He suffered severe loss of property, but escaped without bodily harm. The Federal soldiers took from him about six hundred dollars worth of horses, and he was not even spared by his own party.

SAMUEL DAVIS COCHRAN.

The subject of this sketch was born on the old John G. Cochran farm, two and one-half miles east of Rocheport, December 11th, 1832. He is the son of John G. and Delina Cochran. His grandfather, William Cochran, emigrated from Scotland before the revolutionary war and settled in Kentucky, removing from that State to Missouri in 1818, settling first at Boone's Lick, in Howard county, coming the following year to Boone county, where he located on a farm four and one-half miles east of Rocheport. His son, John G., settled the farm, upon which Samuel was born, in 1825. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He was married, October 16th, 1856, to Miss Amanda Boggs, who died December 22d, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Cochran purchased a farm which he cultivated until the breaking out of the war. In 1864 he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Company K, 9th regiment, Jackman's brigade, of Shelby's division, with which he served until the close of the war, in 1865, when he returned to Boone county. Soon after his return he sold his farm and bought the place upon which he now resides, five miles east of Rocheport, known as the William Boggs farm, consisting of 160 acres. He has four children: Mollie D., Owen W., Amanda and Eliza B., all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Cochran is in faith a Cumberland Presbyterian. One son and one daughter, Owen and Amanda, are members of the Baptist church at Sugar Creek. He is a member of the Rocheport lodge of A. F. and A. M.

JAMES NICHOLAS DARBY.

James Nicholas Darby, druggist, Rocheport, Missouri, was born near Fayette, Missouri, March 11th, 1855. He was raised and educated in Howard county. He remained with his parents, Ira C. and Kittie (*nee* Long) Darby, for three years after attaining his majority, working on the farm. He left home in 1879 and came to Rocheport where he applied himself to the task of learning the apothecary's business with J. R. Moss. In 1880 he bought out his employer and established himself in the business. In the fall of 1881 he sold a half interest to Dr. E. H. Chinn, an old school-mate, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood as himself. The business is now conducted under the firm name of Darby & Chinn. Mr. Darby is an energetic business man and has a host of friends, both in Boone and Howard. His partner is a popular young physician who is rapidly building up a large and substantial practice. The firm has the confidence and good-will of the public and their future is bright and promising.

JOHN SAMUEL DENHAM.

John S. Denham, farmer and stock raiser, was born near the Model Farm, in Boone county, Missouri, June 18th, 1845. His father, Samuel Denham, a native of Kentucky, came to this State in 1830, and settled in Boone county. He lived at intervals in both Boone and Howard, but finally settled permanently in this county, where he died in 1872, at the age of 73. The subject of this sketch was raised in the vicinity of his birthplace, and received his education at private schools in the neighborhood and at Lathrop Academy and Central College, Fayette. In 1863 he attended Jones' Commercial College, taking a full course. He afterwards taught mathematics in that institution. In 1865 he was employed as book-keeper by the firm of Hume, Park & Co., Columbia, Missouri, remaining with them two years. He kept books for Clayton, Miller & Co., Rocheport, Missouri, from 1867 to 1878. Leaving this firm in 1878, he returned to the old homestead where he farmed for one year. In 1869 he began teaching. He taught one year at Lathrop Academy and three years at Walnut Grove Academy. His father dying in 1872, he was obliged to abandon teaching and take charge of the estate. He was married, October 3d, 1871, to Miss Meribah, daughter of David Isaacs, of Howard county. They have three children: Butler, Mattie Lou and Katy. Mr. Denham and his wife are members of the Walnut

Grove Baptist church, of which he is treasurer. In 1874 he purchased the old homestead of 400 acres, upon which he now lives. He makes cattle and sheep raising a specialty. His cattle are short-horns, and of registered pedigrees. His sheep are thoroughbred Cotswold, imported from Canada in 1876.

BENJAMIN F. DIMITT.

Mr. Dimitt is a Kentuckian, and was born in Bourbon county, that State, January 19th, 1828. He continued to reside in his native county till he was sixteen years old, when he removed with his parents to Howard county, Indiana. In 1847 he came out to Missouri and, at the age of nineteen, began life for himself as a teacher. Subsequently, in 1851, he attended Central College at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and was for some time a student of that institution. In 1852 he was employed to teach in the preparatory department of that college, and was there till his coming to Rocheport, this county, the succeeding year. Here, again, he engaged in teaching for a year, and then established himself in the drug business in the same town. This was in 1854, and he has continued in the same line ever since. In 1864, when the militia burned part of the town of Rocheport, Mr. Dimitt's store was burned, as, being a Southern sympathizer, he could not, of course, escape that disaster. On the 20th of October, 1852, he married Miss Sarah E. McDonald, of Howard county, Missouri. They have three living children: Emma, wife of Professor Singleton, principal of the Orange College, Texas; Frank C., clerk in his father's store; and Dixie L., still living with her father. Mr. Dimitt and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, South, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, with membership in Rocheport lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M.

JAMES MONROE DOUGLASS.

James Monroe Douglass is the youngest son of Henry L. and Susan (Jacobs) Douglass, pioneer settlers of Boone county. He was born on the Douglass homestead, where he now lives, March 9th, 1852. His father bequeathed the home place to him in 1882, a short time previous to his death, in consideration of the latter's maintenance of his widowed mother and invalid sister. He is a thrifty farmer, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. His father, Henry L. Douglass, deceased, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, February 15th, 1810, where he lived with his parents until he was ten years old, when they came to Boone county and settled at Locust Grove, now

known as Midway, where he was raised. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Miss Susan Jacobs, December 20th, 1832, when he commenced working for himself as a farmer, having purchased a small farm on Perche Creek, near where the Columbia and Rocheport road crosses that stream. He remained on this farm until 1837, when he purchased the homestead now occupied by his son, James Monroe, containing 480 acres, four miles southeast of Rocheport, where he lived until his death, March 27th, 1882. Mrs. Douglass survives him. They have six living children: William G. and Joseph A., farmers, of Missouri township; Virgie, wife of C. M. Boggs, and Lizzie, wife of C. G. Boggs, both of Missouri township, and Fannie and James, who are living on the home place. Mr. Douglass had, by rare energy and good management, accumulated considerable property. He was charitable and generous, a kind neighbor and a devoted Christian, being for many years a member of the Locust Grove Methodist Church South. He united with the church in 1837.

JOHN DODSON.

Mr. Dodson is a native of Missouri, and was born in Howard county, near New Franklin, September 7th, 1842. He continued to reside with his parents till he was nineteen, receiving his education in the schools of New Franklin, and at Central College, in Fayette. On leaving home, in 1861, he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he was variously employed till 1866, when he returned to Missouri, locating at Rocheport. Here he was employed, in 1868, as a clerk in the store of J. W. Morris, remaining with him till 1870. He was then taken in by his employer as a partner in the concern, George Calvert also coming in, the style being "Dodson, Calvert & Co." They discontinued the business in 1872, and Mr. Dodson formed a partnership with William M. Ridgeway for the grocery business, in which line they continued at Rocheport till 1876. They then sold out and went into the livery business, in which they are still engaged, running a daily stage line to Columbia. Mr. Dodson was married, December 18th, 1863, to Miss Clara Wheeler, daughter of Henderson Wheeler, one of the oldest settlers of Boone county. They have one child, a daughter, named Annie. Himself and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he belongs, also, to the Boone lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of which he has "passed through all the chairs," and is now the treasurer.

REUBEN ELLIOTT, SEN., DECEASED.

The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at the age of nineteen participated in the battle of New Orleans. In 1818 he was married to Elizabeth White, who, like himself, was a native of Kentucky. The year after their marriage they emigrated to Missouri, settling in Boone county. At first he rented a portion of the land now included in the Model Farm, where he remained until 1828, when he bought a farm on Callaham's creek, where he lived for five years. In 1833 he purchased the old Elliott homestead, containing 217 acres, situated on the Columbia and Rocheport turnpike, two miles east of Rocheport. Here he remained until his death, which occurred September 25th, 1869. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years old. Mr. Elliott was a stone mason, and is said to have built the first stone house ever erected in Boone county. This dwelling was built for Joseph Little, in 1828, and is still standing. He also built, for Dr. George Wilcox, the first brick house in Rocheport. In 1831 he crossed the plains to Mexico with wagons, carrying dry goods and groceries to Santa Fe. He was one of the original members of the Walnut Grove Baptist Church, remaining a faithful member of the congregation up to the day of his death.

ISHMAEL V. EVANS.

Ishmael V. Evans is the son of Willis G. and Jane M. (Vanhorn) Evans, and was born near Rocheport, Missouri, August 3d, 1858. He was reared on the farm, and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood, completing his studies at the Rocheport Academy. He resides on the home place, and supports his widowed mother, his father having died in 1869. Mr. Evans has, by his excellent management of the farm and sincere devotion to his mother, sister and younger brothers, won for himself the esteem and confidence of all who are familiar with his labors. Willis Evans, father of Ishmael V., was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 28th, 1818. When two years old his parents came to Missouri, and settled on a farm in Howard county, where his father died two years afterwards. Willis was then taken by his uncle, Stephen G. Evans, with whom he lived until he reached manhood. December 14th, 1842, he married Miss Jane M., daughter of Ishmael and Evaline Vanhorn, of Boone county. After his marriage he settled upon the farm upon which his son, Ish-

mael V., now lives, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying January 19th, 1869. He left eight children: Alice, wife of John W. Carlisle, of Columbia; Edward H., a physician of Boonville, Missouri; John G., of Fayette, Missouri; Ella, wife of Fielding W. Angell, of Missouri township, and Ishmael V., who is conducting the farm and caring for his mother, Eva, Luther and Robert, all of whom are living on the home place. At the time of his death Mr. Evans was a member of the Methodist Church South at Locust Grove.

GEORGE BRYANT FORBIS.

The subject of this sketch is one among the oldest citizens of Boone county. He was born near Lexington, Kentucky, December 28th, 1799. When in his thirteenth year, his parents removed to Kentucky, where he lived until his nineteenth year, when he began to do for himself by teaching school, which he followed continuously for fifteen years. He was married, August 13th, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, sister of the late Dr. George B. Wilcox, of Rocheport. Mrs. Forbis is a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, the pioneer hero of "the dark and bloody ground." She was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1810, where she lived with her parents, John and Sarah (Boone) Wilcox, until her marriage to Mr. Forbis in 1835. They emigrated to Missouri in 1836, arriving in Rocheport November 19th. Soon after his arrival Mr. Forbis purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It consists of 212 acres and has been cultivated by him continuously ever since it passed into his possession. He has been from early manhood a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. When he came to Missouri he united with the Missionary Baptist church at Walnut Grove, as there was no congregation of Primitive Baptists then within his reach. In 1871 he withdrew from the Walnut Grove church and together with his wife assisted in the organization of the Zoar Primitive Baptist church in Howard county. He has been clerk of this church ever since its organization. He is an ardent devoted Christian and a firm believer in the Calvinistic tenets of the Old School Baptist denomination. They have eight living children: Sarah, wife of Joel H. Challes; Mary, relict of the late A. J. Barnett; Harriet W.; George W.; Eliza, wife of George W. Thompson; Emma; John E., of Oregon, and William P., who still remains on the homestead and superintends the farm. George W. was considerably wounded by the bursting of a shell, while serving in the Confederate army at Pea Ridge. He was afterwards taken prisoner at Port Gibson and

was incarcerated at Alton until released on parole. Mr. Forbis is a zealous advocate of popular education. He served as school director in his district from 1840 to 1860.

HENRY HARRISON GARTH.

Mr. Garth is another citizen who can boast of having been "to the manner born." He is the son of Jefferson and Mary Garth, old residents of the county, and was born in Columbia, May 5th, 1841. He was reared in his native town and educated in the University there. His first business experience was that of clerk for Stone & Son in the dry goods business in Columbia. In May, 1865, he went to Rocheport and engaged in the grocery business, and is still in the same line of business at the same place. On the 9th of October, 1862, he married Miss Rhodie Turner, of which union there has been born one child, a daughter, named Lizzie. Mr. Garth belongs to Boone lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., and is an honored citizen of Rocheport.

LEOPOLD GROSSMAN.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Francis and Frederica Grossman, and was born in Baden, Germany, November 15th, 1817. His father was proprietor of a mill, and Leopold learned the trade of miller, having been reared to that vocation from early boyhood. At the age of seventeen, he was "turned out" for two years to learn the art of baking, so that at the age of nineteen, he found himself master of two trades—those of a miller and baker. He then began traveling in these vocations, operating as a journeyman worker in first one and then the other of them, traveling in Germany and France for some years. While thus engaged, he operated in Heidleberg, Stuttgart, Vienna, Strasburg, and many other great cities, all of which tended to expand his mind and give him a knowledge of the business world. In 1840, Mr. Grossman came to the United States, arriving in New Orleans on Christmas of that year. He proceeded to Ohio, and was there employed about three months in a grist mill. Then he and his uncle, Albright Breslaw, went to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where they erected a grist and sawmill. Here Mr. G. remained about one year when he left and went to St. Charles, Missouri, where he had relatives from the old country. Renting a farm, he began farming in St. Charles county, and was there married on the 19th of August, 1842, to Miss Melinda Wokely. In the fall following, he rented a sawmill near St. Charles, and followed "lumbering" till 1844, when he was

forced to abandon it because of ill health. He came to Rocheport, in this county, in the spring and here engaged in the bakery business on Water street, which he operated successfully till December, 1845, when he sold out and returned to St. Charles, his wife being dissatisfied with Rocheport. There he purchased the sawmill he had formerly rented, and ran it until May, '48. He then sold out and once more returned to Boone county, and has been a citizen here ever since. Again starting his bakery, he continued thus until 1858, when he purchased a farm near Rocheport, and began operating it with slaves, of which he owned a considerable number. He still owns the farm. After one year he returned to town, and began the general merchandise business with William West, firm style of West & Grossman. At this time he had amassed considerable property. But now came the period of reverses, among which was the payment of one security debt to the amount of \$4,000. About the same time the war broke out, paralyzing business, and Mr. G. did but little till 1863, when he and Geo. W. Gregory opened up the bakery and grocery business, which they continued successfully till 1871. During this time they built two large store houses, and a warehouse. Mr. Grossman still carries on this business, Gregory having retired from the firm. In 1875, Mr. G. and Mr. Champion built the "Monitor Mills" in Rocheport, which they still own. He has four living children: Houston; Josephine, wife of Dr. Edward Evans, of Boonville; Eliza, and Annie, wife of Dr. Chinn, of Rocheport. Mr. Grossman has done much to build up and keep up the trade of Rocheport, and to improve the town. He has been a member of the town board for twenty years, about half that time serving as town mayor. He was elected president of the savings bank in 1878, and is still in connection therewith. He belongs to the Rocheport lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is one of the most esteemed citizens of the place.

GEN. STEWART B. HATTON.

Gen. Stewart B. Hatton, one of the oldest pioneers of Boone county and a man of distinguished natural ability, popularity and influence, is the tenth son and fourteenth child of Reuben and Joan (Beleau) Hatton. His father was born in 1762, of English parents, being one of the third generation after the removal from England. He was born and raised to the age of nineteen years in Amelia county, Virginia, receiving an excellent common school education. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he entered the American

army, being at the time but nineteen years of age. He was at the battles of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs, also in the disastrous engagement with Lord Rawdon. The close of the war found him in South Carolina. Being charmed with the country and the climate, he resolved to remain in the south. Having learned the hatter's trade with his father before the war, he applied for a situation, and was employed by a Frenchman named Belean, a descendant of a Huguenot family, of South Carolina, whose wife was of the same faith and nativity. This proved an important epoch in the life of Reuben Hatton. He made love to his employer's daughter and was accepted. In the course of time they were married, and the well-matched couple lived happily together as man and wife for over half a century. Their large family, with but two exceptions, lived to old age and left large families of their own. The descendants of Reuben and Joan Hatton now number over a thousand souls, and are scattered over almost the entire South and West. After his marriage, Reuben Hatton remained for several years in South Carolina. His three oldest children were born in that State. Having heard of Daniel Boone's exploits in Kentucky, he joined one of the bands of emigrants which that daring hunter piloted through the wilderness to one of his settlements on the Kentucky river. They were several months on the road. Reuben Hatton settled on a fine body of land near what was afterwards known as Foxtown, in Madison county. He built him a good house and a hatter's shop. Several of his sons learned the trade, and they did a good business. Real estate having rapidly increased in value, Reuben Hatton found that he could not settle all of his large family on homes of their own in Madison county, and he resolved to emigrate to Missouri. Two of his sons, Mitchell and William, having volunteered in the war of 1812, and having been sent west to protect the frontier, wrote back to their parents to sell out and remove to Missouri, describing it as the finest country they had ever seen. Reuben Hatton was pleased with the idea, and, having disposed of his home in Kentucky, removed to St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1814, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, he having been born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 5th, 1811. They remained in St. Louis county nearly three years, where Mitchell Hatton, the fourth son, was married. His wife was Anna Whitesides, a niece of Gen. Whitesides, under whom he had served during a portion of the war of 1812, and after whom Whitesides county, Illinois, was afterwards named. Mitchell Hatton died on his

farm in Boone county, now occupied by his son, Fleming B. Hatton, March, 1863, aged sixty-seven. He was a justice of the peace for twenty years, and never had but three cases reversed by the circuit court. Seven children were born to him, only three of whom are now living: Mrs. Hester Ann Hatton, Fleming B. and John W. Hatton. Reuben Hatton came to Boone county in 1817, and settled on a farm near Midway. It is claimed for him that he built the first house in the county that was covered with shingles. However doubtful this may be, there cannot be the least shadow of doubt that he established the first nursery of fruit trees, having brought his stock with him from Kentucky to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Boone county. Gen. Hatton commenced life for himself as a hatter, having a shop near Midway, in Boone county. He afterwards bought the Dixon water-mill on the Callaham, and removed to the place vacated by Mr. Dixon. He was married, April 5th, 1834, to Alitha Barnes, daughter of Amos Barnes, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He was married by "old uncle Jimmie Barnes," a pioneer preacher and an uncle of Mrs. Hatton. Three children were born of this marriage, one son and two daughters. The youngest, Mrs. Wilcox, is dead. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Jackson Yeager, is living on a cotton plantation in Arkansas. The oldest child, Rev. William A. Hatton, is pastor of the Baptist church at Memphis, Missouri. The eldest daughter has been twice married. Her first husband was George W. Milhollen, who was killed in Linn county, Missouri, during the late war. From early manhood to middle age, Gen. Hatton was continually in office, mostly in the militia. He has held every military office from first sergeant to brigadier-general. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature. He served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, and took an active part in the late civil war, being commissioned to raise, organize and send forward troops to Price's army. He assisted in organizing the forces that were taken south by Gens. Green and Harris. He was with Gen. Harris at the Fulton fight, and planned the ambushade by which Harris was enabled to get out of a very close place, after inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Their orders were not to fire a gun if it could be avoided, but it became necessary to strike terror into the hearts of his pursuers. It was through his advice that Jeff. Jones was enabled to dictate his own terms to Gen. Henderson, who had a much larger force. During the troubles in Kansas in 1856, he raised a company of men and went to the assistance of the pro-slavery party, but the difficulty was settled without serious bloodshed. During the

latter part of the late war, he was taken prisoner. He was soon released, however, but was again arrested and kept a close prisoner until near the close of the war. He was severely blamed by some of his own party for not joining the regular army, but in remaining north of the river, he was but obeying positive orders from Gen. Price, who sent couriers through to him every few weeks. Had he not been ordered to remain, he would certainly have gone to the front and remained there. He always advised against fighting on this side of the river, so long as it could be avoided, and in so doing he was but obeying the written instructions received from Gen. Price, and reiterated from time to time. The labors of Gen. Hatton in behalf of the South are not historical, but are none the less sincere and effective on that account. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS HENDERSON.

William Douglass Henderson, one of the most substantial farmers in the vicinity of Midway, was born at a place called Big Muddy, in Illinois, October 29th, 1817, while his parents were en route from Kentucky to Missouri. In the month of November following his parents reached Florissant, St. Louis county, Missouri, where they remained during the winter. In the spring of 1818 his father came to Boone county, and purchased the land now known as the Henderson homestead, containing 306 acres, situated near Midway. Mr. Henderson was raised on this farm. The opportunities for obtaining an education at this time and place were poor indeed. The subject of this sketch had no other instruction than such as could be obtained by attending subscription schools for a few months of the year, usually in mid-winter. In 1836, his father's health failing, he took control of the farm and managed it until his death, which occurred in 1843. The farm having been willed to Mrs. Henderson, he remained with her until her death, in 1871. Previous to his mother's death, Mr. Henderson had purchased the interest of the other heirs, and so became sole proprietor of the old homestead. During the late civil war, Mr. Henderson was avowedly Southern in sentiment, and suffered financially for his principles, notwithstanding he took no part in the struggle. Mr. Henderson has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eleanor, daughter of Warren Leonard, of Boone county, Missouri, to whom he was married March 29th, 1845. By this marriage he has five living children. His oldest daughter, Sarah C., is

the wife of Charlie Hance, clerk of the Randolph county court. John C. is married and is living on a farm in the neighborhood of Midway. Agnes is the wife of R. P. Jones, of Moberly, Missouri. Nora and Richard are still living at home. Mr. Henderson was again married April 2d, 1868, to Mrs. Arcena Thurston, of Midway. She died April 7th, 1877. Mr. Henderson has been an active member of the Methodist Church for forty years. He has been class-leader since 1844, and has served as steward and Sunday school superintendent for the same length of time. His house is one of the old landmarks of Boone county. It was the first tavern established on the stage route between Columbia and Fayette, and was the voting place for Missouri township from its organization up to 1840.

BRANUM HERN.

Branum Hern is entitled to the distinction of being one among the first settlers of Boone county. Many came at as early a date, and some were here earlier, but perhaps not one in a thousand of those old pioneers, take the county and State over, are alive to-day. The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, Kentucky, December 23d, 1812, and when a lad of seven years came with his parents to Missouri, arriving in old Franklin, January 6th, 1819. They did not tarry long at that place, coming to Boone county within the same month of their arrival in Howard — but there was no distinction in those days, all the country of Central Missouri being then known as Howard county. He lived with his parents until he was seventeen, when he began to provide for himself. His father being a mechanic, he became one naturally. He was, even at the age of seventeen, very skillful as a wheel-wright, and found plenty of work, making spinning wheels, and turning bed-posts, for the people in those days depended almost exclusively upon their own mechanics for furniture, and the necessary appliances for spinning and weaving, there being as yet but little communication with the outer world. He worked in the shops until 1833, when he turned his attention exclusively to farming. In 1839 he purchased a tract of land containing 120 acres, six and one-half miles northeast of Rocheport, of which he has made the farm upon which he now lives. He has been twice married. His first wife was Emeline, daughter of John Barnes. They were married in January, 1833. His second wife was Lucy, daughter of George Crump. They were married in September, 1859. By the first marriage there are four living children: Mary Ann, relict of the late John Hunter;

Hubbard, of Kansas; William, of Bates county, Missouri, and Sally, wife of Armstead Garnard, also of Bates county.

GEORGE HINTON HILL.

The subject of this sketch is the son of James A. and Sarah H. Hill, the latter being a daughter of Dr. George B. Wilcox, pioneer physician of Boone county. George was born in Rocheport, September 4th, 1847, and was reared and partially educated in the same town. When fifteen years old, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with Henderson Wheeler, at Rocheport, with whom he worked several years, still making his home with his parents. At the close of his apprenticeship he went to Greencastle, Indiana, where, after working at his trade for a short time, he started in to learn the harness-making. He held on a year, but found that close confinement was impairing his health. For the sake of change he worked on a farm near Greencastle for two years, during which he had the misfortune to have his leg broken by a runaway team. Returning then to Rocheport, on his recovery, in 1870, he made his home with his mother, his father having died during his absence. A year later he moved on a farm near Columbia, which he worked two years, when he returned to Rocheport. After working awhile for his uncle, Judge Hinton, he was engaged by Mr. Wheeler to run his shop in Rocheport. A year later he associated himself with H. F. Williams in blacksmithing. They continued in that business till this writing. Mr. Hill was married on the 24th of March, 1878, to Miss Georgia Crump, of Rocheport. She died September 20th, 1879, having borne one child, a son, named George, born September 18th, 1879. Mr. Hill is a member of the Christian church, and his wife, at her death, belonged to the Baptist church. He is also a member of Rocheport Lodge No. 147, I. O. G. T., of which he is recording secretary.

WILLIAM HULETT.

The subject of this sketch is a Kentuckian, and was born in Mercer county, June 15th, 1830. His parents, Edward and Rebecca Hulett, moved to this State in 1832, and settled in Rocheport, Boone county, where William was reared. He began learning the saddler's and harness-maker's trades at the age of sixteen, his "boss" being Mr. Henry Tummy, with whom he not only mastered the art, but worked for him eight years after he had learned it and become a skilled workman. In 1856, he went to Sturgeon, this county, and opened up in the business for himself, where he remained till 1860. Returning to

Rocheport, he did not again go into business, as the war was upon us, and no one could tell what the end would be. In 1862, Mr. Hulett enlisted in company A, of Col. Poindexter's regiment of Confederates, and served eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of bad health, and allowed to take his own course. He was out of business till the spring of '66, when he started a shop in Rocheport, and has so continued ever since. In the fall of '78, he established the livery business in connection with his harness shop, and does a substantial business in both lines. Mr. H. has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Zerelda, daughter of William Phillips, of Rocheport, to whom he was married in 1852. She died the following year, and he was again married, in 1855, to Miss Judith Hunt, daughter of L. B. Hunt, an old resident of this county. Mr. Hulett has five children: Effie O., (wife of Ernest Granberry), Daniel E., William B., Pearl and Paul. The first named and her mother belong to the Christian church. Mr. H. belongs to the Rocheport lodge of A. O. U. W. Early in life, Mr. Hulett had the misfortune to contract the habit and love of strong drink; and though he made money rapidly, he failed to *hold* it, being fond of jovial companions and the cup that cheers. However, he was fortunate enough to see the folly of such a course of dissipation, and formed a firm resolve to stop it then and there. By the force of a strong will he was enabled to keep his resolution, the result of which was complete reformation. Mr. H. deserves much credit for thus manfully conquering a depraved appetite, which, alas! so many fail to do; and the historian records this by permission of Mr. Hulett, in the hope that there are "foot-prints, which perhaps another, seeing, shall take heart again," Since his change of life, he has prospered exceedingly well. He owns one of the most pleasant residences in Rocheport, and his shop and livery stable are models of thrift and neatness. The rank that Mr. H. now occupies in business and social circles, shows what any man *can* do who only *wills*.

COMMODORE PERRY HULTZ.

The subject of this sketch was born in Delaware county, New York, September the 16th, 1813, and lived there with his parents until he married, which was on the 22nd of June, 1837, to Miss Acenith W. Armstrong, of the same county. He came to Missouri in company with his father and on the 19th of July, 1837, reached the watermill upon Perche, at Gillaspys' bridge. He shortly afterwards moved to the farm where he lived the rest of his life. He was without means

when he arrived in Boone county, but by hard work and dogged perseverance he soon had a farm of his own. His brother, Hamilton J. Hultz, had come out to Missouri the year before. He is now a prominent physician of Louisville, Kentucky. C. P. Hultz was a great reader and kept his mind well stored with literary "good things." Though no politician, he was a ready and fluent speaker upon the current topics of the day. He worked his way up from a poor boy and at his death left each of his children a handsome property. He farmed and traded in stock generally. He died November 12th, 1878, and his wife died June 25th, 1876. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church at Bethel. They left four children none of whom are married and are all living in this county. Marshal J. is living upon the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-eight and range thirteen; Manlius E. is living upon the southeast quarter of section nine, township forty-eight and range thirteen. Edgar M. and Virginia S. still live upon the old homestead. Manlius E., our subject, was born in Boone county, December 10th, 1849. He lived upon the old home-place until the spring of 1882, when he moved to his present home. He was educated at the University going until he reached the last year of the course, when he went one year to the Medical Department. He has a fine farm of four hundred acres, and is building a handsome residence.

DANIEL WEBSTER HUNT.

Mr. Hunt was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 16th, 1841, and is the son of Linnæus and Rebecca (Brushwood) Hunt. He received a good common school education, and grew to manhood in his native county. During the war he travelled in New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa. He returned to Boone county when the war closed, and went to farming, and has continued in the business ever since. He was married February 13th, 1879, to Miss Kate, daughter of Solomon and Pernecia (Collett) Stickell. She was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri. Her father was a native of Maryland, and her mother was born and reared in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have two children, both living, Nellie Stickell and Robert. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Christian Church at Rocheport, and Mr. Hunt is a Mason, holding his membership at Rocheport. He lives on the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-eight and range fourteen. He is a very clever gentleman, and his house is noted for old-time hospitality.

WILLIAM BURCH HUNT.

W. B. Hunt was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 18th, 1831. He is the son of Linnæus and Rebecca (Brushwood) Hunt, who were born, reared and married in Fluvanna county, Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1821. Wm. B. was educated at the common schools in his father's neighborhood, and grew to manhood upon the place where he was born. In 1850 he and his father went to California, where his father died in 1851. He was married in 1855, in Boone county, Missouri, to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Conley. By this union they have had six children, five living and one dead. M. Ella married John H. Alsop, of New Franklin, Howard county; Benjamin B.; Laura F. married to John F. Wilhite, near Rocheport; Linnæus L., Sanford Conley and Wm. B. (dead). Mr. Hunt has been engaged in farming all his life, save the four years he spent in California in mining. He has been until recently the largest wheat grower in the county, and in 1882 made the largest yield. He has a splendid farm, handsomely kept, and showing unmistakable signs of thrift and culture. He raises corn, wheat and hogs, making, however, a specialty of wheat. He has sown the same piece of land in wheat for fourteen years, the last crop averaging twenty-seven and one-half bushels to the acre. Mr. Hunt is one of Boone's representative men, and one whom all respect.

MALCOM DUANE LEWIS, M. D.

Dr. Lewis was born near Glasgow, in Howard county, Missouri, July 24th, 1846. He is the second of three sons of John L. and Mary E. Lewis, who moved to a place near Rocheport, in Boone county, in 1851, and located in Rocheport in 1853. In that town Malcom D. was reared, and acquired the rudiments of his education. His education was completed at the University at Columbia, and he began life for himself by clerking in the dry goods house of Clayton & Wilcox, in Rocheport. In 1865 the firm moved to Omaha, Dr. Lewis going with them. He soon, however, returned to Rocheport on account of ill health. Subsequently he went to St. Louis, and was employed in the notion house of Gill & Murphy. Returning to Boone county in 1867, he clerked for two different houses in Columbia, which was about all the business he did till he began to study for his profession. In 1872, he commenced to read medicine under Dr. A. W. McAlester, Professor of Surgery, etc., in the University. Entering

the medical department of that school, he applied himself closely to his studies, and graduated with the degree of M. D., in June, 1875. He first located for the practice at Woodlandville, this county, where he remained till 1880, when he removed to Rocheport and established himself there. In 1882, Dr. E. T. Bramlett became associated with Dr. Lewis, and they have a good and growing practice in several counties whose boundaries approach near Rocheport. Dr. Lewis is a member of Boone lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of Rocheport.

WILLIAM A. LIENTZ

Is the son of Montgomery P. Lientz, and is the oldest child and only son. He was born on the old homestead, four miles from Rocheport, March 30th, 1848. He was reared at his birth place, and continued to live with his parents till he was twenty-two years old. The foundations of his education were laid in the country schools, he attending in early boyhood at Walnut Grove Academy. Subsequently, he attended Union Academy, in Pennsylvania. He completed his course, however at the State University at Columbia, graduating from that institution in the class of 1868. He carried off two honors at that time, having been chosen by his class to deliver the salutatory in Latin, and also winning the Stephens prize-medal as the best orator in the contest for that medal. (See history of the University). In 1869, he began reading law in Columbia, under Col. J. R. Shields, but the condition of his health forced him to abandon the law. October 27th, 1870, he married Miss Margaret S., daughter of John L. Hickman, Sr., of Boone county. She had graduated in Stephens college, Columbia, in the class of 1869. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Lientz, thinking an agricultural life would be conducive to his good health, moved on to a farm that he had purchased five miles west of Columbia. He lived on that place till 1880, when he sold out and bought the farm where he resides at this writing, three miles northeast of Rocheport. The place contains two hundred and sixteen acres, and is chiefly devoted to stock raising especially that of sheep. Mr. Lientz has four children, named John M., William A., Jr., Beverly Price, and Roger H. Himself and wife both belong to the Presbyterian church of Columbia.

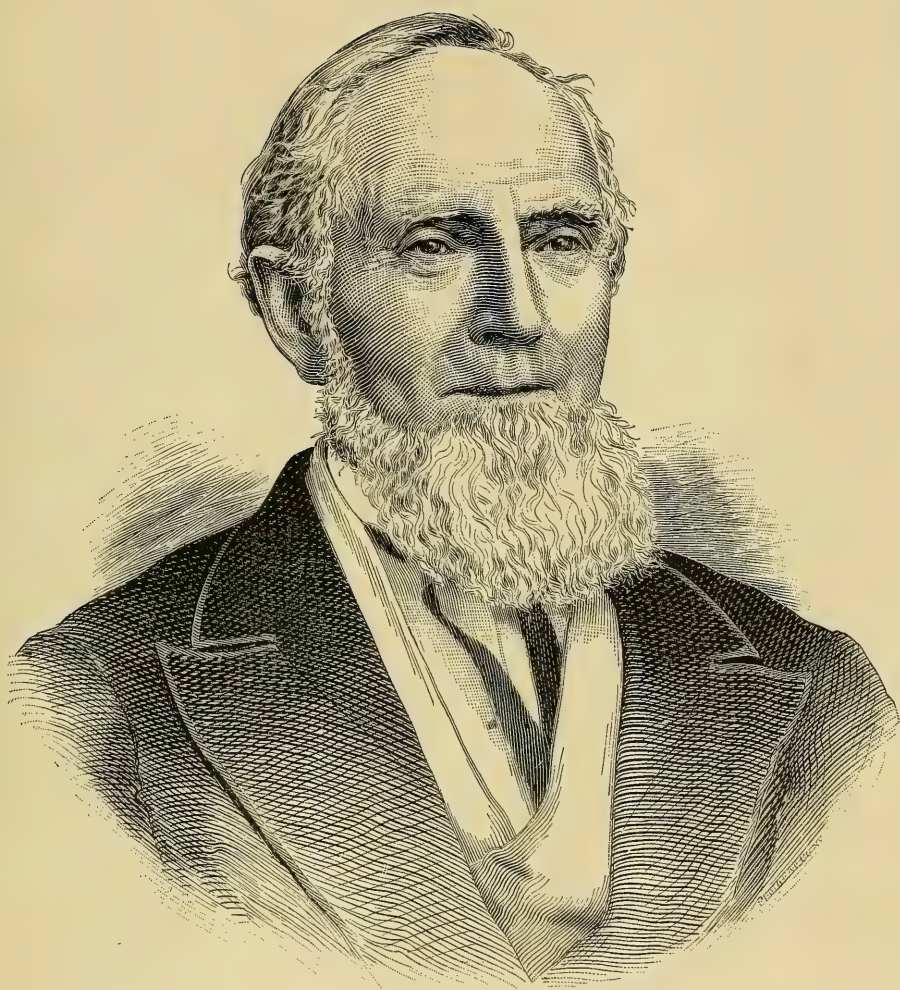
MONTGOMERY P. LIENTZ.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 22, 1815. His parents were William and

Mary Lientz, who came to this State and county in November, 1819, and settled four miles northeast of Rocheport, where Montgomery was raised. He continued to reside with his parents after coming of age, and when they became old and infirm, he took the entire management of the farm, and thus eased them of their burden, caring for them till their death like a true and faithful son. The father died in 1849, aged seventy-five and the mother in 1859, at the same advanced age. Mr. Lientz has been three times married. First, in 1844, he married Miss Calphurnia Wetmore, of St. Louis. This lady died in 1849, and two years later, he was wedded to Miss Olivia W. McClure, daughter of Dr. William McClure, of Thrall's prairie. She died in 1856. Mr. Lientz's present wife was a widow lady — Mrs. Ann E. Whittaker, of Virginia. He has four children. William A. Lientz, who graduated from the University of Missouri in the class of 1868, is a son of his first wife. Annie O., wife of D. W. McQuitty, is a child of the second marriage. Ella R., wife of Harry McCullough, of Howard county, and Blanche S. (unmarried), are the other two. Mr. Lientz was in the Mormon war, and served under Capt. John Ellis. In May, 1846, he enlisted for the Mexican war in Company F, First regiment Missouri volunteers, and served during the war under Capt. Parsons and Col. A. W. Doniphan. Returning home at the close of that war, he continued to pursue the arts of peace, and enjoy pastoral life on the old homestead till 1881, when he moved into Howard county. His father's old home was for many years a stopping place for travellers, and many weary tourists there enjoyed the hospitalities of this genuine Southern family. Among the celebrities who stopped at this place, were Col. Thos. H. Benton, Washington Irving, Gov. John Miller and Supreme Judges M. McGirk and George Tompkins, the latter of whom married into the Lientz family. Mr. L., belongs to the Presbyterian church, and his wife to the Monnt Zion Baptist church of Howard county. He is a ruling elder in his church, and labors to advance the cause of Christ's kingdom on earth.

ROBERT GILBERT LYELL

Was born at Rochester, New York, in the month of April, 1817. When he was two years old, his father moved with his family to a farm two miles from Rochester, and Robert was reared to agricultural pursuits. His education was acquired in the common schools and at Monroe High School at Henrietta in Monroe county, New York. He began teaching in the public schools at nineteen years old, and later



M. P. Lieritz



in life worked at the carpenter's trade, which was his father's vocation, in addition to farming. In 1840 he came to Boone county, Missouri, and began teaching in the public schools, following it for some six or seven years. He was first married December 27, 1842, to Miss Emilia M. Bishop, of Thrall's Prairie. She died at Harrisburg, this county, February 9, 1875, having borne five children. Two of these, Alice G., wife of James A. Chambers, of Rocheport, and Robert L., of Marshall, Missouri, still survive. He was a second time married May 9th, 1876, to Mrs. Mary J. Rawlings, of Rocheport. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Lyell went to California, and with four comrades, kept a boarding "ranche," and also worked the mines on Deer Creek, near the forks of Yuba River. On his return from California he settled in Rocheport, where he resided till 1871, when he and family moved to Harrisburg, where he was engaged for some time in merchandising, and was also fortunate. He was twice commissioned a notary public for Boone county by the Governor. In 1877 he moved back to Rocheport, where he resides at this writing. From 1858 to '79, he occasionally worked at the carpenter's trade and as an undertaker, working at times, after the war, as many as from six to nine men. In May, 1862, Mr. Lyell enlisted in the sixty-first regiment E. M. M., Col. Douglass commanding. Soon after he was commissioned quartermaster, with rank of captain, by Gov. Gamble. He served in that capacity till the fall of 1862, when part of his regiment was annexed to parts of other regiments and formed into the First Provisional Regiment of M. M., in which he served till the officers and men were relieved from duty by order of the Governor, in 1864. In August, 1864, he was commissioned Brigade Q. M., with rank of major, under Gen. J. B. Douglass, and thus continued till his final discharge from service by order of Acting Governor Hall. Mr. Lyell has served as magistrate of Missouri township, both by appointment and election, and is at this writing deputy post-master at Rocheport, having been appointed in 1881, by Mrs. Susan M. Slade, post-mistress.

JAMES HORRY LOWREY.

The subject of this sketch is the second of three living sons of James Simpson and Nancy Lowrey, who came to Missouri in 1819, settling in what was then known as Howard county, near Walnut Grove church, and afterwards permanently on a farm located on the State road between Rocheport and Columbia, five and one-half miles

from the latter place. It was on this farm that James H. Lowrey was born, October 14, 1829. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1850 he made an overland journey to California, where he followed freighting from Stockton to various mines, continuing this business until the spring of 1853, when he returned home by way of Panama and New Orleans. He returned to California the same year, taking a drove of stock to Stockton, which he sold, returning overland to his home in 1854. In the fall of that year he purchased a farm in Johnson county, where he resided until 1861. He was married March 1st, 1855, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Jane Maxwell, of Boone county. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Harvey McKinney's company and regiment in which he served until 1862, when he returned home and brought his family to Boone county. While here he was arrested by Federal soldiers and imprisoned in Columbia for several months. Having taken the oath of allegiance and given bond, he was set at liberty and allowed to remain at his home in this county. In 1864 he went to Texas, where he again joined the Confederate army and was made second Lieutenant of Company K, Col. Williams's regiment, Shelby's brigade, remaining with this command until the close of the war, June 16th, 1865, when he returned to Boone county and resumed farming. In 1867 he sold his farm in Johnson county and removed to Boone, buying the farm upon which he now resides containing 430 acres. In 1879 he went to Montana Territory, taking with him a car load of stock which he sold to good advantage. Mr. Lowrey has eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, all of whom are living. He is a member of the Rocheport lodge of A. F. and A. M.

MILTON HUFF LOWREY.

Milton Huff Lowrey, son of Milton and Martha A. (Hurst) Lowrey, was born in Missouri township, near the old Hunt farm, March 11th, 1847. In early life he attended the public schools, finishing his education at the Missouri State University. His father died when he was an infant. He remained on the farm with his mother until he was sixteen years old, when he began to work for himself. He made an overland trip to California where he remained for four years, spending most of the time farming. In 1868 he returned to Boone county and purchased a farm near his birthplace. He worked this place until 1871, when he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, con-

taining 160 acres, situated near Midway. May 26th, 1874, he married Miss Luella Bedford, of near Midway, by whom he has four sons : Claude, Bedford, Lenious and an infant not yet named.

FRANCIS MARION LOWREY.

Hon. Francis Marion Lowrey, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest of the three living sons of James S. and Nancy Lowrey, old pioneer settlers of Boone county, who came to Missouri in 1818 and settled on a farm near Walnut Grove church, in 1819. In 1826 they settled the old Lowrey homestead, five and one-half miles east of Rocheport, on the old Columbia and Rocheport road, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 20th, 1827. There were no public schools in his neighborhood during his minority, hence he was compelled to educate himself by hard study and close application. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he commenced working for himself. In 1849 he went to California, where he worked successfully in the mines until 1851. In 1853 he returned to that State in company with his brothers, James H. and Benjamin F., taking out a drove of stock which they disposed of at Stockton and San Francisco, where he and his brother Benjamin remained and dealt in stock until 1855, when they returned together and rented the old homestead where they farmed until 1857, when he purchased a stock farm in Johnson county, Missouri, which he cultivated until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. Mr. Lowrey enlisted in McCown's company and regiment, Confederate army, where he served for six months. For the next four months he served in Capt. Branaugh's company. In the spring of 1862 he was elected captain by Company F, of the 16th Regiment of Missouri Infantry, serving until the fall of 1862, when he resigned and returned to Missouri for the purpose of recruiting a cavalry regiment. In the month of December following, while recruiting, he was captured by the Federal soldiers and imprisoned for a few weeks in the State University at Columbia. From there he was taken to St. Louis and placed in the Gratiot Street prison until July, 1863, when he was sent to Alton, Illinois, where he remained a prisoner until the spring of 1865. The Alton prison was vacated soon after the assassination of President Lincoln, and he was once more taken to the Gratiot Street prison, St. Louis, where he remained until July, 1865, when he was released on taking the oath. He came home and spent the next year in Boone and Lafayette, going by steamboat and stage to Diamond City, Montana, in 1866. He

followed mining until 1870, when he was elected a member of the Montana legislature from Jefferson county. In 1872 he returned to Boone county and purchased the farm on which he now resides. This farm contains 240 acres. Mr. Lowrey has up to this date (1882) remained a bachelor. He is a member of the Rocheport Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and a member of Columbia Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.

SAMUEL WALLACE MAXWELL.

Samuel Wallace Maxwell was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 26th, 1826. He is the son of John and Jane Maxwell, who came to Boone county in 1832 and settled on the farm now owned by F. M. Lowrey, near Midway, where the subject of this sketch was raised and lived until attaining his majority. In 1850 he went overland to California, where he followed mining in several places until 1852. Having been successful in his labors he returned home by way of Panama and New Orleans. He served six months in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, under Captain Tyre Harris, of Col. J. B. Douglass' regiment. He has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Sallie A. Boggs, of Boone county, whom he married, April 22d, 1852. Four children were born of this marriage, James O. and John W., both of Oregon, and Amanda and Charles C., still living at home. He married his second wife, Miss Lucy J. Croswhite, of Boone county, October 30th, 1871. She died October 30th, 1874. He married his third wife, Mrs. Rosa Noe, February 17th, 1876. Himself and wife are members of Sugar Creek Baptist church.

NEWMAN THOMKINS MITCHELL, FATHER AND SON.

Newman T. Mitchell, Sr., is one of the few now living who can of right class themselves among the pioneers of Boone county. He was born near Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, March 12th, 1807. His parents removed in 1817 to Madison county, Kentucky, and a few years later to Franklin county. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years old, attending in the meantime such schools as were within his reach. Wishing to educate him for a profession, his father proposed sending him to college, but the young man having no predilection that way, declined the offer. His father then gave him permission to do for himself in his own way, and he accordingly entered the boot and shoe store of Daniel Bell, of Woodford county, Kentucky. He was employed to keep the books of the establishment, and remained long enough to learn the trade, when he

returned home. He and his brother now took charge of the homestead devoting their time to farming and trading in stock. In 1827 he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was employed by Frank Blair, Sr., as superintendent or overseer, remaining in this business one year. In the spring of 1828 he came to Missouri with his father and settled in Howard county. On the 4th of September, following, he was married to Miss Priscilla Hughes. He came to Boone county soon after his marriage and settled on a tract of land upon which he now lives. His first wife having died, August 22d, 1856, Mr. Mitchell was again married, December 10th, 1857 to Miss Kitty Slack, of Boone county, by whom he has two children, Pearl and Earnest. By his first wife he had four children: Elizabeth, wife of Sidney Denham, deceased; Newman Tompkins, Jr.; Cordelia, wife of S. L. Wilhite, and William J., all of whom are living in Boone county. Mr. Mitchell has been a member of Walnut Grove Baptist church for sixty years, and has served as deacon for forty-five years. His wife has been a member of the same church for twenty-five years. His first wife was one of the original members of Walnut Grove church.

Newman T. Mitchell, Jr., was born near Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, September 1st, 1832. He is the son of Newman and Priscilla (Hughes) Mitchell. He was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood, and commenced business for himself at the age of twenty, though still living with his parents. In 1852 his father proposed sending him to the Missouri State University, but he preferred remaining on the farm at a salary. From 1853 to 1857 he worked his father's farm on the shares. He was married, October 6th, 1856, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Porter Jackman, of Howard county, Missouri. The year following he moved to a tract of land given him by his father, which formed the nucleus of the farm he now owns, consisting of four hundred acres. In 1866 he became one of the proprietors of the Columbia and Rocheport rock road. He has seven children. John T. is cashier of the Centralia, Missouri, bank, and Porter J. is a practicing physician, being a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. Newman T., William M., Carter W., Exie and Orie are living with their parents. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist church at Walnut Grove, of which he has been deacon for twelve years. He has also filled the position of superintendent of Sunday school, at intervals, for fourteen years. During 1879 he was appointed a member of the executive board of State mis-

sions by the general association, which position he still holds. He is also one of the curators of Stephens Female College, Columbia, Missouri, having been appointed such by the State association in 1880.

WILLIAM JEREMIAH MITCHELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Missouri, December 7, 1840. He was raised on a farm, four miles northeast of Rocheport, and educated at the Walnut Grove school house. He is the son of Newman Mitchell, Sr., one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county. When twenty-one years old he began working on a farm owned by his father. This place was given to him in 1867, and in 1874 he exchanged it for a farm in the same vicinity, and in 1876 exchanged this for the place he now occupies, one and one-half miles east of Walnut Grove church. His farm contains one hundred and thirty acres. He is actively engaged in farming and stock raising. During the years intervening between 1862 and 1872, he travelled extensively in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. He is a member of the Walnut Grove Baptist church, and has been since 1864.

JAMES HARVEY M'GHEE.

James H. McGhee, son of Wyatt and Jane R. McGhee, was born in Washington county, Virginia, near Seven Mile Ford, July 4, 1818. In 1824 he came with his parents to Missouri, and settled near what is now known as Walnut Grove church, on the Rocheport and Columbia rock road. He remained with his parents until 1839, when he was married, January 29th, to Mary, daughter of Abram Funk, of Boone county. He then moved on to a farm in the Perche bottom, belonging to his father, situated near his present home, which was given to him by his father. In 1859 Mr. McGhee made a trip to Pike's Peak in quest of gold, reports of rich diggings having reached Missouri from that region. Finding none he returned home, remaining only two weeks in the mountains. In 1838 he was commissioned by the governor an officer in the State militia. The troops were called out to put down the Mormon insurrection, and Mr. McGhee, among others, responded promptly to the call, and remained under arms until the difficulty was settled. In 1836, he assisted the government surveying party, under William Shields, of Boone county, while surveying the southwestern portion of this State. During the late war Mr. McGhee was an earnest, out-spoken friend of the South, and suffered severely for his advocacy of Southern principles. He was early iden-

tified with the South, having been deputized to enroll the militia of Missouri township. In 1863 he was arrested by the United States troops, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to Confederate soldiers. He was first imprisoned at Columbia, then taken to St. Louis, and finally to Richmond, Virginia, to be exchanged, but being a citizen he could not be disposed of in this way. He was finally discharged, but as he was returning home he was arrested at St. Louis, and made to give a bond of \$2,000 before he was allowed his freedom. He has five children, Mary Jane, wife of James S. Langdon, of Texas; James W., of Columbia, Mary Ellen, wife of Melvin P. McGhee, of Leadville, Colorado; Henry A., of Boone; and William Wallace, of Columbia, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McGhee are members of the Locust Grove Methodist church.

WILLARD J. M'QUITTY,

The genial editor and proprietor of the Rocheport *Commercial*, is the oldest son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth McQuitty, and was born on a farm in Boone county, near Columbia, September 15, 1857. When he was thirteen years old his parents moved to Columbia, and there Willard J. was educated, attending the University till his eighteenth year. He then began learning the printer's trade with Ed. W. Stephens, in the office of the Columbia *Herald*. Soon mastering the mysteries of the "typo's" profession, he was made foreman of the *Herald* establishment, which position he held for five years. In April, 1879, Mr. McQuitty and his brother, James E., purchased the Rocheport *Commercial*, a Democratic paper in the above town, and a few months later Willard J. bought out the brother's interest, making him the sole manager. He has continued to publish that journal ever since, and is the fifth man who has edited it, and, so far, the only one who seems to have made it a success. Mr. McQuitty was married Dec. 25, 1881, to Miss Maggie Hines, daughter of J. H. Hines, of Joplin, Mo. Mr. McQ. has always been a Democrat, and runs his paper in the interest of that great party. He is a member of the Missouri Press Association, and his youth and ambition, combined with education and energy, will certainly place him in the ranks of successful journalists, should he continue that most worthy vocation.

DAVID W. M'QUITTY

Is also a native of Boone county, and was born near Rocheport, February 10, 1853. His parents were David and Susan McQuitty, old

residents of Boone. He continued to live with his parents on the farm till in his twentieth year, and there obtained the rudiments of his education. Subsequently he attended Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, and was a student of that school for three years. When ready to begin life for himself, Mr. McQuitty purchased a farm of 240 acres, three and one half miles northeast of Rocheport, which he still owns and operates. In addition to the ordinary routine of farming and stock-raising, Mr. McQ. has made a speciality of fine sheep breeding, chiefly the Spanish merino. His object in this was not alone to improve his own stock and derive a profit therefrom, but was actuated by the worthy motive of having his neighbors get the benefit of the same. In the winter of 1882 he imported a flock of the Robinson-Atwood blood from Vermont. These breeders are recorded in the Vermont Stock Register, and their average yield of fleece is, for males 16 lbs., for females 15 lbs. In December, 1873, Mr. McQuitty was united in marriage to Miss Annie O. Lientz, daughter of Montgomery Lientz, Esq. They have two children, Montgomery L., and Harry W. Mr. McQ. is a member of the Walnut Grove Baptist church, and is an exemplary citizen and kind neighbor.

JAMES AUGUSTUS M'QUITTY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Perche township, Boone county, Missouri, December 1, 1830. He is the son of G. W. McQuitty, one of the successful pioneer farmers of Boone county. It was through the enterprise and industry of such men as G. W. McQuitty that Boone county received an impetus which placed it far ahead of all the neighboring counties, a position it still holds in point of stability, refinement and culture, and but for superior railroad facilities possessed by other counties, it would have distanced all its competitors in wealth and enterprise. The father of James A. McQuitty came to Boone county in 1810. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until 1849, when he went to California. He worked in the mines for several years, returning to Boone county in 1853. He was successful in mining, having accumulated sufficient money to purchase the farm upon which he now resides, containing 353 acres. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. John Maxwell's company, Williams's regiment, Shelby's brigade, Confederate cavalry, remaining with this command until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed the active duties of life. Mr. McQuitty was married June 13, 1851, to Miss Dicie Emma, daughter of Solomon Barnett,

of Howard county. There were seven children by this marriage: Julia A., wife of William Hart, of Centralia, Missouri; and John L., Lilly, May, Dora B., Joel M., James M. and George B., yet remaining at home. Mrs. McQuitty died May 12, 1879. Mr. McQuitty is a member of the Walnut Grove Baptist church, and has been since 1853. He is also a member of the Rocheport lodge of A. F. and A. M. At the time of her death Mrs. McQuitty was also a member of the Walnut Grove church.

THOMAS FIELDING M'QUITTY.

Thomas F. McQuitty was born near Thrall's Prairie, now known as the Model Farm, May 3, 1833, where he lived until he was ten years old, when his parents removed to the farm now owned by James A. McQuitty. Thomas grew to manhood on this farm, attending the common schools and availing himself of every opportunity of procuring an education. He began life for himself as a farmer, renting the land he cultivated. In 1870 he removed to Columbia, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1882, when he purchased and removed to the farm upon which he now lives, known as the old Joel White farm, containing 160 acres. Mr. McQuitty was married October 18, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Wilhite, of Boone county. They have eight living children. The oldest son, Willard G., is editor and proprietor of the Rocheport *Commercial*. The second son, James E., is foreman of the Columbia, Missouri, *Herald* office. The other children are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. McQuitty, and the four oldest of their children, are members of the Baptist church at Columbia. Mr. McQuitty was deputy marshal of Columbia in 1881. In 1864-5 he was a soldier in the Confederate army, being a member of Capt. John Maxwell's company, Williams's regiment, Shelby's brigade. His command surrendered at Alexandria, Louisiana, in the spring of 1865, when he returned home and resumed the active duties of life. He is a firm, resolute, hard-working man, whose principal aim in life has been to raise, educate and prepare his children for the active duties and responsibilities of life.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON NICHOLS.

Alexander Robinson Nichols was born in Missouri township, on the Rocky Fork, a tributary of the Perche, May 25, 1833. When quite young he removed with his parents to a farm in the vicinity of Colum-

bia, where his father died. When ten years old, his mother removed with her family to Buchanan county, Missouri, where they lived and cultivated a farm until 1856. He began to do for himself when fifteen years old, but contributed liberally of his earnings toward the support of his widowed mother and such members of the family as were too young to provide for their own wants. His mother was ever an object of earnest and tender solicitude up to the day of her death in 1874. From 1856 to 1860 he worked at farming in various places. He finally settled upon the farm he now occupies. Mr. Nichols was married April 12, 1860, to Miss Angeline, daughter of Winston Via, who came to Boone county in 1832, and bought and improved the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides, known as the old Winston Via place. They have but one child, Annie, who is still at home with her parents. Mr. Nichols is one of the most substantial farmers in his section of the country. All the affairs of life seem tending towards his prosperity and happiness, and justly, for his has been a busy, enterprising and exemplary life.

ELVIN JEFFERSON NICHOLS.

E. J. Nichols, farmer and stocktrader, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, April 29, 1825. He came to Boone county, Missouri, with his parents, arriving at their destination in the month of December, 1829. They settled five miles northwest of Columbia on a small tributary of the Perche, called the Rocky Fork, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. The little education he received was obtained at subscription schools which were attended at long intervals. The elder Nichols being a carpenter, Elvin was brought up to that trade, and assisted his father in the shop when not working on the farm. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, when he began to work for himself. March 25, 1845, he was married to Miss Polly Ann, daughter of James and Nancy Hawkins, pioneer settlers of Boone county. After his marriage, Mr. Nichols settled on the farm he now occupies, in the northern part of Missouri township, containing 450 acres. In 1850 he made an overland trip to California, where he remained one year working in the mines. He then took passage on a sail vessel for home. While off the coast of Lower California, the vessel was caught in a fierce western gale and was blown 1,500 miles to sea, prolonging the voyage sixty-seven days. There were 370 passengers, necessitating a short allowance of food and water for many days. The portion allowed to each individ-



Darwin. Pipes

ual finally dwindled to one pint of water and two crackers once in twenty-four hours. The tropical heat was severe and many sickened and died of fever ere they reached port. Arriving at Panama, he and several others attempted to walk to Chagres, but gave out on the way. They were compelled to purchase a mule ere they reached their destination. From Chagres he sailed for New Orleans in a steamer, arriving home in April, 1851. From 1860 to 1872, Mr. Nichols bought and shipped stock to eastern markets, his shipping points being Concordia, Columbia and Sturgeon. In 1873 he bought and fed a herd of cattle in Saline county, and in 1878 he handled over 200,000 pounds of pork which he sold in eastern markets. In 1864 he was drafted as a soldier in the Union army, but hired a substitute. During the same year he was arrested on a charge of giving aid and comfort to Bill Anderson's guerrillas, and was taken to Macon City and put in prison. He soon gave bail and was set at liberty. He has eight children. The oldest son, William Hite, is a Baptist minister, a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky; John J.; Nancy A., wife of Henry Naylor; George Martin, a medical student of the State University; Rhoanna, wife of Samuel Morris; Eddie E., Robert E. L. and Overton. Mr. Nichols and his wife and their children are members of the Baptist Church.

JUDGE DAVID PIPES

Was born in Washington (now Boyle) county, Kentucky, near the city of Danville, March 31, 1811. His parents moved to Missouri when he was six years old, and settled in Boone county, then a part of Howard. [See chapter on early boundaries.] Here he resided with his father's family and worked on the farm till he was 18 years old. Then he began learning the gunsmith's trade with John G. Phillips, in the locality of his father's residence, and worked with his "boss" for three years. He then established a shop of his own in Howard county, in 1831. The Black Hawk war broke out soon afterwards, and Mr. Pipes enlisted for its suppression and served till the close in the battalion under Maj. John B. Clark. Returning to Howard county, he resumed his trade, and also purchased a small farm which he operated in addition to his shop work. When the Mormon war came on, he again volunteered for service, and was in a short time "orderly" in the company commanded by Capt. Jared Robinson. Returning once more to his shop and farm, he drove those peaceful vocations till the gold fever seized him in 1850. He crossed the plains

to California, where after mining a short time at Placerville, he proceeded to Stockton, where he purchased a team and engaged in the then lucrative vocation of freighting until March, 1851, when he came home. He sold his property in Howard in 1852, and moved into Boone county and purchased the farm where he now resides, in Missouri township. His homestead contains 350 acres, and he also owns another 2½ miles distant from the former. Judge Pipes was married, December 23, 1832, to Mrs. Mary Williams, a widow lady of Howard county. They have three children, George, Charles, and Julia A., wife of George W. Drake, of Howard county. Judge Pipes has always been a successful manager in his private affairs, insomuch that his neighbors and the public were constrained to demand his services officially. He was appointed justice of the peace by the county court in 1840, and elected subsequently and retained 9 years. In 1876, he was elected associate justice of the county court, and in 1878 was elected presiding justice, which position he still holds. Judge Pipes and all his family are members of the Christian church, he being one of the elders of Big Spring church, in Howard county.

JOHN HUGHES SAMPSON.

John H. Sampson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, April 6, 1818. His parents were Richard and Mary (Watkins) Sampson. He was educated at the Richmond Seminary. When eighteen years of age his parents removed to Missouri and settled near Rocheport, arriving at their destination in the fall of 1839. The elder Sampson purchased a tract of land containing 360 acres, now known as the Sampson homestead. The son remained with his parents until 1842, when he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Michael and Martha E. Woods, pioneer settlers of Boone county, having emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in 1816. After his marriage, Mr. Sampson removed to a farm of 126 acres given him by his father. This was the nucleus of his present estate, to which he has added 361 acres, making in all 487 acres. He has devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits, allowing nothing to interfere with or impede his efforts in that direction. He has ten children: Richard Henry, Michael Woods, Mary Watkins, Martha Denney, Margaret Francis, Sarah Caroline, John Thomas, Julia Elizabeth, William Arthur, and Walter Irvin, all under the parental roof. They lost one son, James D., who died in 1863, aged two years and six months. Mr. Sampson, wife and four children are members of the Walnut

Grove Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon for fifteen years, and clerk for twenty-four years. In 1868 he and seven other enterprising citizens of Boone county bought up the stock of the Columbia and Rocheport turnpike, assuming a debt of \$7,000, which they have since paid, and have maintained the road ever since.

THOMAS WATKINS SAMPSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, October 6, 1815. He is the son of Richard and Mary (Watkins) Sampson. His father was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 20, 1780. Mary, daughter of Absalom Watkins, and mother of Thomas Watkins Sampson, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 15, 1789. Richard Sampson and Mary Watkins were married in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, March 14th, 1811. The subject of this sketch was in rather feeble health in early manhood, and spent several years travelling in the Southern States. He spent several winters in New Orleans and Mobile, and in the fall of 1848 was stricken down with the yellow fever while in New Orleans. In the spring of 1849, in company with the distinguished mountaineer, guide, and Indian fighter, Capt. Jim Kirker, and two Delaware Indian scouts and hunters, he crossed the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, passing through Colorado. From Santa Fe, they passed through the State of Sonora, old Mexico, and Arizona Territory, by way of the Pima Indian villages and Tucson; then across the desert to San Diego, and thence to San Francisco by sea, returning home in the spring of 1852, after an absence of three years. This trip proved very beneficial to Mr. Sampson, his health having been fully restored by the journey. In the spring of 1846 he assisted in raising a company of volunteer cavalry to join Gen. Price's army which was to cross the plains from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico, at the beginning of the Mexican war. Mr. Sampson was elected second lieutenant of this company. Owing to the large number of volunteer companies offering their services at the time, his company was too late to be accepted. Mr. Sampson, however, accepted a situation in the quartermaster's department, at Fort Leavenworth, and remained there until the close of the season, forwarding trains across the plains with supplies for Price's army. He then went to New Orleans, and was in that city when our troops returned from Mexico. Mr. Sampson seems to have manifested a fondness for military life at quite an early age. He was commissioned a captain of militia when

but nineteen years old, by Governor James Clark, of Kentucky. At the age of twenty he received a major's commission in the same regiment, signed by Governor James Morehead. He cast his first vote for Cassius M. Clay for member of the Legislature in 1847. After coming to Missouri he voted with the Whig party until 1856, when he voted for James Buchanan for President. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City in 1860, and voted for C. F. Jackson for Governor; has been a Democrat ever since, but did not vote for Horace Greeley for President; voted for Gen. Grant each time he was elected President. Mr. Sampson was married in Rocheport, November 2, 1848, by Rev. David Coulter, of the Presbyterian church, to Miss Lessie B., daughter of G. W. C. and Jane Melody. Mr. Sampson is a member of the Episcopal church at Columbia, Missouri; Mrs. Sampson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Richard Sampson, father of the subject of this sketch, was baptized in the Episcopalian church, in Baltimore county, Maryland. Mary Watkins was baptized in the Protestant Episcopal church, in Virginia, in 1830. She afterwards united with the Presbyterian church, at Richmond, Kentucky, there being no Episcopal church in that place. Richard Sampson never united with any other church, but remained as a baptized member of the Episcopal church to the day of his death. Thomas Watkins Sampson is a farmer, having a comfortable home near Rocheport. He has a large collection of books, and derives his greatest pleasure from intellectual pursuits. He is a great reader, and spends much of his time with his books.

ROBERT EVANS SCOTT.

Robert Evans Scott was born in Orange county, New York, November 20th, 1809. When he was two years old his parents removed to Monongahela county, Virginia, where he lived with his mother until 1833, his father having died when he was nine years old. Although making his home with his mother, he began work for himself when about sixteen years of age. In 1833 he went to Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of a mill-wright. When not engaged in this business he worked at the cabinet maker's trade. In the spring of 1836 he returned to Virginia, going thence to Elkhart, Indiana, where he worked at the cabinet maker's trade until 1839, when he came to Missouri. He stopped for a short time at St. Louis, going from there to Palestine, Cooper county, where he remained until 1840. In June of that year he removed to Boone county and

settled at Columbia where he and his brother, George W. Scott, followed the trade of mill-wrights. In 1840 they built a grist-mill for Reuben Black on Hinkson creek, one and one-half miles south of Columbia. In 1841 they built a mill for Northcup & McCarty on Perche creek, the site being where the Gillaspy bridge now stands. The same year they built a mill for Hersh & Stapleton on Callaham creek, seven miles west of Columbia, on what is now known as the Gen. Hatton place. In the spring of 1842, Mr. Scott went to Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, where he lived two years. While there he built a lock on the Des Moines river, near Farmington, for the Plymouth Mill Company. On leaving Iowa he returned to Boone county and resumed farming, working, also, at his trade, until 1849, when he went over land to California. While there he was engaged in trading, mining and freighting. He also built a hotel for Col. R. W. Noble and Archie Stephenson, at French Camp, near Stockton. In 1851 he returned home by way of Panama and New Orleans. On arriving in Boone county he purchased the farm on which he now lives, consisting of seven hundred acres, three miles west of Columbia. During the civil war he was arrested and imprisoned at Columbia for about two months on account of his Southern proclivities. He gave bond and was allowed to return to his home. Mr. Scott was married in the winter of 1841 to Miss Ann H. Oldham, of Boone county. Seven children were born of this marriage, six of whom are now living. Warwick M. is a prosperous merchant of Columbia, Missouri. Eugene is a farmer, and lives in Boone county. Adolphus G. is a clerk in a store at Marshall, Missouri; Frank P., Wallace W. and Robert Emmett are still living with their parents. One son, Lawrence, was killed in the Confederate army, near Springfield, Missouri, in 1864.

CHARLES E. SEXTON.

The subject of this sketch is the son of George and Sarah Sexton and was born on the old Sexton farm, eight miles northwest of Columbia, February 3d, 1819. His father was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of the county, and was widely known throughout this and the western portion of the State, being for twenty-four years the sole contractor for carrying the mails west of St. Louis. This was a large business for one man, but George Sexton was always equal to all his undertakings. He came to Missouri in 1817 and settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born two years later. When ten years old Charles was put on a mail route,

carrying between way stations on horseback. He carried the first mail-bag ever delivered at the post-office in Rocheport, Missouri. As he grew older he was intrusted with much of his father's business, and travelled extensively over the various routes between St. Louis and Leavenworth. In 1835, when but sixteen years old, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Gentry, of Boone county. In 1839 he began to work in his father's carriage and repairing shops, situated on the old home place. He remained in the shops until 1845, when he engaged in the milling business, which he has followed, with slight intermissions, ever since. In 1850 he engaged in the mule trade with Moses U. Payne, buying in Missouri and selling in the South. He followed this business, in connection with wagon and carriage-making, for ten years. His shops were on Thrall's Prairie, now known as the Model Farm, a portion of which he owned for fifteen years. In 1860 he resumed saw-milling, which he has followed at various places in Boone county ever since. He settled at Midway in the fall of 1880. He has been twice married. His first wife dying in 1839, he was married, in 1840, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter McDonald, of Howard county, by whom he has three children; Gesse Green and Millard Payne, of Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri, and Sallie J., wife of T. C. Scruggs, of Columbia. By the first marriage there were two children, William, of Columbia, and George S., killed in the Confederate army in 1864. From 1840 to 1850, Mr. Sexton was a justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton are members of the Methodist church at Columbia. He has been an active member since 1835, part of the time acting as steward and class-leader. He is a member of Twilight lodge, No. 114, A. F. and A. M. of Columbia.

WILLIAM SLADE, DECEASED.

The deceased gentleman, whose name heads this sketch, was one of the old settlers of Boone county. He was born in the State of Vermont, March 15th, 1810. His parents moved with him to New York, when he was quite young, where he lived with them until reaching manhood. In about 1840 he came to Missouri, and located in Columbia, Boone county, where he operated as a mechanic, and assisted in the building of the University. In 1842, he went to Rocheport, and there engaged in the grocery business for, probably, two years. He then sold out, and was for one year engaged in superintending the erection of a tobacco factory for J. A. Hadwin. Next he was associated with a man named Collins in the mercantile business, continuing

thus for three years, when Collins retired from the firm. T. M. Smith and Fayette Kirby next came in as partners, and they remained together till 1850, when Mr. Slade sold out to go to California. He spent two years in the gold mines of that State, and on his return was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served several years. During the war, he was postmaster at Rocheport till 1863, when he was elected (or appointed) representative in the State legislature. After this, he was again elected justice and also commissioned notary public, which he held to the time of his death, on the 10th of May, 1869. His works go to show that he was a very ingenious and industrious man; and the macadamizing, guttering and crossings made by him in Rocheport are models of artistic skill. In the fall of 1869, his widow, Mrs. S. M. Slade, was appointed postmistress to succeed her husband, which position she still holds, transacting the business connected therewith by the aid of her son, William, who is her deputy. Mrs. Slade received her appointment from Gen. U. S. Grant, then President.

WARREN A. SMITH.

Warren A. Smith was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 8th, 1837. He is a son of the late Capt. Wm. Smith, a sketch of whose life may be found in the biography of his youngest son, Fielding W. Smith. Capt. Smith was the father of nine children, five of whom are now living. The eldest son is in business in San Francisco, California; William, the next youngest, lives in St. Louis. Oliver, lives in Mexico, Missouri. He is the son-in-law of Elder James Barnes, whose biography may be found in this volume. Two sons, Fielding W., and the subject of this sketch, are citizens of Boone county. Warren A. Smith has spent most of his life on the farm. During the late war he was engaged in the mercantile business at Quincy, Illinois. Subsequent to this, from 1855 to 1859, he was engaged in the same business at Columbia, Missouri. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary McKinney, daughter of John C. McKinney. They have three children. Mr. Smith purchased a portion of the "Model Farm" in 1882, and has made many improvements since getting possession of his new home. His farm contains about one thousand acres. In his home place — the "Model Farm" — he has about three hundred and forty acres. A large portion of his land is in grass. He makes a specialty of short-horn cattle. Mr. Smith is a man of excellent taste and culture and delights in the beautiful as well as the useful. He is surrounded with almost every comfort a man could wish for. He is

a farmer from choice, and takes the greatest pleasure in all that pertains to his chosen avocation. He is a member of the Methodist church at Everett, and contributes liberally to the support of the Gospel.

HENRY TUMY

Was born in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, August 10, 1819. When he was three years old his parents moved to Petersburg, Kentucky, and from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was six years old. A year later his father died of yellow fever at New Orleans, and Henry went with his mother to Dayton, Ohio, where she died, leaving him alone in the world at the early age of eight years. He was bound to a tanner named John Kuntz, with whom he lived six years, learning something of the tanning business. At fourteen years of age he set in to learn the saddle and harness maker's trades, at which he has worked ever since. In September, 1842, Mr. Tummy came to this county and set up in the saddlery and harness business at Rocheport, and has continued so ever since, except the interruptions he was subjected to during the war. At the burning of Rocheport, so frequently mentioned in this volume, he lost heavily in buildings and goods. Besides, he was, on another occasion, forced to raise \$400 by Bill Anderson and his "bushwackers," which he borrowed of his neighbors and gave up in ransom for his life. On the return of peace he resumed his business, and by close attention thereto has regained his losses, conducting a tannery also in connection with his other business. On October 24, 1844, Mr. Tummy married Miss Georgia Evans, of Rocheport. They have eight children: Laura, Sarah, Nannie, Deborah, James, John, Henry and Frank. The girls are all married. The last named reside at home with their father at this writing. Mr. Tummy is a member of the Rocheport lodge, No. 67, A. F. and A. M., and of lodge No. 147, I. O. G. T.

REV. MERIWEATHER L. A. VIA.

Rev. Meriweather Lewis Arlington Via, farmer and minister, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, August 27th, 1813. He is the son of Pleasant and Margaret E. Via. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he began doing for himself as a farm overseer, following this occupation until he was twenty-four years old. In 1837 he engaged in blacksmithing, following this business until 1842, when he sold out and removed to Missouri. In 1845 he purchased a farm near Everett, in Boone

county, where he remained until 1865, when he sold out and removed to Callaway county, Missouri. He remained there four years, returning to Boone in 1869, settling on the farm where he now lives, near Columbia. In addition to farming Mr. Via is a local minister of the Methodist Church South. He was licensed to preach in 1851, and was subsequently ordained a deacon, at Louisiana, Missouri, by Bishop Pierce, and was made an elder by Bishop Marvin, at Fulton, Missouri. He was married January 3d, 1832, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, of Albemarle county, Virginia, by whom he has four children: William, a prosperous physician, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; John U., who is now superintending his father's farm; Margaret V., wife of Wingfield Conley, a farmer, of Missouri township, and Meriweather Benjamin, also a practicing physician. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December, 1839. When he was three years old his parents came to Missouri and settled in Boone county, where he was raised and educated. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, when he commenced teaching in the common schools of Boone county. He also taught penmanship in Boone and the surrounding counties. In 1873 he began the study of medicine, under his brother, W. P. Via. From 1874 to 1875, inclusive, he attended the lectures at the Missouri State University. In 1876 he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College in St. Louis, finally graduating from Keokuk, Iowa, in 1881, when he began the practice of medicine in Missouri township, making his home with his father three and one-half miles southwest of Columbia.

WILLIAM PLEASANT VIA.

William Pleasant Via, M. D., was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, August 12th, 1842. His parents removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1845. He was raised on a farm, attending the common schools until 1864, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John M. Shock, of Everett, Boone county, Missouri. In 1866-67 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In 1870-71, he attended medical lectures at Pope's College, St. Louis, graduating from that institution in March, 1871. After practicing his profession in various places, and making a tour through the Western and Northwestern States, he returned to Boone county in 1877 and resumed his former practice in the vicinity of Midway, at which place he is permanently located. He has the patronage of a fine district of country, getting all the practice he can attend to. In addi-

tion to his regular practice, he is county physician, having the care of all patients at the county prison and infirmary. He was married June 9th, 1877, to Miss Emma E., daughter of J. H. Ravenscraft, of Boone county. They have two children, Hugh Breinerd and Guy Forrest. Dr. Via is a member of Twilight lodge, No. 144, A. F. and A. M., Columbia, Missouri. He was a Confederate soldier during the civil war, having enlisted under Col. Harvey McKinney in 1861, serving until the winter of 1864.

JOSHUA F. WHITE.

This gentleman, an old settler of Boone county, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, March 27th, 1813. When he was nine years old his parents came to Missouri, and settled one mile north of Head's Fort, in Howard county. Joshua lived with the family on the farm, even after he became of age; and when his father and mother became old and infirm, he, like a dutiful son, cared for their comfort and support till the time of their death. His mother died first, at the age of eighty, in 1851, and his father died in 1858, aged eighty-six. Mr. White fell heir to the homestead, which he owned till 1860, when he sold it and moved to Rocheport, this county. Besides being a farmer, his father was master of the cooper's trade, which Joshua learned also. On coming to Rocheport he set up in that business, and has continued in it ever since. Mr. White served in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, as scout under command of Captains Canowl and Pollard. In 1837 he volunteered for service in the Florida war under Col. Richard Gentry, and was commissioned captain of his company. He, however, fell sick with a fever, and could not move with his command, Lieut. Jackson taking command of the company. On the 25th of October, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary Hern, of Boone county, by whom he has at this writing five living children: Susan F., George W., Ann, Josephine, and Mary. Mrs. White died June 30th, 1856. Not many of these old pioneers are left, and the time must speedily come when all that we know of them will be in vague tradition, unless, indeed, their names should be mentioned in history. But it is to them that the generations of this day owe their comfort and prosperity in this land of peace and plenty.

THOMAS WHITTLE.

Mr. Whittle was born in Staffordshire, England, April 24, 1825. In early life he learned the trade of boot and shoe making, at which

he has worked the greater portion of his life, or until 1869. When he had attained his majority, or in the year 1846, he made a tour of England, visiting some of the principal cities. October 7, 1847, he came to America, landing in New York City. This was the first trip of the vessel in which he sailed; on her second she was lost. After travelling through various States of the Union, Mr. Whittle landed in Columbia, June 6, 1852. He found it very difficult to obtain a house in which to do business, owing to the indisposition of the landlords at that day to rent to newcomers, but in time, he found himself firmly established, and became one of the county's best and most respected citizens.

Mr. Whittle engaged in the boot and shoe business, upon his first settling in Columbia, and steadily pursued his calling, making a full hand either on the bench, or behind the counter. He always kept himself employed, and never found time to "loaf." By industry, economy, and good management, in time he acquired the handsome competence which he now possesses. He has owned one of the best farms in Boone county for fourteen years, and on this stands one of the most handsome and comfortable residences in Central Missouri. In May, 1882, Mr. Whittle began the erection, on the corner of Ninth and Broadway, Columbia, of the fine structure known as Whittle's block, probably the best building of the kind in the city. Mr. Whittle's possessions are the product of his own labor and honest enterprise. He inherited nothing from his father's estate, being the eighth child of a family of twelve children. In October, 1857, Mr. Whittle married Miss Mary Hulen, daughter of John A. Hulen, Esq., of Boone county. They are the parents of four children, Hannah L., John E., Francis L. and Thomas William, all of whom have been educated in Columbia, at the Christian College and the State University. Mr. and Mrs. Whittle are both members of the Christian church, and Mr. Whittle is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1865 Mr. Whittle made a trip to Europe. He crossed the Atlantic in the ill-fated steamer City of Boston, which was lost on her next trip, and never heard of. He has made several narrow escapes from violent deaths by ships and steamboats, very remarkable in their nature, and worthy of recording. Besides the two already noted, in 1849 he accidentally missed a steamer at Pittsburg Pa., which blew up on the same trip. Afterward, at New Orleans, he missed taking passage for California on the steamship Louisiana, which blew up while in port. While in Europe, in 1865, Mr. Whittle made the tour of

France, and spent some time in the city of Paris. He came home in the steamer Louisiana, and on the next trip *she* was lost.

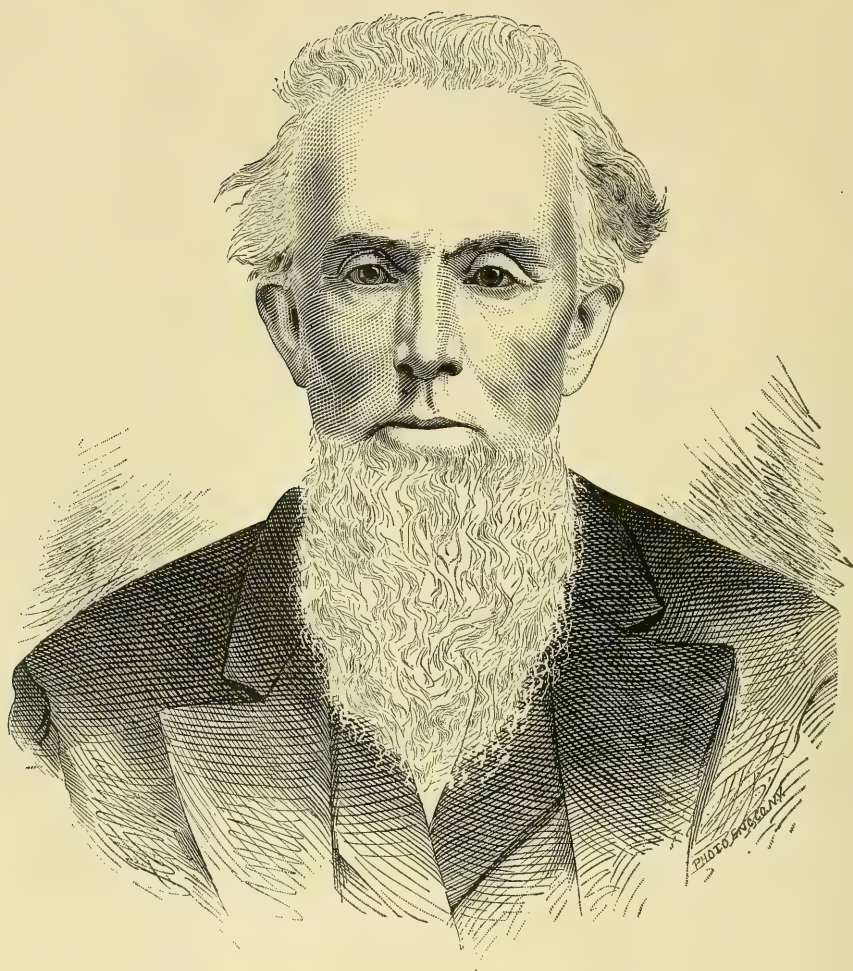
Mr. Whittle has much to be proud of. A well-spent life; a competence of this world's goods; an elegant, tasty home; an intelligent, cultivated family, appreciative of the valuable and beautiful in life, and hosts of merited friends are things of which any man may be proud, and beyond which nothing need be desired.

BENTON WHITE

Was born near Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, January 10, 1842. When he was ten years old, his parents moved over into Howard county, settling near the Boone line, five miles northwest of Rocheport. Here Benton was reared, and learned the trade of blacksmith under his father, who was a votary of that craft. At nineteen years old, he began to do business for himself as a blacksmith and farmer, which he continued until 1867. He then opened a general store at what is known as White's Store, on the old road leading from Rocheport to Fayette, where he is still in business. In March, 1862, he took in, as a partner, his younger brother, George H., who had been clerking for Benton since he was a small boy. At this time they opened a store in Rocheport, one brother taking charge of it, while the other remained at the old stand. In 1872 a post-office was established at White's Store, and Benton was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. Their business now amounts to \$20,000 in sales, annually, though they began on a capital of only \$600. On September 1, 1862, Mr. White was married to Miss Susan, daughter of Ephraim Turner, of Howard county. They have five children: John, Nannie, Bettie, Samuel R., and May T. Mr. White is a careful and successful business man, and is held in high esteem by the business men of Boone and Howard counties, being ever found at his post, and gradually rising in business prosperity.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest living pioneers of Boone county. He came to this county with his father, John Williamson, from Virginia, in 1828, and settled near the Missouri river, eight miles southeast of Rocheport. The first year after their arrival he farmed with his father, but the year following bought a farm of 184 acres, his father assisting him in the purchase. He was married December 23, 1829, to Miss Shelin Brushwood, and commenced the



John W. L. Wilkitt

improvement of the farm upon which he lived until 1851, when he removed to the farm he now occupies, in the near vicinity of the first purchase. During the great overflow in 1844 his farm was entirely flooded, and he lost all that he possessed except the land. Mr. Williamson has, by industry and frugality, accumulated valuable property, owning about 500 acres of land. He was once the largest tobacco grower in the country, having produced as much as 10,000 pounds in one season. At first he shipped to New Orleans, but afterwards sold at Rocheport. In 1832 he, in company with L. B. Hunt, built a flat-boat at Rocheport, which they loaded with cattle, tobacco and hemp for the New Orleans market. While making the voyage down the Mississippi river, which had overflowed its banks, four of the crew, who had landed from the boat in an effort to fasten the cable, were left on the shore. Mr. Williamson went to their rescue in a canoe which was overturned near the shore. He escaped, but the men on the flat, supposing he was lost, went on with the boat. Mr. Williamson was compelled to work his passage to St. Louis, where he was afterwards joined by his friends, who had made a successful voyage and had plenty of money. Mr. Williamson, before coming to Missouri, travelled extensively over the South, and has visited Texas since settling in Missouri. He has six living children and thirty-one grandchildren. Himself, wife and children are all members of the Methodist church.

JOHN S. WILHITE.

This is another subject who was "to the manner born." Mr. Wilhite is the son of William and Priscilla Wilhite, and was born on Thrall's prairie, July 26, 1819. His parents were Kentuckians, who came here in the pioneer days of Boone county—1818. John was reared a farmer in the neighborhood of his birth, and received his education in the subscription schools of the proverbial "old log school-house." On coming of age, he began to work his father's farm "on shares," which he continued to do some three years. He then began improving for himself, on a piece of wild land belonging to his father, and which the latter subsequently deeded to John. He resided on that place till 1849, when he purchased the farm where he now resides, in Missouri township. In February, 1849, he was married to Miss Nancy B., daughter of Andrew and Mary C. McQuitty, also pioneers of old Boone county. The subject of this sketch is decidedly a home man, as he was never out of the State but four times

in his life, and then only for short periods. Mr. Wilhite owns a good farm of 320 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture, but especially to stock growing. He owned some valuable slaves, which the war freed, and which were his sole dependence as farm hands. The negroes never left him, however, and continued with their old master, all but two (who are still with him) being dead. After the war, Mr. W. either paid them wages, or gave them a share of the crop, at their own option. He and wife are both members of the Walnut Grove Baptist church, of which he has been a member since 1853, and she since 1842. Over thirty years a member of the same church! What a subject is this for the pastoral poet, who might show them now, as serenely waiting the time when they shall be called home, to remain forever in a glad, unbroken congregation, where all joy is worship and all happiness is praise!

ANDREW JACKSON WOOD.

Andrew J. Wood is the son of James R. and Jane (Ogan) Wood, pioneer settlers of Boone county, who came from North Carolina in an early day, and settled on a farm in Missouri township, seven miles southwest of Columbia, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 17, 1833. His father having died in 1849, Mr. Wood took charge of the farm, which, at the death of his mother in 1863, became his property. The farm contains 230 acres. He was married June 24, 1877, to Miss Susan A. Vanlandingham, of Boone county. She died May 4, 1879, leaving one child, Addie P.

CHAPTER XXI.

PERCHE TOWNSHIP.

Topography — Remarkable Natural Features — Connor's (or Holton's) Cave — Callaham's Lick — Sketch of Wm. Callaham — Organization — Early Settlers — The "Firsts" — Manslaughter — The "Blackfoot" Country — *Villages*. Perchetown, or "Persia" — Harrisburg — Everett — Methodist Church — Dripping Spring — Christian Church — Ammon — Germantown — Woodlandville. *War Incidents*. Fights and Skirmishes — Killing of Mr. Drake — Guerrilla Diabolism — Killing of Wm. Rumans — Hanging of Two Federals — Shooting of "Half-Witted" Batey — Mr. Dimmitt's Fight with Bushwhackers — Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Perche Township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Except Thrall's prairie, which was but a few miles in extent, Perche was originally covered by a dense growth of timber. Much of this timber-land is still uncleared. Comparatively speaking, the timbered lands of Perche are far in excess of any other township in the county.

There are fine coal mines in the neighborhood of Dripping Springs and on Lick Fork, along the line of the original survey of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

The township is finely watered, springs abounding in almost every neighborhood, and when not found above the surface can be easily reached by digging.

The township is thickly settled, and while not so rich of soil, it possesses many material advantages that render it a most desirable abode to those who have chosen homes within its borders. The southern portion, including Thrall's prairie and the "Model Farm," is perhaps the finest body of land in the county. The farm, as improved by its late proprietor, was given the premium as the best in the State.

REMARKABLE NATURAL FEATURES — CONNOR'S (OR HOLTON'S) CAVE.

Near the junction of the last named stream with the Callaham is the famous cave known by several names, but originally as "Connor's." This cave is just over the township line which separates Perche and Missouri, being in the latter township. As it naturally pertains to the section of country known as Perche, with the sobriquet of "Blackfoot," it will not be amiss to include a description of it in this township history. It is situated on the northwest quarter of section

thirty, township forty-nine, range thirteen. It now bears the name of Holton's cave, having taken the name from George Holton, senior, who owned the land for twenty or thirty years. He died, a few years ago, leaving the property to his son, George Holton, junior, who now occupies the old homestead. The house stands within three hundred yards of this remarkable cave. As the land about this cave was not valuable for agricultural purposes, it remained vacant for many years after the rich valleys and level uplands were entered and occupied. The water-power at last attracted the attention of one of the neighbors, who erected a small grist-mill at the mouth of the cave. A few years later Lewis Connor bought the property and established a large tan-yard, intending to utilize the water-power for grinding tan-bark and for other purposes. When everything was ready it was found the motive power was not sufficient for all purposes. Horse-power was accordingly substituted for grinding the bark, and the business went on for years, and Connor's tan-yard became one of the landmarks of the country. The tan-yard and all the buildings pertaining thereto have disappeared before the "devouring tooth of time," and only the name and cave remain to remind us of Lewis Connor, whose life of earnest, honest toil deserves never to be forgotten.

The entrance to the cave is from the west. To the right and directly in front there is a perpendicular wall rising above the cave to the height of forty or fifty feet. The wall is very smooth in places, and was formerly covered with rude pictures of animals and birds of all sorts and sizes, being somewhat similar in outline and finish to those found on the river bluff below Rocheport. They are now indistinct. The cutting away of timber above has changed the whole face of nature. The turf and moss and loose rocks, that formed an awning above, have fallen away, allowing the rains to beat upon the walls below until scarcely a trace of the pictures remain.

The entrance to the cave is sufficiently large to admit a man on horseback, but the wall overhead varies from four feet to seventy-five or eighty. From right to left the walls are from ten to twenty feet apart. The country traversed by this cave is a high ridge of table land lying between the Perche and Callaham, which at this point are about three miles apart. A large stream flows through the cave from east to west, but the course is very tortuous. This cave has been traversed for several miles. One party, who claims to have measured the distance travelled, reached a point three miles from the mouth.

This is quite probable, but owing to the irregularities of the channel, they doubtless did not reach a point exceeding one mile from the place of starting. The scenery within this cave was formerly of the most novel and brilliant character. Stalactites and stalagmites without number adorned the roof and floor. Some of them were as large as a man's body, as white as snow and smooth of surface as a piece of porcelain. All of the finest specimens have been broken and carried away. About a half mile from the entrance the roof of the cave rises abruptly from the height of five or six feet to seventy-five or eighty feet, perhaps higher, as the dome is lost to view in total darkness. About one-fourth of a mile further on are the chambers, two in number. The outer one is approached by two stalagmites, one lying above the other. In the center of this room is a huge stalactite which meets and unites with a large stalagmite, forming a beautiful column, twelve or fourteen feet in length, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. The inner chamber is approached from the outer through a narrow doorway. This is the most beautiful scene of all. In the center is a natural basin filled with water as clear as crystal, but so strongly impregnated with lime as to be repugnant to the taste. A few daring individuals have climbed to the dome of this chamber and written their names on the smooth surface overhead.

The full length of this cave, and the extent of scenery within, is unknown, and will probably remain a mystery forever, from the fact that deep water precludes a thorough survey of its wonders. There are names and dates upon the walls and roof of this cavern reaching beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Some of the dates are as far back as 1812. While it is not impossible nor improbable that those names and dates are genuine, they should be considered with many grains of allowance.

CALLAHAM'S LICK.

This is another of the early landmarks of this section. It is situated on the farm of Joel Hawkins, which is on the northeast quarter of section thirteen, township forty-nine, range fourteen. The salt springs, some fifteen or twenty in number, are on the east side of Callaham's creek, which takes its name from William Callaham, who pitched his tent near those springs several years in advance of the earliest settlers of this portion of Boone county. The earliest emigrants found William Callaham domiciled near the salt springs, and he had been there for years, how long it is not known. In deference to

William Callaham, the salt springs and creek are called by his name. He was, at the time of forming this settlement, in the prime of life, a large, tall, dark-skinned man, so dark in fact as to give currency to the belief that he was part Indian. Whether true or false, William Callaham was never heard to contradict the report and it was finally accepted as true. He brought his wife with him to the lick and there they lived and died, both reaching a good old age, living to see their sons and daughters grown up men and women.

Mrs. Callaham had followed her husband in all his wanderings. They stopped first at Loutre Island, at the mouth of the Loutre, in Montgomery county. They settled on the island for protection against the Indians. Callaham felled a large tree and with his axe and fire, burned and hewed the trunk into something like the semblance of a boat. When game became scarce on the island he visited the mainland, where, leaving his wife to watch the boat, he would plunge into the dense forest in quest of game. One day he was set upon by a band of Indians. Being alone, he did not dare risk battle, but fled in the direction of his boat. It became a race for life. Callaham was swift of foot and gained somewhat on his pursuers, but just as he was in the act of jumping into the boat — having previously thrown his gun into his wife's lap — a ball from one of the enemy's guns went crashing through his leg. There was but one thing left for the brave pioneer to do — he plunged headlong into the river. Mrs. Callaham seized her husband by the collar and, by main strength, lifted him into the boat and rowed safely to their island home. As soon as he was able to travel, they pushed on further west, following the old Indian trace, intending to go to Boone's Lick, in Howard county, to which point a few families had already ventured. While en route for this place, he discovered the salt springs, on the Callaham, and went no further. He would go off evenings to the lick, and, climbing to the lower branches of a neighboring tree, would wait for his game. After dark, deer, elk and buffalo would come to lick the earth near the springs. Mr. Callaham would then select the game he wished to kill, and send a ball from his trusty rifle into the animal's vitals. Mr. and Mrs. Callaham raised seven sons. When the neighborhood began to fill up with people, Callaham attempted to utilize the salt springs by making salt, but the brine was too weak. East of this lick, about two and a half miles, was another salt spring on the Perche. Callaham, after failing with his salt-works at his own home, moved his boilers to the Perche springs, but with no better success.

ORGANIZATION.

Perche is one of the original or primitive townships of Boone county, having been organized in 1821. At the May term of the county court, for that year, the following order was made relative to the metes and bounds of this township and the name thereof:

“The fifth township to be denominated Perche. Beginning at the northwest corner of Missouri township, on the old St. Charles road; thence northeastwardly with the dividing line between the counties of Boone and Howard to the northern boundary of the county; thence east with the said boundary to the western (boundary) of Rocky Fork township; thence south with the said boundary to the northeast corner of Missouri township; thence west with the northern boundary of said township to the point of beginning. And it is ordered that all that section of country lying and [being] north of the said Perche township, and not included in any other county, be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made part of said Perche township.”

The Perche, or Roche Perche creek, or river, after which this subdivision of Boone county takes its name, runs through the township from north to south, the course being a little east of south. In addition to the Perche, the township is watered by Silver's Fork, Lick Fork, Reeder's Creek, Prairie Fork, Slack's Branch and the Callaham—mis-spelled, of late years, “Callahan.” This stream and the Hinkson are usually mentioned apart from the parent stream. The other tributaries of the Perche are always spoken of in connection with the main stream. In addition to the Callaham, which heads in Perche township, there is also an important tributary to that stream called Barclay's Fork, which heads in the neighborhood of the “Model Farm,” and flows southeast into the Callaham, about four miles above the confluence of that stream with the Perche. This, and Sexton's Branch, are the only tributaries of the Callaham worthy of mention. The name *Roche Perche*, or more properly, *Roche Percé*, is French, and signifies *pierced rock*.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The Prairie Fork, Silvers, Squire Schooling and Kincaid settlements date back as remotely as the most primitive elsewhere in the county. There were settlements on Prairie Fork as early as 1816 of the pioneers of this section of Perche township. Silas and Jesse Richardson, Daniel and Samuel Hodge, Jerre Biswell, John Stephenson,

Andrew and David M'Quitty, Parker Sneddigor and Samuel Fulcher, were among the first. In the Kincaid neighborhood were John, Matthew, Lewis, Joseph and William Kincaid, Amos Barnes, Samuel Belcher, John Reeder, after whom Reeder's Creek was named, and Mr. McDaniel. Hugh Silvers settled what is now known as the Stice farm, near Dripping Spring church. He gave his name to Silvers Fork, one of the most beautiful streams in Boone county. From Perchetown north, along the Perche, the first settlers were John Leftler, George Sexton, Wilford Stephens, John, Caleb and James Fenton, William Goslin, Fountain Toalson, David Prowell, Nicholas and Bartlett Gentry, Robert and John Barclay, John Corlew, senior, and John Corlew, junior, Jonathan Graham, John and Thomas Anderson, Bird Wilburn, Aquila Barnes, Presley Wilkinson and John Evans. Robert Schooling settled the farm now occupied by Daniel Hall, in the neighborhood of Union church. In the neighborhood of Perche meeting house were Sinclair Walden, George Lawrence, Elder White and Eli Lyon. In the Everett neighborhood: Joshua and Jonathan Barton, first cousins of Senator David Barton. In the Wilbite neighborhood: Paris Ellison, Ben Ferguson, Thomas and Berry Workham. Among the early settlers must not be omitted the names of Capt. Woodruff and Lemuel Searcy, Henry and Allen Coats, Solomon Mordecai, Thomas Croswhite, Thomas Wingo, Enoch C. Orear, John Connelly, Lemuel Batterton, James Hawkins, Zachariah Jackson, Isom Kilgore, Smith Turner and William McCarty. Jesse Dale was a pioneer preacher of the Old School Baptist church. Henry Cave and Isaac Newman were pioneer teachers. One of the first children born in the county must be accredited to Perche township. India Ann Corlew, daughter of John Corlew, junior, was born March 1st, 1818. She was the first female child born in Perche township. The first male child born in the township is believed to have been Mastin Corlew, son of John Corlew, junior, born February 11th, 1821. A biographical sketch of Mr. Corlew may be found elsewhere in this volume.

The first marriage known to have taken place in the township was that of Philip Barnes and Jane Corlew. The ceremony was performed by Esq. John Slack, November 11th, 1823.

The first regular physician was Dr. John W. Roberts, who came from Virginia and settled in Perche township. He died in 1875.

The first minister remembered was Rev. James Barnes, a Primitive Baptist. "Uncle Jimmy," as he was familiarly called, was one

among the first sheriffs of Boone county. He was also a teacher. He lived to a good old age, loved and respected by all who knew him. It is stated that Revs. A. P. Mussett and Matthias Barron were the first Cumberland Presbyterian ministers in Perche. Rev. William Douglass was the first Methodist, and Elders John C. McCune and William Patton the first Disciples.

The first school house in Perche township was built on section thirty-five, township fifty, range thirteen, and William Corlew taught the first school therein.

John Slack was the first justice of the peace for Perche township. He was the father of Gen. William Y. Slack, of the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6th, 1862. Squire Slack was a potter by trade. He had been one of the justices of the peace in Moniteau township, Howard county, out of which territory Perche was created, and he was continued in office by order of the Boone county court. Samuel Beatie was the first constable, receiving his appointment from the county court.

MANSLAUGHTER.

It is said that the first case of manslaughter in Boone county occurred at Perchetown, in which Daniel Coil was the victim and Amos Barnes the individual who struck the fatal blow. A party had gathered at the village store and were drinking pretty freely, and at the same time discussing a chase in which a number of them had participated. Coil possessed a well-trained pack of hounds of which he was very proud. A disparaging remark from Barnes, relative to his dogs, was met by a blow in the face from Coil's heavy wool hat, which caused the blood to flow in a stream from Barnes' nose. Coil, evidently, did not mean to hurt Barnes, but the blow proved a severe one, and aroused his fiercest indignation. Barnes sprang to his feet, and clenching his fist, struck Coil a fierce blow in the stomach, killing him almost instantly. Barnes surrendered himself, was tried and acquitted, it being evident that the murder was wholly unintentional.

"BLACKFOOT."

Thirty years ago the good people of Perche, a portion of Missouri, Rocky Fork and Bourbon, resented the *sobriquet* of "Blackfoot" as a slur at their section of the county, but happily for the impartial historian, whose duty it is to deal in facts, they have not only become reconciled to the inevitable appellation, but glory in the name. There

are three or four traditions relative to the origin of the name "Blackfoot." Gen. S. B. Hatton, the oldest citizen living in that section, says the name originated at Perchetown, and grew out of a general fight, in which nearly all the male members of that community participated. The victorious party raised the war-whoop, declaring that they were the "Blackfoot tribe, from the headwaters of the Perche." The name was remembered, as well as the sore heads inflicted upon the defeated party. One side applied the term in a boasting spirit, the other as an epithet, and between the two factions the name was fixed upon that region of the country for all time to come. Another tradition attributes the origin of the name to a dance which occurred in the Schooling neighborhood, where the boys and girls danced barefooted, and bantered each other on the comparative blackness of their pedal extremities. Gen. S. B. Hatton was the first man to call public attention to the name, having many years ago published the following announcement in the *Columbia Statesman*: "We are authorized to announce Gen. S. B. Hatton, of Blackfoot, a candidate for the office of judge of the Boone county court at the ensuing August election." Notwithstanding the fact that he had previously represented the county in the legislature, and was personally very popular, this announcement caused his defeat by six votes. His enemies had tickets printed for Perche township headed "Blackfoot," and represented them to be Hatton's tickets, declaring with affected indignation, that they would not vote for a man who would thus wantonly perpetrate a slur upon his neighbors. It had the desired effect; the general's opponent was elected by six majority.

PERCHE TOWNSHIP VILLAGES.

PERCHETOWN.

Perchetown, or "the town of Persia," as it is spelled in the record of deeds in the clerk's office, gave promise at one time of becoming a place of considerable importance. The town was laid off and a very comprehensive map made and entered into the record of deeds, April 2, 1821, but the entering is made in the name of the corporation, without mention of the individuals composing the corporation. The record shows that John Lefler sold to the corporation, of the town of "Persia," nine and one-ninth acres of land in section eight, township forty-nine and range thirteen, for which he received ninety-one dollars

and fifty cents. Of same date, Obadiah Babbitt sold to same parties, fifty-eight acres, both tracts being within the limits of the town, as shown by the map which is entered of record. It was on both sides of the Perche, situated at the point where the old Boone's Lick road, connecting St. Charles and Old Franklin, in Howard county, crossed that stream. Babbitt and Ludlow threw a dam across the stream and erected a saw mill. Several shops were built, among others, a cabinet shop, by Lemuel Batterton, and a store of general merchandise was opened for the accommodation of the local trade. Perchetown was much talked of and much visited by the rural population. Whiskey was cheap and plentiful, and the village became famous for its fights, horse-races, shooting matches, indeed, for many things, except that substantial growth which its founders had vainly hoped to realize. About the year 1825, Wilfred Stephens, of Kentucky, the father of Benjamin Stephens, of this county, came to Perchetown and opened a store. George Sexton had also settled in the near vicinity of the place. He had the contract for several thousand miles of mail routes. Upon the main lines he ran stages and hacks, and the amount of rolling stock necessary to carry on his business was immense. He built carriage and repair shops, harness shops, stables, sheds and granaries, giving a wonderful impetus to this primitive town and the surrounding country, but with the expiration of the mail contract and the removal of the Sextons, and the washing away of the mill, commenced the decay of Perchetown, and now not a vestige of the pretentious village remains. Strange as it may seem, the neighborhood of this town contained a third more people a half century ago than it does to-day.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, situated on the northwest quarter of section 11, township 50, range 14, in the northwest corner of the township, was named in honor of John W. Harris, deceased, late proprietor of the Model Farm. It was laid off soon after the survey of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and gave promise of soon becoming a town of considerable importance. Work was actively going on all along the line of the proposed railroad, which was actually graded and made ready for the rails. The town prospered in anticipation of the early completion of the road; but, to the surprise and disappointment of the people of Harrisburg and Perche township, the road was suddenly abandoned,

but afterwards completed on a line farther north. This proved almost a death-blow to the ambitious hopes of Harrisburg. With better facilities this village would have been a place of no little importance. It is beautifully located on the divide between the Perche and the Moniteau, six miles north of the Model Farm, on the main road leading from Rocheport to Sturgeon. The Callaham, which flows into the Perche, heads in this vicinity. Prairie Fork, named from Thrall's prairie, also heads in this vicinity, and flows west into the Moniteau. Harrisburg contains three stores, a confectionery shop, church, mill, blacksmith and repair shop, a fine public school building, with Masonic hall above. Dr. Haller, a practicing physician, Hersman, a justice of the peace, and S. O. Puller, constable, reside in the village. The post-office is in Gentry's saddler-shop. Rev. Green Carey, of near Harrisburg, came to the neighborhood in 1834, and has preached for the people since 1836. He was a member of the first church organized in this portion of the county, Bethlehem by name, which he served for thirty-one years. He has joined in marriage more than five hundred couples. Revs. Thomas Fristoe, Fielding Wilhite and Green Carey dedicated the last Bethlehem church building.

EVERETT.

This little hamlet, now almost extinct, is situated on section 2, township 49, range 14. It was laid out in the year 1860 by Charles Sexton, a son of George Sexton, already mentioned in connection with Perchetown. Charles Sexton was to Everett what his father had previously been to Perchetown—the leading spirit in the enterprise—and but for the war he would have given such an impetus to the place as would probably have secured its future growth and prosperity. In partnership with McKinney and others, he established an extensive plow factory, manufacturing the “Peeler plows.” Parks started a large tobacco factory, and Dr. Dynes opened a store. There was also a planing machine for dressing lumber. The Methodist denomination erected a nice church edifice, and, in addition to improvements already mentioned, there were over a dozen private residences. Dr. John W. Roberts was the resident physician; Dr. J. M. Shock lived near by. The surrounding country was very rich and productive, and the little town sprung into existence with the brightest hopes of future prosperity. It now contains a mill and carding machine, owned by Wilson Nicholson; a blacksmith shop, public school building, and church.

EVERETT CHURCH.

This church is situated on a lot containing five acres, the property of the Methodist denomination, having been deeded to them for church purposes. The church was organized September 2, 1859. The church edifice, a frame building, was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated by Dr. McAnally, of St. Louis, May 12, 1860. Since its dedication the church has been served by R. H. Jordan, J. S. Smith, Tyson Dynes, T. J. Starr, D. R. Shackelford, B. F. Johnson, James Pritchett, William Rush, T. Ellington, R. White and W. Penn. The present membership is sixty-five. When this church was first organized, meetings were held at the residence of J. A. Points. The first quarterly meeting was held at his house, December 11, 1852, E. M. Marvin, presiding elder, Walter Toole, circuit rider. The official members were John W. Denny, J. A. Points, Matthew Richards, John W. Walton, Thomas Wright and John Reed.

DRIPPING SPRING.

The hamlet and post-office known as Dripping Spring is on the southwest quarter of section 27, township 50, range 13, and is situated about twelve miles northwest of Columbia. It derives its name from a spring near by that drips from the rocks into a large branch which empties into Silver's Fork of Perche creek, about fifty rods from the spring. There are several mineral springs in the neighborhood, said to possess medicinal virtues. It is alleged that some cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases have been cured by the free use of these waters.

The place contains a store and post-office. The latter was established June 13, 1873, and Col. Garnett Duncan commissioned postmaster. He died in January, 1880, and February 13th following Dr. John H. Stover was appointed, and still holds the position. Mail semi-weekly from Columbia. There is also near by a handsome church building, with cemetery grounds adjoining, the site being on a rolling elevation, neatly enclosed and ornamented with evergreens, flowers and shade trees. The church is controlled by the Christians. There are two flourishing public schools in the vicinity, with good frame houses, well furnished. It is stated that in these schools, with some assistance from the University, there have been fitted for the ministry four young men, and for the medical profession six others. Two of the latter returned to the neighborhood after receiving their

diplomas and engaged in the practice. One has since died ; the other is still actively and successfully engaged.

The Methodist Church South has an organization of some sixty members, but as yet no church building. They worship at an arbor at a point called Red Rock, two miles northwest of Dripping Spring. In the winter they meet at Prowell's school-house near by. They have considerable money and material subscribed for building a church and the day is probably not far distant when they will be able to worship under their own vine and fig tree.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Dripping Spring Christian church is situated on section 34, township 50, range 13. It was organized in 1858, by Elder John O. White. Some of the original members were John O. White, Jemima White, James and Paulina Hoffman, Wm. and Mahala Evans, James and Susan Kelly, Thomas, Paulina, Mary J., and A. C. Robinson, Sarah A. Corlew, Miriam Brink, Polly March, Isaac Oliver, Amanda Akeman, Caleb Davis, R. J. and Elizabeth Wade and about thirty others. The first church building, a frame, was built in 1860. The building committee was Wm. Evans, David Prowell, Sr., and Samuel Copher. It was remodeled in 1881. The total cost of the building was about \$1,200. It was dedicated June 26, 1860, by Elder John O. White. The pastors of this church have been Elder White, Stephen A. Bush, — Hockensmith, J. T. Burnham, the latter the present pastor. Elders Bedford, Chrisman, Cake and Hoffman have labored in the church at different times and to them, in part, belongs the honor of the upbuilding of the church to its present proportions. The number of members on the roll is about 150.

AMMON.

About three miles northwest of Dripping Spring is a country village called Ammon. A steam saw-mill was the principal impetus to the growth of this hamlet, which contains some twelve or fifteen houses. A vast amount of lumber was manufactured at these mills and shipped to all parts of the country. Since the removal of the mill, a few years ago, the place has ceased to be a point of interest and importance to the community in which it is situated.

GERMANTOWN.

Old Germantown, situated in section 5, township 49, range 13, was

laid off in 1858, by Schultz & Fretter, two enterprising Germans. They erected a large, substantial store building which they filled from cellar to garret with all kinds of merchandise. In addition to the store they erected a large two-story warehouse. They bought all kinds of produce in exchange for goods and soon established a flourishing trade. "Boss" Forche kept a saloon and lunch house. There were some six or eight buildings in all, including a shoe shop. The town was burned during the war and was never rebuilt.

WOODLANDVILLE.

Woodlandville is situated in section 5, township 49, range 13, being the southwest portion of Perche township. It is in that region of country known as the Thrall's prairie district. There is but one store and a blacksmith shop. The post-office is kept at the store. A great deal of business is transacted by W. B. Campbell, proprietor of the store, who keeps a general assortment of dry goods, groceries and notions, and exchanges goods for produce.

INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

FIGHTS AND SKIRMISHES.

The desperate fight between George Todd's and John Thraillkill's Confederate guerrillas and Capt. McFadden's Federal train, in Gosline's lane, September 23, 1864, is fully described in the general history.

The fight between Capt. Cook's Ninth M. S. M. and Jim Carter's bushwhackers in February, 1865, is also noted elsewhere. It may be added that after the fight and dispersion of the bushwhackers, one of them made his way to the house of a lady in "Blackfoot," and by her was put to bed, arrayed in a white garment and passed off upon a troop of pursuing militia as the lady's sister, whom it would be cruel to disturb, as "her" baby was but three days old!

The fight at Dripping Spring between the Federals and Holtzelaw's, Frost's and Todd's commands, September 16, 1864, is also narrated elsewhere. During the fight a Federal soldier named James Canada, belonging to Company H, Seventeenth Illinois cavalry, accidentally shot himself while in Col. Garnett Duncan's watermelon patch. The shot proved fatal.

KILLING OF MR. DRAKE.

About the 1st of September, 1864, a man named Drake, who had recently come into the township from Sullivan county, was shot from the bush as he was passing along the road. Eight buckshot entered his body. The bushwhackers who did the deed gave information at a house near by that the dead body might be cared for.

GUERRILLA DIABOLISM.

In 1864 some guerrillas killed a Federal soldier in the "Blackfoot" country, cut off his head, passed a piece of bark through the mouth and throat and tied it to one of the saddles. The guerrillas rode for some time thus bearing their horrible trophy, but at last grew tired of it and threw it away by the roadside. Dr. Davis, of Sturgeon, now has the skull in his possession.

KILLING OF WILLIAM RUMANS.

In the fall of 1864 Major Jacob Pugh, of the Fiftieth regiment, Enrolled Missouri militia, from Knox county, Missouri, made a raid through Boone county. On coming in sight of the residence of William Rumans, who lived in the neighborhood of Dripping Spring, three bushwhackers, Mat. Evans, Sam Rowland and Abe Rumans, the latter a son of William Rumans, were seen to hurriedly leave the place. The Federals pursued them and shot Rowland through the body, but he escaped and afterwards recovered. The Federals returned and burned Rumans' house, and, placing him upon an old, jaded horse, started in the direction of Columbia. The horse soon gave out, and Rumans was made to run in front of his captors, who spurred their horses on to him, wounding his feet and legs with the shod hoofs of their horses. On reaching a point about four miles north of Columbia Rumans gave out and was shot to death by his captors. In connection with this incident it is worthy of note that Maj. Pugh was afterwards dishonorably discharged from the Federal service. Joseph Graves, of Perche township, was also killed by this command about the same time, and under circumstances not less revolting to humanity and justice.

TWO MEN HUNG.

In the fall of 1864 two Federal soldiers, disguised as Confederates, came to the house of Silas Davenport. There happened to be five

armed "rebels" at the house when they came in. The Federals were taken into the woods and hung. The men who committed this act are said to have been a portion of Capt. Farley's command.

SHOOTING OF BATEY.

In 1863 a scouting party captured a half-witted Englishman named Batey, at Kincaid's mill. He was armed, and frankly admitted that he had been with the "rebels." His associations had been such that he knew nothing of the war save what he had seen and heard of it in his own neighborhood, and had been led into the struggle wholly from a sense of duty. Without the least investigation he was shot dead.

DIMMITT'S FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS.

In the early part of 1865 four men, supposed to be bushwhackers, visited the house of Mr. William Dimmitt, who lives near Everett, for the purpose of robbing him, as he was known to have received a sum of money the day before in payment of some corn sold by him. The robbers came at night, and, being refused admittance, broke the door down with a rail taken from the fence. Mr. Dimmitt, being a man of courage, resolved not to submit to the demands of the thieves without resistance. After breaking down the door one of the robbers entered the room, firing as he advanced. Dimmitt returned the fire, wounding one of the robbers in the side. Another of the party was wounded in the head by a pistol shot fired from a comrade's pistol. The firing was sharp on both sides, but without fatal results to any one. A member of Mr. Dimmitt's family was slightly wounded in the melee, but he came out of the fight without a scratch, saving his money and vanquishing the enemy, though out-numbered four to one. The parties making the raid were unknown to Mr. Dimmitt, but the motive for making the assault was quite evident.

BIOGRAPHIES.

MATTHEW BARNES

Matthew Barnes, the subject of this sketch, is probably entitled to the distinction of being the oldest natural-born citizen of either Boone or Howard counties. He is the son of Amos and Dorcas (Kincaid) Barnes, and was born in Kincaid's Fort, June 5, 1813. He was the first-born of a family of eight children. His father and mother were

married in the fort by Rev. John Tharp, a Methodist minister, who had cast his fortunes with this little pioneer band. Mrs. Barnes was the daughter of David Kincaid, after whom the fort was named. Theirs was the first marriage solemnized in the fort. Amos Barnes was a native of Madison county, Kentucky. Mrs. Barnes was also a native of Kentucky. Amos Barnes died in 1834, but his wife survived him for many years, having lived until near the close of the late civil war. Matthew Barnes has spent his life in Boone county. He is now living on a small farm in the northwest corner of Perche township. He was married, December 14, 1834, to Miss Jane, daughter of Benjamin Sanderson. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living, one daughter and six sons. All but one are living in Boone.

WILLIAM EDWARD BLAKEMORE.

The Blakemores are of English origin. From England to Virginia, from Virginia to Kentucky, and thence westward. William Edward Blakemore is a grandson of James Blakemore, of Virginia, and a son of Wm. G. Blakemore, also a native of that State. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, March 12th, 1837. He lived on the farm until he was sixteen years old, then entered a store, remaining in this business for six years. Quitting the store at the age of twenty-two, he embarked in the live stock trade which he followed for nine years. In 1853 he again entered the mercantile business, but once more abandoned the store to engage in the stock trade, this time dealing in mules and horses for the Southern market. He came to Missouri in November, 1865, and settled on the "old Wiggam farm," in the vicinity of Harrisburg, where he remained till 1875. In 1880 he came to Harrisburg and engaged in the mercantile business with John W. Hersman. Mr. Blakemore was married to Miss Nancy J. Doyle, daughter of Dennis Doyle. By this marriage they have had eight children, six sons and two daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Their names are: Mary V., George W., Dennis A., Richard E., Sarah E., Claudius P., Thomas C., and Shelton L. They are members of the Christian Church at Harrisburg.

THOMAS H. BLAKEMORE.

Mr. Blakemore, like many of our substantial citizens, is a native of Kentucky. It has been said that Virginia is the mother of Kentucky. With the same propriety it may be said that Kentucky is the mother of Missouri. Mr. Blakemore was born in Shelby county, January

8th, 1828. His father was a Kentuckian, his grandfather a native of Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Sanford Payne, of Kentucky. Mr. Blakemore was educated in the common schools of his native State and assumed the active duties of life at an early age. His father died when he was but seven years old, and being the second son of a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, he had, even in boyhood, many of the cares and responsibilities of manhood resting upon him. He commenced active business at the age of fourteen. From clerking in a store he soon passed to the more active duties of a stock trader, buying in Kentucky and selling in Cincinnati. He followed this business very successfully for fifteen years. In 1863 he removed to Boone county, Missouri, having purchased part of the Newton Short farm and the Harris interest in the town of Harrisburg. Mr. Blakemore was married November 15th, 1864, to Miss Ruth Young, daughter of David Young, of Howard county, Missouri. Mrs. Blakemore was born January 27th, 1836. Her grandfather was Major Edward Young, of Boone county. By this union are five children, three daughters and two sons, all of whom are now living. Their names are: Cordelia A., Robert L., James N., Nora and Edna. Mr. Blakemore was previously married in Kentucky to Miss Marion Oldham, daughter of Wm. Oldham, of Madison county. There was one child, John, by this marriage. He is now married and is living in Howard county, Missouri. His wife's maiden name was Stacia Gillum, daughter of Nathan Gillum. In 1880 Thomas Blakemore removed to his property in Harrisburg, but did not remain in business there but eighteen months. He is now on his farm looking after his fine stock. He is largely interested in the Glenco stock of horses, noted for their speed and other excellent qualities. Mr. Blakemore and his family are members of the Christian church at Harrisburg, and are highly honored and respected for their liberal support of all public enterprises calculated to benefit the community in which they reside.

JAMES J. BOYCE.

The Boyce family are of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, Robert, was a native of Ireland. The subject of this sketch is the son of Willis P. Boyce and was born in Warren county, Kentucky, June 15, 1819. James was brought to Missouri when but three months old. He was the youngest of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Willis Boyce was a member of the first grand jury

ever empanelled in Boone county. The court was held under a tree. June 20, 1839, Mr. Boyce was married to Eliza Orear, daughter of E. C. Orear, a native of Fleming county, Kentucky. Eleven children were born of this union, four sons and seven daughters, ten of whom are alive at this writing. Their names are Margaret J., Annie L., Rose, Elizabeth, Joseph E., Laura A., Benella, Willis L., Jerrie and George H. Margaret is the wife of George W. March. They have had five children. Rose married Wallace Maxwell. Joseph E. married Katie Keith. The father of Mr. Boyce entered land as early as 1819. The place he entered, 170 acres, has changed owners some six or seven times, finally passing into the hands of Mr. James Boyce, who is in possession at this writing. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has been a communicant for forty years. Has followed farming for thirty years. In early manhood was a blacksmith, which trade he followed for eight years. During the excitement growing out of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Boyce crossed the plains, but did not remain in the mines but a few months. He returned to Boone county in 1850, and has remained quietly on his farm ever since. Mrs. James Boyce is of French origin. She was one of a family of four children. Her sister, Annie T., married Harland Sexton, of Boone county. Her brother, J. B. Orear, is in business at Hubbard City, Texas. Another brother, Benjamin, went to California in 1849. He became a prominent citizen of that State, serving several terms in the legislature. He was largely interested in mining, and while looking after his interests in New Mexico, in 1873, was taken ill and died. He had won considerable distinction in public life, and his death was universally deplored by all who knew him.

JAMES BRADLEY.

James Bradley was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, October 11, 1810. His father, Terry, was the son of Leonard Bradley, a revolutionary soldier. His great grandfather, on the mother's side, was Samuel Boone, one of the noted Boone family, famous in the early history of Kentucky. Mr. Bradley came to Missouri in 1824, and settled in the neighborhood of Huntsville, but prior to the location of that city. Leaving this settlement, he went to Fayette, Howard county, where he remained twenty years. From Fayette he removed to Benton county, Missouri, where he remained three years, returning to Howard county, and from thence to Boone county in 1853, where he has permanently resided. Mr. Bradley was married to

Zerelda Gibson, daughter of Martin Gibson, of Howard county, Missouri. By this union they have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Bradley is a carpenter and cabinet maker, which occupation he has followed all his life. He has been a member of the Baptist church for forty years. His family are also members of the same denomination. Mr. Bradley has several daughters who rank very highly as teachers. Miss Bettie, of the Pike County Institute, has achieved a fine reputation in the common schools of that county. Mr. James W. Bradley, third son of the elder Bradley, was born July 4, 1855, and was educated partly in Howard county, finishing his studies at the State University. In 1874 he went to Texas, but did not remain there but one year. Returning to Boone county, he married Miss Eva A. Fenton, daughter of Joshua Fenton. In 1880 he commenced the culture of honey on a large scale. He bought the large apiary owned by Dr. G. S. Morse, of Columbia, which he added to his own collection. Last year (1881) was one of the hardest seasons on bees, yet the yield of Mr. Bradley's apiary was 1,800 pounds. The year previous the yield was 2,500 pounds. He is thoroughly posted in the business, is never troubled with moth and seldom loses a colony, notwithstanding others, less skilled in the business, frequently lose all their stock in one season. This illustrates the difference between a professional and a novice. Mr. Bradley is thoroughly read on the subject, and takes great pride in the business.

ELD. JACKSON T. BURNHAM.

Elder Burnham was born in Howard county, Missouri, December 6, 1831. His father, D. S., was the son of Henry Burnham, a native of North Carolina, who emigrated to Kentucky. This Henry Burnham was the son of John, the first member of the family born in the United States. His father came from England. The family is supposed to be of German origin, as the former spelling of the name would indicate. The second syllable was originally spelled "h-e-i-m." Some of the family still discard the letter "h." The Burnhams are represented in the States of Kentucky, North Carolina, New York, Texas and Missouri. Elder Burnham was educated at the common schools of Howard county, and at Fayette, where he attended three sessions, completing his studies at the State University. He followed teaching until 1860, when he was chosen clerk of the Sturgeon court of common pleas, which position he held for four years. He was

married February 5, 1861, to Mrs. Henrietta J. Hill, widow of Francis M. Hill, and daughter of John Parker, of Illinois. They have had six children, three sons and three daughters, two of whom, Robert H. and Julia, are dead. The surviving children are Wesley P., John M., Nannie and Emma D. Mr. Burnham united with the Christian church at the age of eighteen, and was licensed to preach in 1879. He has been pastor of Dripping Springs church. He owns a farm of 160 acres, and divides his time and attention about equally between farming and teaching. He is a useful citizen, upright and faithful in the discharge of duty, kind and accommodating as a neighbor, and earnest and zealous in the school room and pulpit.

WILLIAM H. COCHRAN.

William H. Cochran is of a family of successful farmers — men of excellent judgment, firm, self-reliant and practical; farmers, not from necessity, but from a natural love of the business. The subject of this sketch was born on Independence Day, 1847. He is the son of Robert Cochran, deceased, a native of South Carolina. The elder Cochran was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Boone county in 1821. He died when his son was but twelve years old. There were five other children, three boys and two girls, all younger than William. His boyhood was spent under circumstances that did not admit of his getting more than a limited common school education, but he applied himself diligently to reading and in the course of time acquired a large store of useful information. He reads the papers with much interest and keeps thoroughly posted on all the stirring events of the period. He is, politically, an earnest and consistent Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has 200 acres of fine grass land, not a foot of which is ever disturbed by the plow. There is neither plowing nor sowing on his farm. He deals exclusively in live stock, buying, grazing and selling. He has been very successful in the cattle and hog trade. His farm is well watered. There is one well on the place which measures 225 feet in depth. Mr. Cochran is a bachelor of the best type, a kind, genial companion, a good neighbor and useful citizen.

ABRAM H. CONLEY.

Abram H. Conley, farmer, capitalist and trader, was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 9, 1838. He is the son of John and Belila (Weldon) Conley. He was raised on the farm and educated at the

public schools, completing his studies at the Missouri State University. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, joining Company B, Major's Battalion, Harvey McKinney (afterwards colonel, killed at Champion Hill, back of Vicksburg) being his captain. When the company was regularly organized, he was elected second lieutenant. Company B was composed of sharpshooters. He served for six months in the old Missouri State Guard. He then joined Col. Searcy's Battalion, and was chosen first lieutenant of Company D, commanded by Capt. Berry Owens, which position he held until the close of the war. In the captain's absence the company was commanded by Mr. Conley. He was at the battle of Lexington, and was with Bill Anderson when the latter was killed, near the mouth of Fishing river in Ray county, Missouri, some ten miles southwest of Richmond. He had command of twenty men on this memorable occasion, which he was taking through to Price's army. The next fight was at Gasconade river, followed by a severe engagement in Wright county, nine miles east of Hartsville. There about three hundred Federals and an equal number of Confederates engaged. The Confederates were forced into the fight, but the Federals had cause to regret their rashness. The Confederate lost considerably less than the Federals, and were allowed to continue their march unmolested. They reached Price's army, on Red river, without further fighting. During the first winter of the war, Mr. Conley was taken prisoner at Rocky Fork bridge, on the Blackfoot rock road, and was held at Centralia and Sturgeon by Gen. Prentiss. Was kept a prisoner for two weeks, when he was paroled. Was also captured at Lexington, but was soon released. He surrendered at Shreveport under Col. Charles S. Mitchell, now of Houston, Texas, formerly of Saline county, Missouri. Since the war he has followed farming and trading. At one time he owned the Model Farm of 400 acres, which he sold to Warren A. Smith, September 1, 1881. In 1872 he was elected public administrator, but resigned. He is a member of the Masonic order.

CAPT. MASTIN G. CORLEW.

The subject of this biography is of French-Huguenot extraction, his paternal great-grandfather having fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He settled in South Carolina and from him the Corlews, now a numerous family, trace their origin. Capt. Corlew was born in Boone county, Missouri, February 11, 1821. He is the son of John Corlew, Jr., who came to Missouri with his father

in 1817, and settled on the southeast quarter of section three, township forty-nine. John Corlew, Jr., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Jackson. He was for many years constable of Perche township. He also served the people in the capacity of a justice of the peace. He was a public spirited man and took a deep interest in education. He was a strict member of the Primitive Baptist church. He died August 7, 1848, and was buried at the old Rocky Fork church. Capt. Corlew's mother's name, before marriage, was Gore. In his boyhood, the captain had few opportunities for procuring an education, having attended school but nine months all told. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah Cox. By this union seven children were born, four sons and three daughters. Their names are John L., Deborah E., Wm. O., Sterling P., Magdalena and Andrew J. Deborah married Silas S. Davenport. They have four children. William O. married Jennie Boyce. Capt. Corlew spent four years in California, from 1849 to 1853, mining for gold. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he took sides with the South, serving as captain under Gen. John B. Clark. He was in some hotly contested battles. Among others, Lexington, Drywood and Moore's Mill. Surrendered at Shreveport in 1865. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1872, and has held that office ever since. His eldest son, John L., is a successful teacher in the public schools of Boone county. Capt. Corlew is an official member of the Christian church at Dripping Spring. In politics he is a straightout Democrat. He is very earnest in his convictions and jealous in the discharge of duty. The county of Boone can boast no better citizen than Capt. Corlew, and his township no truer type of honest, conscientious manhood.

WILLIAM R. COWDEN, M. D.

Dr. William R. Cowden, a reliable, competent and enterprising young physician, of Perche township, was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 7th, 1849. He is the son of Hezekiah, a well-to-do farmer of Perche township, who came to Missouri in 1837. The father of Hezekiah was Joseph Cowden, an Irishman. Hezekiah married Miss Elizabeth Inglehart, daughter of George J., only son of George Inglehart, a native of Germany, who came here during the revolutionary war as a soldier under Lord Cornwallis. Dr. William R. Cowden is one of nine children: James E., George W., Joseph, Alexander, Florenza, Margaret C., John N. and Mary. The father of Dr. Cowden died at the age of fifty-two. He was a zealous mem-

ber of the Methodist church, and lived a pious, godly life. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of the country. Afterwards studied medicine under Dr. J. M. Shock, of Everett, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. He then attended the lectures at the Medical College of Virginia. He entered college in 1874. After graduating from this institution he took a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, taking his degree from this institution in 1876. He was married in 1876 to Miss Emma J., daughter of John Bennett, of Richmond, Virginia. They have three children, Virginia, Willie M. and Etta Lee. The doctor is a member of the Christian church. He has a fine practice, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. He has accumulated considerable property and all his surroundings are of the most pleasant and encouraging nature.

GEO. W. DENHAM.

Geo. W. Denham, son of Samuel Denham, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 11th, 1849. His father was an energetic, prosperous farmer, and the son has followed the same avocation, and with like success. Mr. Denham was educated at the common schools, but pursued his studies to better purpose than most young men of like opportunities. Preparing himself for a teacher he engaged in that business and was quite successful. In 1872 he settled on a farm near Midway where he remained until 1877 when he purchased the Stephen Wilhite farm, consisting of 300 acres, where he now resides. He was married in 1872, to Miss Stevie S. Wilhite, daughter of Hon W. R. Wilhite. One child was born to them, a son, whom they called Emmett. Mrs. Denham died in 1874. The child died at the age of eleven months. Mr. Denham is director of his school district and an official member of the Baptist church at Walnut Grove. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school, which he has labored long and zealously to build up. He is an earnest, devoted Christian, upright and faithful in every position of life.

WILLIAM T. DIMMITT

Was one of a family of ten children, all of whom lived to be fathers and mothers of families. Joshua Dimmitt, the father of William, was the son of Richard Dimmitt, a native of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April 26th, 1817.

He moved with his parents to Indiana, where he resided for sixteen years. He returned to Kentucky and married Miss Harriet Talbott, who died in about one year after the marriage. His second wife was Miss Margaret M. Long, daughter of Judge T. A. Long. There were eight children born of this marriage, four daughters and four sons. One son died in infancy. Rev. Thomas F. Dimmitt is a minister of the M. E. Church South. He is now a member of one of the Texas conferences. Sarah E. married Louis Hoffman, county attorney for Gasconade county, Missouri. George W. is in the lumber business at Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri. Harriet married Alexander M. Cochran, of Clinton county. One son and two daughters are still with their parents. When Mr. Dimmitt came to Boone county, in 1861, his position was rather unpleasant owing to the bitter feelings growing out of the war. His neighbors were intensely Southern in sentiment and slow to believe that people coming from a Northern State could be other than Union sympathizers, and to that extent enemies of the South. Their disappointment, to say the least, was most pleasurable. The Dimmitts were Methodists and in hearty accord with their brethren. The parents of Mrs. Dimmitt are still living. Her father is eighty-seven, her mother eighty-four. They have been living as man and wife for sixty-three years.

JOSHUA FENTON.

Joshua Fenton was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 30th, 1826. He is the son of Caleb Fenton, a native of Virginia, who emigrated first to Kentucky and then to Boone county, Missouri, where he remained until his death, in 1840. Joshua was brought up on the farm and educated at the district schools. In 1849 he was married to Miss Agnes March, daughter of Absalom March, of Kentucky. Ten children were born to them, three boys and seven girls. One son and five girls are living. All are married except Joshua C., who, at this writing, is living with his father. Mr. Fenton is a member of the Baptist church at New Providence. He cultivates an excellent farm of 300 acres; is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, honored and respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM H. H. FENTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 5th, 1835. He is the son of Caleb Fenton, a native of Kentucky, who came to Boone county at an early period of its history. His father

was also named Caleb. William was educated at the common schools of the county. The first teacher, of any consequence, was Robert A. Younger, under whose instructions he made rapid progress. He was married in 1856 to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Buford Stice, of Boone county, a native of Kentucky. By this union they had five children: Ada, who married Washington Mordica; James T. married Miss Cora Phillippie; Andrew B.; William E.; Annie, married William Pollock. The first wife dying, Mr. Fenton married Miss Belle, daughter of John I. Pollock. By this union they have two sons, Hinton and Turner G., namesakes of Judge Hinton and Hon. Squire Turner, of Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Fenton is a member of the Masonic order. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives of Allen Coats. It was settled in 1819; it is situated on Silver's Fork, of the Perche, and is very productive. Notwithstanding the severe drought of 1881, which rendered the corn crop almost a failure, Mr. Fenton produced more of this cereal than he could consume.

JAMES J. FENTON, DECEASED.

James J. Fenton was born in Kentucky, June 5, 1820. He was raised on a farm and chose agriculture as the future occupation of his life. He came to Missouri in his childhood. Married Sarah A., daughter of Anthony Drane. They had nine children, eight of whom are living. Their names are Caleb A., James A., Lawrence E., John P., M. A., Joseph I., Albert and George. The dead son was named Lee. He died at the age of two years. Four of their children are married. Caleb married Jennie Hall. They have five children. James A. married Carrie Trunnell and have one child. Laura E. married James Wilhite and they have one child. John P. married Susan Tucker and they have one child. Mr. Fenton was a member of the Bethlehem Baptist church. He died in 1869, aged forty-eight years and eight months. Mrs. Fenton is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Fenton was widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

ARCHIBALD GOIN.

Archibald Goin is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison county, June 5, 1812. He is the son of Francis and Nancy Goin. Living in Kentucky until he was seventeen years old, he came to Boone county in September, 1829, and remained one year in Missouri. He then returned to his former home in Kentucky. In 1831 came back to Boone county and settled in what is now known as Centralia

township, but afterwards removed to Perche township, where he now resides. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Was married in 1830 to Sophia, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Hunter. They raised seven children, four of whom are now living. Lost two sons in the army. The names of the living are William H., Margaret, James Grandison, and Susan P. Three of their children, James, Martha Ellen, and Franklin, are dead. Mrs. Goin is a member of the Old School Baptist church. Mr. Goin is not a church member.

THOMAS FRANKLIN GOSLIN.

The subject of this sketch was born where he now lives, September 7, 1837. He is the third child of Sylvester F., who came to Boone county in 1818, with his father, William, from Kentucky, when Sylvester was but ten years old. They had to take shelter in Cooper's Fort. Thomas is one of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. He was principally educated at subscription schools, Robert A. Younger being his first teacher. Having been raised upon the farm, he naturally chose that avocation on arriving at the age of maturity, and has followed the business ever since. He is also a carpenter, and has worked considerably at this trade. He inherited his father's farm, upon which he now resides. The farm is well improved, and is finely adapted to stockraising. Mr. Goslin keeps some very fine stock and takes a lively interest in the business. He married Nancy E. Hawkins, daughter of Joel Hawkins, of Boone county. By this union they have six children, three of each sex. Their names are James, Joseph, John, Dora, Lou Ellen, and Amanda. Mr. Goslin is a member of the Baptist church at Bethlehem. He takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and is an enterprising, clever citizen.

ISAAC C. HUNTINGTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in New York, July 24th, 1834. He is the son of James P. Huntington, and of English-French origin. He came to Missouri in March, 1866, and settled in Boone county. He purchased 600 acres of land in the vicinity of the "Model Farm," where he has since resided. Mr. Huntington is largely engaged in the live stock business, making Jersey and Durham cattle and thoroughbred sheep his specialties. Two hundred acres of his farm are in blue grass. He has one of the finest orchards in the county. Mr. Huntington was married to Miss Addie Barton, daughter of S. Barton, a merchant. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Huntington is a member of the A. F. & A. M. order. He has always taken an active part in public school work, but has no political aspirations. Was in the United States service during the late civil war and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run. He was first lieutenant under Col. Stiles. Mr. Huntington has a substantial, well-built mansion furnished with all the modern improvements and conveniences of a well-ordered city residence. His yard and lawn are beautifully ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, arranged in the most beautiful and tasty manner. Mr. Huntington is highly appreciated by all who know him. He is a good neighbor, a genial companion and prompt and faithful in the discharge of all the duties of citizenship.

WILLIAM F. M'QUITTY, M. D.

Dr. McQuitty is a young man of fine attainments, having both a classical and medical education, and withal the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 15th, 1852. His father, Andrew J. McQuitty, was born in 1825, being the son of David McQuitty, one of the early pioneers of Missouri. The grandfather of Dr. McQuitty emigrated from Kentucky in 1811, settling first in St. Louis county. In 1813 he was an inmate of Pond's Fort. David, at this time, was with his father, Andrew, who subsequently entered the lands upon which Fielding W. Smith now resides. Andrew J. McQuitty, his grandson, settled part of the old Sexton farm. Dr. McQuitty is one of three children, two sons and one daughter. His brother, James, married Miss Annie Dysart, of Boone county. Since graduating at the Missouri State University, Dr. McQuitty has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The first year of his professional life was spent at Burlington, Boone county. Returning to his own neighborhood, in 1882, he formed a partnership with Dr. Lewis, at Woodlandville, at which place he now resides. He has acquired some nice property at this place and is prospering in his profession. Dr. McQuitty is firm and devoted to his principles, resolute and determined in all that he undertakes. He is a member of the Baptist church at New Providence, and has been earnest and devoted in his religious duties from early youth.

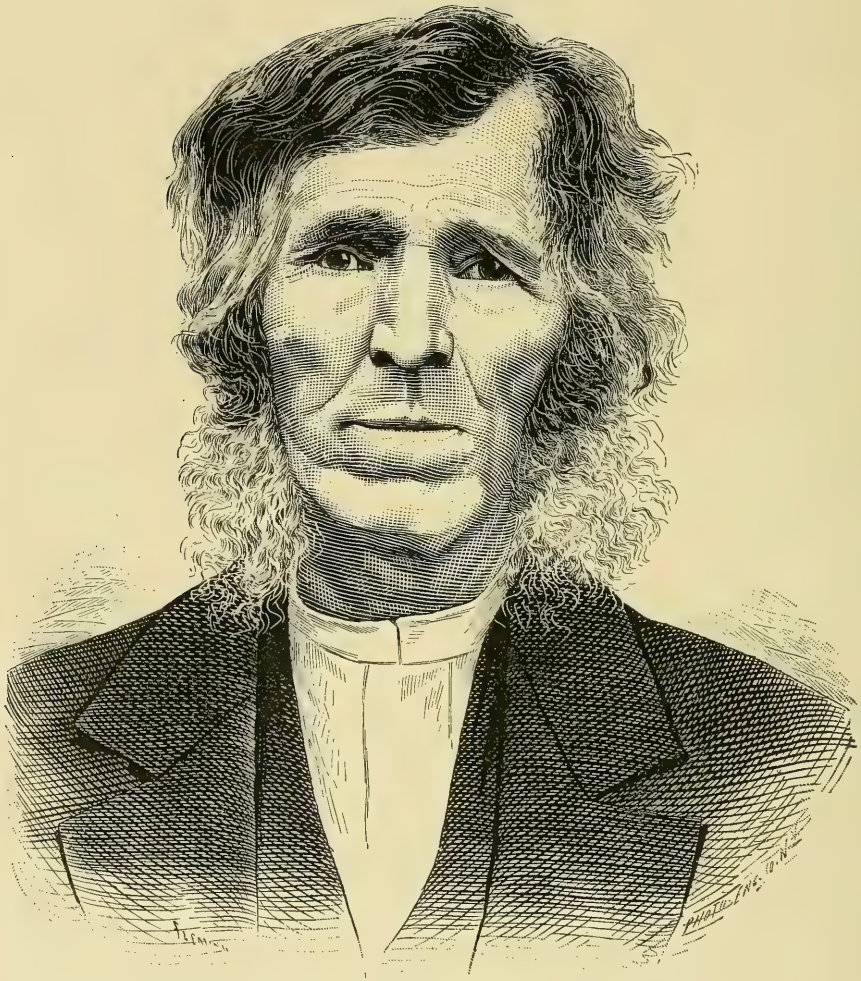
GEORGE WASHINGTON NORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Boone county, Missouri, born January 6th, 1834. His father, William Norris, was born in Albermarle county, Virginia. George W. Norris was one of eight

children, five sons and three daughters. The elder Norris died when George was but five years old, leaving the latter to work out his own destiny. Under the circumstances, his education was somewhat neglected. He was first married to Miss Amanda I. Short, daughter of Cornelius and Sallie Short, of Boone county. One child, Wilford A., was born of this marriage, and is now, at this writing, a student of the medical department of the Missouri State University. His first wife having died, in 1861, Mr. Norris has since married the second time, the last wife being Mrs. Sarah F. Watts, *nee* Rowland, and widow of Wm. Watts. There were four children by this marriage: Ora M., Mattie L., Henry J., and George William. The second and third named are dead. Mr. Norris has resided since 1859 on a fine farm of 160 acres, situated in the vicinity of Bethlehem Baptist church, of which organization he and his family are members. During the late civil war Mr. Norris was a member of Company I, Second Missouri infantry, Confederate army. He was with Pemberton at Vicksburg, in 1863, and was taken prisoner. Since the war he has been an active farmer, and has taken much interest in educational matters, especially in matters pertaining to the common schools, his own district school in particular.

BENJAMIN H. OREAR.

Benj. H. Orear was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 18th, 1846. He is the son of Joseph B. Orear, a native of Kentucky. He was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools of the country. Was in the Confederate army under Gen. Price during the last year of the war. He married Fannie E. Searcy, widow of the late Thomas B. Searcy, who was a son of Lemuel B. Searcy, a prominent and influential citizen of Boone county. Thomas was born in Boone county, December 27th, 1838; he was educated at the common schools, completing his studies at Lathrop and Report academies, under the instruction of his brother, Prof. Newton Searcy; he entered the Confederate army and remained in the service until the close of the war, in 1865. He married Miss Annie E., daughter, of William D. Bullard. The following children were born to him: Ethel B., Stella, Edna, Earl, Lemuel B. and Nellie T. Mr. Searcy was the choice of Boone county for assessor, and was twice elected to that office. He was assessor at the time of his death; he was a member of the Masonic order and took a lively interest in the grange, of which order he was an active member. He died April 3d,



David Browell snr

1877, and was buried in the Rocky Fork cemetery. Thus passed away, in the vigor and prime of life, one of the most popular and influential young men of Boone county.

EDWIN M. PRICE.

The subject of this memoir is a son of R. B. Price, president of the Boone County National Bank. In discharging the duties of this important trust Mr. Price has shown remarkable ability. It is a position requiring prudence, firmness and decision of character, characteristics for which Mr. Price has long been noted. As a financier he has few equals; his long and successful management of this business is sufficient commendation in itself. Edwin M. Price was born in Columbia, August 5th, 1856; his mother was Emma Prewitt, daughter, of Moss Prewitt, one of the pioneer business men of Columbia; he was both banker and merchant, and by diligent management accumulated a large fortune. He once owned the land upon which a large portion of Columbia is now situated; he was also largely interested in slave property. Just prior to the war he owned more negroes than any other planter in the county. He was then largely engaged in farming. When the war commenced he turned his attention to banking and merchandising. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Missouri State University, taking a scientific course; he received his diploma in 1880. Soon after graduating he purchased one thousand one hundred and eighty acres of the celebrated "Model Farm," previously the property of Hon. John W. Harris. Mr. Price is now living on this beautiful farm and is extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle. He has on his farm one hundred and ten head of imported sheep. He is also largely interested in the mule trade. The farm is abundantly supplied with all kinds of labor-saving machinery. The "Model Farm" is situated in the blue grass region. The pastures in this part of the county are scarcely inferior to those of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Price was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Lakenan, daughter of Senator R. F. Lakenan, of Hannibal, Missouri. They have one son. He bears the name of R. B. Price, Jr.

CAPT. DAVID PROWELL, SR.

The subject of this biography was born in Adair county, Kentucky, January 26th, 1809. He was the eldest of a family of eleven children born to James and Margaret Prowell, natives of Virginia. The Prowells are of Irish descent. William, grandfather on the father's

side, was a soldier of the revolution. The maternal grandfather, Robin Fletcher, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Prowell's opportunities for obtaining an education were few and of the most primitive character. He obtained the rudiments of a common school education in a rude log cabin, destitute of floor and chimney. The fire-place was in the center of the room, under an aperture in the roof, through which the smoke escaped. Capt. Prowell married Miss Betsey Booher, daughter of Capt. John Booher, a native of Virginia, but at the time of his daughter's marriage a citizen of Kentucky. Seven children were born of this marriage, five of whom are alive at this writing. One of his daughters, Nancy W., married Montgomery Cowden, and removed with him to Texas. They have six children. Elizabeth married John M. Phillippie, of Boone county. They have ten children, two of whom are married. The names of the other children, living and dead, are Caroline, Mary J., David, Jr., John, and James. Capt. Prowell came to Missouri in 1834. While on the road his oldest child sickened and died. He settled near where he now lives, on "View Hill," a very commanding situation, presenting a fine view of the surrounding country. His farm is located ten miles north of Columbia. The farming land lies in the valley of Silver's Fork of the Perche, and is very productive, producing, in 1881, forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The up-land is rolling and finely timbered, being well adapted to the growth of grass, tobacco, corn and wheat. The farm is admirably watered. Notwithstanding the corn crop of Missouri was almost a failure in 1881, Capt. Prowell produced on his farm a surplus of 500 bushels. In the beginning of the civil war, Capt. Prowell responded to the call of the governor for volunteers, but the army was soon disbanded, and he returned home. When the second call was made, he again responded. He was detached by his colonel to intercept a company of the enemy; hence did not reach Boonville till the battle was over. Returning to his home soon after, he was arrested and banished from the State, in company with several other prominent citizens of Boone county, known to be friendly to the South. Returning from Illinois, where he had been banished, he has remained quietly on his farm ever since. Capt. Prowell has always lived peaceably with his neighbors, having never been engaged in a law suit, though he has had as many business transactions with his fellow-men as usually falls to the lot of a single individual. He has always been a positive Democrat. To him the name is a synonym for honesty. He has always been a farmer, but in

early life used to teach school during the winter season. He taught but one term, however, after coming to Missouri. Capt. Prowell is widely known and universally respected. His hospitality is proverbial. It is a saying of his, and a characteristic one, that the latch-string of his door hangs on the outside.

ROBERT PROWELL.

Robert Prowell is a native of Adair county, Kentucky, where he was born December 10th, 1813. His father, James, was the son of William Prowell, a soldier of the revolution. The Prowells are of Irish origin, the great-grandfather of Robert having emigrated to America in colonial days. The subject of this sketch grew up to manhood in Kentucky, emigrating to Boone county, Missouri, in 1836. He settled on a farm and devoted his attention to agriculture and to breeding extra stable stock, keeping a special grade of harness and draught horses. He has followed this business successfully for over forty years. Mr. Prowell was married December 19th, 1838, to Miss Charlotte E., daughter of Leven Bishop, a native of Maryland. Eight children were born to them, four of each sex, three of whom, James, Lewis and Arabella, are dead. The surviving children are Margaret J., Sarah E., William, Judah A. and Joseph B. Margaret J. married Luther V. Caldwell. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Sarah E. married William Hayes. They have six children. William married Mary E. Lyon. They have three children. Judah A. married William Milhollen. They have three children. Mr. Prowell commenced improving his present home in 1846. It was then almost an unbroken forest. He bought the land from David Booth, who had entered it several years before. The farm contains 266 acres. As to religion, Mr. Prowell is a Methodist. His family are also members of that church. Mrs. Prowell has been a devoted Christian since she was fifteen years old, and has brought up her family in the fear and admonition of the Lord. She has been an active church member for fifty years.

SANFORD REID, DECEASED.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 26th, 1843. He was the son of Orestus Reid. The family are of English origin. Sanford Reid was married in 1862 to Miss Martha E. Noe, daughter of James S. Noe, of Virginia. Eight children were born of this marriage. Their names are George

M., W. Orestus, Samuel Z., Lena R., Ruth, Clifton B. and Rosa L. Two died in early childhood. Mr. Reid was in the Confederate service during the first year of the war. He was a member of the Christian church and an enterprising, worthy citizen; an active promoter of education and a friend to public enterprise generally. He was a farmer.

DUSKIN SETTLES.

Duskin Settles, son of G. Settles, of Virginia, was born in that State, September 15th, 1826, and emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, in 1860. Mr. Settles' opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. It was scarcely within his power to attain the rudiments of learning. He was married at the age of twenty-six to Miss Mary Shears, daughter of James Shears. Thirteen children have been born to them, nine of whom are alive at this writing. Mr. Settles is a man of excellent judgment, industrious, energetic and faithful in the discharge of every duty, whether of public or private import. For a number of years he managed the Model Farm. He was in charge of the farm when Mr. Harris died. He filled this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of his employer. Mr. Settles owns two hundred and fifty-two acres of land, which he cultivates to the best advantage. He is a member of the Methodist church.

JOHN M. SHOCK, M. D.

Dr. John M. Shock is a native of Boone county, Missouri. He is the son of David S. Shock, one of the early and substantial pioneers, a Kentuckian by birth, and a native of Fayette county. The father of David Shock was a Virginian and a soldier under "Mad Anthony Wayne," in his famous campaign against the French and Indians. He remained in the army for three years. The Shocks are of French origin. The father and grandfather of Dr. Shock were members of the regular Baptist church. The subject of this biography was born one and a half miles north of Columbia, August 16th, 1824. He was brought up on the farm and attended the common schools of the country, which in his day were none of the best, but by close application he mastered the studies then taught in our district schools and became a teacher. After six years of diligent labor in the school room, he attended Pope's Medical College in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1858. Returning from St. Louis, he commenced the practice of his profession in the neighborhood where he now resides. He has had all the practice he could attend to in the last quarter of a



DAVID S. SHOCK.

century. He is still in the prime of vigorous manhood, and at this writing is equal to the labor of the busiest year of his life. He has prospered in business almost from the start. He owns over five hundred acres of very fine land besides other valuable property. He was married in 1852 to Miss Sallie A. Sheley, daughter of Ransom Sheley, of Callaway county, Missouri. One child was born of this marriage. The first wife died three years after marriage and the doctor chose for his second wife Miss Catherine Ritchie, of Kentucky. She died in 1860, leaving one child. He was married the third time to Miss Sallie J. M. McQuitty, daughter of George McQuitty, a prominent farmer of Boone county. They have four children by this marriage, one son and three daughters. Dr. Shock is a zealous and influential member of the Baptist church and a teacher in the Walnut Grove Sunday school. He is a member of the Everett Grange, also a member of the Rochepoort lodge of A. F. & A. M. His life has been a success. He is, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-made man.

FIELDING W. SMITH.

Boone county has been blessed by nature with almost every variety of soil from the richest and most sightly to the roughest and most romantic. Rich pasture land is not the rule, but there are many thousands of acres of blue grass not excelled on the continent. The subject of this sketch owns over 300 acres of grass land situated in one of the richest and most beautiful sections of country west of the Mississippi. That this is no exaggeration, one need but visit the farms in this section to be convinced. Mr. Smith is a practical farmer and delights in his avocation as much as it is possible for a man to delight in his business. He is the youngest son of Capt. William Smith, one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, a man of superior intelligence and sterling worth. He came to Boone county a poor man, but by industry, prudence and energy accumulated a fortune, bequeathing to his sons not only a handsome legacy but a thorough education. Capt. William Smith was a native of Madison county, Kentucky. He was born in 1794, and emigrated to Boone county in 1819. He was of Irish extraction and possessed many of the characteristics of that race. He was jovial and witty, and loved a joke for its own sake. Possessing a fair education and excellent judgment, his services were urgently sought for in public life, but with the single exception of representing his county once in the legislature, he steadfastly refused all offers of

promotion. His colleagues in the legislature were Dr. Matt. Arnold and William Rowland. Claib. Jackson and Sterling Price were also members of the same general assembly. The latter was speaker of the house. Captain Smith resided on a farm five miles west of Columbia from 1819 to 1862, removing in that year to the farm now occupied by his son Fielding W. Smith. Here he died in 1875, at the age of 81. He was a man of sterling worth, moral, upright and dignified, commanding the esteem of all who knew him. Fielding W. Smith was born April 17, 1846. He was educated at the Missouri State University. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mattie A. McKinney, of Boone county, daughter of John C. McKinney. Their union has been blessed by four sons. Their model home is noted far and wide for generous hospitality dispensed by Mr. and Mrs. Smith to all who pass the portals of their happy, well-ordered home. Mr. Smith makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred stock, especially Cotswold sheep and Hereford cattle. He owns the only herd of Hereford cattle in the county, and the second herd in the State. His fine bull, "Dictator," number 1989, weighs 2,000 pounds. He took the sweepstake premium at St. Louis in 1881; first premium at Kansas City in 1881, and the first prize at the Western National Fair at Lawrence, Kansas. Of this stock he has six females and two males. Three of his cows are imported from England. His herd is managed by W. J. Downing, an Englishman, from Hereford. He knows the name of every Hereford breeder in England and America and can tell the pedigree of every animal of the Hereford stock. Mr. Smith owns 900 acres of land, one-third of which is in blue grass. His farm is known as "Greenwood." He is well supplied with all sorts of machinery, in fact there seems to be nothing wanting that heart could wish for. Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist church at Walnut Grove. He is in the prime and vigor of young manhood, with, evidently, a bright future before him.

SOLON E. SMITH.

David Smith, the father of Solon E. Smith, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1806, and came to Missouri in 1824, settling permanently in Cooper county. He was afterwards a soldier in the Blackhawk war, rendering substantial service in that campaign. He has succeeded well as a farmer and his old age (he is still living) has been crowned with quiet ease and contentment. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a

Democrat in politics. David Smith is a brother of the late Capt. William Smith, of Boone county. He is the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living. Solon E., was born in Cooper county, Missouri, November 27, 1846, and came to Boone county in 1880. He purchased the "Rollins farm" from R. L. Baker, consisting of 459 acres, situated in the blue grass region and splendidly adapted to stock raising. The farm is elegantly improved. The situation is most beautiful. The lawn extending south from the mansion nearly three hundred yards is set in grass and ornamented with all kinds of evergreens and native forest trees. The place was improved by the late John Rollins, son of Dr. Rollins and brother of Maj. James S. Rollins. It is part of the old Rollins homestead. The view from the mansion is distant and very impressive to all lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature. Mr. Smith is a bachelor. He has travelled a great deal, and being well posted on all the leading topics of the day, is a most entertaining companion. He is largely engaged in the stock business and deeply interested in his experiment, commenced in 1882, of breeding the Hereford cattle with the short horns.

JOHN C. STICE.

John C. Stice was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 30, 1844. His father, Buford Stice, was a native of Kentucky who emigrated to Boone county in an early day. He died when his son was a small boy. The subject of this sketch was one of five children, who grew up on the home place originally settled by the elder Stice, near the old Dripping Spring church. John C. Stice was educated at the common schools of his neighborhood, his first teacher being James Kelly. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the last year of the war, and was in several battles. He married Miss Elizabeth Schooler, daughter of Alex. Schooler, of Boone county. They have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Stice owns a good farm of about 120 acres, situated on the public road. He is a breeder of fine horses and his stock is much praised in the community where he lives. He is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN W. THURSTON.

John W. Thurston is of English extraction, but remotely, his forefathers for three or four generations having been born in Virginia. He himself was born in that State, being a native of Albemarle county. He is the son of Thomas Thurston, and was born December 4, 1829.

His mother was the daughter of Walter Watson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of Maryland. Mr. Thurston came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1854. In 1858 he was married to Miss Mary F. Elliott, daughter of Eppa Elliott. By this marriage there are seven children—three sons and four daughters—all of whom are living. Their names are Ralph E., Mary L., John T., Nora M., Mary F., Elsa R. and Hollis H. Mr. Thurston owns an excellent farm of 387 acres, well situated and finely improved. He is an enterprising, useful citizen. He is an official member of the Everett M. E. Church South. His oldest son, Ralph E., was recently married to Miss Mary Cowden. The eldest daughter, Mary L., was for several years a student of the State University, and is now a successful teacher of the common schools of Boone county.

REUBEN JEFFERSON WADE.

Reuben J. Wade was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, October 4, 1816. He is the son of Pierce Wade, who emigrated to Boone county in May, 1824, settling the place on which John Grant now lives. Here he and his wife lived out the remainder of their days. He was politically a Democrat; religiously a Primitive Baptist. Young Wade was educated at the old log school houses of the county, under teachers who really knew but little; but education being at a low ebb, their qualifications were seldom, if ever, called into question. Mr. Wade was married to Miss Elizabeth Wingo, daughter of Thomas Wingo. By this union they have had ten children, five of whom are dead. The surviving children are Thomas B., Mary J., Alice, Mahala G., and Lucy E. William W. died while a soldier in the Confederate army. Thomas B. married India Rumans. They have five children. Mary J. married Harrison Brown. They have had three children, two of whom are dead. Alice married John T. Holloway. They have no children. Mahala married James W. Benton. They have one child. In politics, Mr. Wade is an uncompromising Democrat; in religion, a member of the Christian church.

FOUNTAIN F. WAYLAND.

Fountain F. Wayland is a native of Virginia. He is the son of Joel Wayland, a soldier of the war of 1812. They are of English origin. The elder Wayland lived to be eighty-eight years old, and for three-score years and ten was a member of the Methodist church. Fountain was born in the "Old Dominion," November 17, 1821. They left

Virginia in 1826 and went to Ohio, where they remained twelve years ; thence to Howard county, Missouri. where they lived till 1842. Coming to Boone county, they settled on the farm where Mr. Wayland now resides. He was married to Semira M. Smith, of Howard county. They have had eleven children — eight daughters and three sons. Three of their children are married. Mr. Wayland is an official member of the Methodist church.

HON. WILLIAM RICE WILHITE.

The subject of this sketch is a practical farmer. Possessing many of the characteristics of a leader, he naturally became the representative of that worthy, influential and powerful class of citizens who, collectively, form the bulk of our population. This too without any special effort of his own in that direction. The farmers showed excellent judgment in selecting Mr. Wilhite, a man worthy of the honors conferred and capable of discharging the trust almost unanimously imposed. As a member of the legislature, Mr. Wilhite was not brilliant. His speeches were few, and never eloquent. He did not talk for the sake of talking. Such demagoguery is foreign to his nature. He strove to ascertain his official duty and then went earnestly to work to accomplish his purpose. His career in the State legislature won the esteem of every honest, conscientious representative in that body. His integrity, his devotion to principle, and, withal, his excellent judgment, made him a useful member ; useful not only to his constituents, but to the State at large, and to the party whose principles he represented. Mr. Wilhite was born in Boone county, Missouri, April 13th, 1830, and is at this writing about fifty-two years old, but looks much younger. His father was a native of Kentucky, but came to Missouri in 1818, when our State was yet a territory. The elder Wilhite was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch was brought up in that business. His chances for acquiring an education were poor, but he made the best use possible of every opportunity that presented itself, and when in after years he was called from the farm to represent his county in the legislature he was prepared to discharge the duties of that office in the most acceptable manner. Mr. Wilhite was married in 1853, but had the misfortune to lose his wife in three years after their marriage. Their union was blessed with one child, a daughter, who grew up to womanhood and was married, but died in the first year of her wedded life. In 1851 Mr. Wilhite purchased a farm in Howard county, to which he removed, but soon returned to his

father's old home in Boone county. In 1855 he bought a farm near Rocheport, on which he resided for about three years. He then purchased his present farm, near Woodlandville, consisting of 540 acres of very fine land. He has resided on this farm since 1864. It is admirably improved and in a high state of cultivation. In 1874 Mr. Wilhite was chosen to represent his county in the twenty-eighth general assembly. While a member of the legislature he was chairman of the committee on State University; also ways and means, penitentiary, agriculture and scientific and benevolent institutions. He was reëlected in 1876, without opposition, an endorsement without a parallel in the political history of Boone county. Since serving his last term in the legislature Mr. Wilhite has remained quietly on his farm, looking after his interests in that quarter, taking no part in politics whatever. He has frequently been solicited to again become a candidate for the legislature, but he seems rather to prefer the quiet home life of a well-to-do farmer to the anxiety and turmoil of political strife. Mr. Wilhite is a member of the Baptist church at Walnut Grove, and has always contributed liberally to the support of the gospel.

MOSES WILHITE.

Moses Wilhite was born in Kentucky, October 28th, 1824. His father, Joel, was the son of Lewis Wilhite, of Virginia. Grandfather on the mother's side was George Elliott, of Irish origin. The Wilhites are of German descent. Joel was born in Virginia, and served in the war of 1812. He came to Missouri in 1837, when his son, Moses, was but a small boy. He settled on a farm and lived to a good old age, rearing a large family, and winning the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Moses was married to Miss Caroline A. Little, daughter of J. M. Little, an old settler from Kentucky. Nine children have been born to them, five boys and four girls. Their names are Hattie B., Mary C., James L., Joseph A., John P., George B., Edwin S., Stella E. and Lela M. Mary C. married George M. Hawkins. They have two children. James L. married Miss Fenton. They have one child. Joseph A. married Lou Ann Wade. They have one child. Hattie and Mary C. died in their 23d year. In faith Mr. Wilhite is a Baptist. He is a member of the Bethlehem congregation. He served in the Mexican war, under Gen. Doniphan. His farm consists of 295 acres, finely improved and in a high state of cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the

cultivation of blue grass, and his pastures are the best in that section of the country. His land produces excellent wheat and corn. Mr. Wilhite has made farming a success, and takes great interest in his farm and stock.

SMITH WILHITE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, December 21st, 1822. He is the son of Joel Wilhite, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia. In 1837 Joel Wilhite emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Osage county, but did not remain there but one season. Coming to Boone county in 1838 he settled for the remainder of his life on a farm near New Providence church. His children were educated at the common schools of the country. The subject of this sketch married Rebecca Grant, daughter of Elijah Grant, of Boone county. Eleven children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The living are Mary E., Robert H., Boyle G., Porter C., Myra B., Nannie A., Minnie M. and Sallie P. Mary E. married George M. Hawkins. They have had two children. Boyle G. married Laura Hawkins. Mr. Wilhite has a fine farm of 250 acres which was but partially improved when he bought it. It is now one of the best farms in that region of country. He has excellent blue grass and is well-fixed for raising and handling stock. Mr. Wilhite was a soldier in the Mexican war under Col. Eastman. He is a member of the Baptist church at New Providence. He takes a great interest in education, and has been an active agent in building up one of the finest district schools in the county.

WILLIAM WINGO.

The subject of this sketch was born in South Carolina, May 16th, 1822. He is the son of Thomas Wingo, born in Virginia, but raised in South Carolina. William, the father of Thomas Wingo, was a soldier of the revolution. The family are of Dutch ancestry. Mr. Wingo came to Missouri with his father in 1835, being then in his thirteenth year. They settled in Boone county on the place now occupied by William. The elder Wingo was a member of the regular Baptist church. William Wingo was married to Miss Clarence D. Kelly, daughter of James Kelly. By this marriage they had three children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Wingo dying in 1857, he married Miss Caroline Corlew, daughter of John Corlew. They had no children by this marriage. During the war Mr. Wingo spent eight months in the Confederate service. He is a farmer, but

in early life taught school. His children are all married and settled in life, leaving him and his wife alone in the old home. His daughter, David Ella, married Marion M. Rowland. They had two children by this marriage. Mr. Rowland having died, she married Albert Wells, of Montana. They have by this marriage three children. James T. Wingo married Malinda Winn. They have four children. Henrietta married James D. Fay, now of Columbia. They have four children.

CHAPTER XXII.

ROCKY FORK TOWNSHIP.

Position and Description — Early History, First Settlers, etc. — Miscellaneous — Incidents of the Civil War — The Fight at Mt. Zion and near Hallsville — Capture and Escape of John Roberts — Capture of Maj. Evans's Shotguns — Lt. Hopkins's Fight with Bushwhackers — Fatal Attempt to Arrest John West, a Noted Bushwhacker — Noted Tragedies — Killing of Peter Evans by Dr. Keene — Killing of Dr. Keene by Dr. Austin — Churches of Rocky Fork Township: Red Top, Pleasant Grove, Friendship, Gilead, Mt. Zion, Hickory Grove — Hallsville — Masonic Lodge — Lebanon — Biographies of Old Settlers and Prominent Citizens of Rocky Fork Township.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

The boundaries of Rocky Fork township are as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section two, township fifty, range eleven, thence south along the section line to the southeast corner of section thirty-five, same township and range; thence east to the middle of Cedar creek; thence down said creek until where the section line between sections three and ten, township forty-nine, range eleven, crosses; thence west to the southwest corner of section one, township forty-nine, range thirteen; thence north to the northwest corner of section one, township fifty, range thirteen; thence east to the place of beginning. Formerly the township was the extreme northeast township of the county. When first laid out, in May, 1821, its northern boundary was the same as that of the county. The creation of Bourbon township reduced it to its present size and position.

Rocky Fork contains a great deal of broken and rolling country, and much unproductive soil; but it also has within its borders some farms as fine and fertile as any in the county. There are much very valuable timber and stone. The Cedar, the Hinkson, Silver Fork and

the Rocky Fork of Perche (from which stream the township was named) supply plenty of water. There is an abundance of coal in the southern part of the township.

EARLY HISTORY.

An unauthenticated story is current to the effect that as far back as in 1815 an old abandoned cabin was seen in the southwestern part of this township by those early pioneers who visited the country at that day. No one knew who had built this cabin; but one theory was that the French explorers had put it up, perhaps in 1775. A few persons, fond of wild conjectures, and not well informed in the premises, believed it to have been at one time the home or rendezvous of John A. Murrell, the great Western land pirate, notwithstanding the fact that it is uncertain that Murrell was ever in Missouri.

In 1816 there came to what is now Rocky Fork township Willis, Absalom, John and William Winn, and settled in township fifty, range twelve. William, John and Charles Winn still live in the same neighborhood. The Winns were from Kentucky. Eph. and Hibert Brink came from Madison county, Ky., and settled in Boone county in 1815. Ephraim Brink settled on the farm now owned by J. G. Roberts, on section fifteen, township fifty, range twelve, east of Red Top church; Hibert located near where old Middletown stood; Hibert was a blacksmith and farmer; he now lives in Sturgeon, past eighty years of age.

Thos. McBride, Sr., came from Madison county, Kentucky, to this county in 1816. He had three sons, who had nearly attained manhood when they came to the new country. They were named Jacob, James and Thomas. Old Thomas McBride was the first preacher in Rocky Fork, and was an earnest, zealous one, whose text-book was the Bible alone. Of his sons Jacob was a farmer and a justice of the peace for many years; James was a physician; Thomas, Jr., was a school teacher. Altogether the McBrides were men of more than average learning and ability. The father and James and Thomas removed to Oregon in an early day, and there the old gentleman lived to see one of his grandsons governor of the State and a congressman. Jacob McBride died in this township, and the family resides in the county, except one member, a daughter, who removed to Oregon.

Samuel Caldwell came to the township with the McBrides and married a daughter of Thomas, Sr. Caldwell served as constable of the township for fifteen years. He settled on section nine, township fifty,

range twelve, where John Philips now resides, and died in 1881, at an advanced age.

Nathan Roberts came to the township in 1816, settling on the farm near Red Top church. He gave the land to the church and cemetery. Mr. Roberts had first settled in Madison county, Kentucky, on a tract of land which afterwards proved to belong to Green Clay. After losing his farm in Kentucky he came to Howard county, Missouri, and located near where Ashland church now is, on what afterwards was found to be a New Madrid claim. He again gave up his homestead and crossed over to Boone, where he located on the well-known farm near Red Top. Here he was permitted to rest in peace, there being no prior titles to the land to disquiet him. Mr. Roberts's family consisted of five sons and three daughters. The sons were Thomas, John, Richard T., James and David B., all of whom settled in the neighborhood. Thos. Roberts died in a few years after the last settlement and was the first white person buried in Red Top churchyard. He left a widow and one daughter; the latter became the wife of A. M. Roberts. The other sons were farmers. Richard married the widow of Thomas. He was a minister of the gospel, and has done much good in the community, both by precept and example. James and David are still living and have families. Wm. Roberts, a brother of Nathan, came to Missouri about the same time. He was a preacher. He brought up a large family of sons and daughters and lived to be an old man, dying amidst troops of friends.

Soon after the first Roberts settlement, there came from the same part of Kentucky (Madison county) William M., John M., Larry and Louis Roberts. All of these lived to be aged men except Larry. He lived near the present site of Harrisburg, in Perche township. These men raised large families, whose descendants are scattered over the United States.

W. Houston came from Kentucky in 1818, and settled on the farm now owned by A. B. Haggard. He was a hatter, and also an excellent Christian citizen. He is the father of Cicero Houston, of this township. Elder James Williams, Sr., came to the township from Kentucky in 1817, and settled and lived here until his death, in 1863. He was a preacher and a leading worker in the Christian church.

Old Zadok Riggs had three sons, viz.: Zadok, Silas, and Samuel Riggs, who came to Rocky Fork from Kentucky in 1816, living to be old men. Silas Riggs was a justice of the peace for twenty years, and one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He was the father

of James Riggs, of Randolph county. Samuel Riggs was bitten by a rabid wolf while sleeping in a cave on Perche creek, in 1817. He immediately returned to Kentucky for a madstone, which he applied with success, and which he brought back with him to Missouri. Joseph Fretwell now has this madstone.

Absalom Hicks emigrated from Kentucky to this township in 1816, and settled on the farm where Mrs. O. Reed now lives, near Middletown. He was the father of Mattison, Willis, and Young E. Hicks. The latter was a noted Santa Fe trader, and freighted many a train across the plains to New Mexico, loaded with dry goods and other merchandise. He was for a time in partnership with Amos Marney, another of the first settlers of the township. Young Hicks was the father of Hon. Absalom Hicks, who represented this county in the Legislature in 1852. Mattison was a justice of the peace for many years. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he became "disloyal," and died while a Federal prisoner at St. Louis.

Joseph Brown, father of the Joe Brown, of near Brown's Station, came to the township in 1817, and settled the farm where Mrs. G. Robinson now lives.

James Turner came from Kentucky in 1817, and located on a farm near Hallsville. He brought up a large family. His sons were Jesse, Tom and Enoch. Thomas Turner was the father of Mordecai, who lives east of Hallsville.

Isaac Davis came from Christian county, Kentucky, to this part of Missouri in 1818, and settled two miles east of Hallsville. His sons were James, Henry, Isaac, Benjamin, John and Joseph. One of Isaac's sons, Joseph, now lives on the old Davis homestead.

Hugh French removed from Tennessee to Boone county in 1820, settling in Rocky Fork township, on the farm now owned by his son John. He was also the father of S. L. French and Mrs. Armstrong, and grandfather of Hugh H. Hall, the present deputy county clerk. Mr. French died in the year 1845, full of years and honors, and a prominent member of the Christian church.

Nathan Terry came to the township from Kentucky in 1818. Peter Stice came in about the same time and settled on the farm where John C. Eubanks now resides. In 1823 Stice sold out to Ambrose Hulen, who lived on the farm till his death, raising a large family. He was a prominent member of the Christian church at Red Top, and a well-known citizen. Mr. Hulen was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Dudley's defeat on the River Raisin, in Michigan,

where he was taken prisoner by the Indian allies of the British. He was redeemed from the Indians by a kind friend, who traded a pony for him.

One of the first settlers of this township was Rev. Elias Newman. He was a Baptist minister. Sometimes he was connected with the organization of Mt. Tabor church, near where Mt. Zion now is. Rev. Newman had three sons, James, Elias W. and Thomas. The latter was murdered during the civil war, while lying sick at the house of his father-in-law, a Mr. Price. It is reported that the killing was done by a Federal command from Mexico, under Maj. Mitchen (or Mitchell), and that the killing was simply an atrocity. It is said that Mitchell was not a "rebel," but a peaceable, inoffensive citizen. The militia came to the house and surrounded it, and, as reported, some of them went in and shot Mr. Newman until he was dead, while his wife and family were begging for his life.

In the neighborhood of Hickory Grove, among the first settlers were B. A. Younger, who was a Methodist minister and a school teacher, and Charles Helms, who came from Kentucky in an early day. He had been a soldier of the war of 1812, and had endured many privations while in the service. He had been taken prisoner by the Indians, with all that such experience implied at that day, and it implied a great deal of suffering and torture then, as now. Mr. Helms had a remarkable memory, and could repeat many chapters of the Bible by rote. He was a member of the Christian church, and belonged to the Masonic order. His death occurred but a few years since. He prepared his own funeral sermon, and composed the hymn which was sung at his grave. He also prepared the coffin in which he was buried, and procured his own tombstones.

Other early settlers were J. D. Bratton, Dr. Points, Allen Rouse, Alfred Rouse, Mr. Carter, Wm. Thornton, Rolly and Calvin Asbury and Abraham Waldon. Barney Dickerson was here as early as 1817. He lived on a farm east of Hallsville. He is still living, but is old and blind. A man named ——— kept a store on the farm where Mrs. Rutledge now lives. Wm. Dunn came from Kentucky in 1820 and settled east of Hallsville; he died but a few years ago. Reuben Pollard, also a Kentuckian, came in 1820.

Doctors McMillan and James McBride were the first practicing physicians in the township.

It is stated that the first brick house in Rocky Fork was built by Elijah Winn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About twenty years since Mr. Wm. Watts was accidentally shot and killed. The incident happened in the eastern part of this township. He and another man named Watkins were herding cattle, and while the two were carelessly handling a gun it was accidentally discharged and Watts was killed.

Robert Rowland, a child four or five years old, was drowned before the war, by falling into a well. Wm. Rowland was killed at Centralia at the time of the massacre. (See account.)

Mrs. Conley, a widow lady, about fifty years of age, committed suicide in June, 1882. She had been sick for some time, and her mind had become much impaired. While the other members of the family were outside of the house she went to the smoke-house and hung herself.

NOTE. — In order to get this book within a reasonable compass, as to size, many unimportant incidents in the history of this township have been omitted. — PUBLISHERS.

INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The skirmish near Hallsville, and the battle at Mt. Zion church, in the latter part of December, 1861, are fully described in the general history. The incident of the killing of a Federal soldier by the bushwhackers, the soldier having been taken from a stage coach, is also narrated elsewhere.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF JOHN ROBERTS.

During the war John Roberts, a Confederate, was taken prisoner by a detachment of Merrill's Horse. When he and his captors were near Mr. Jennings's residence, Roberts attempted to escape. The Federals fired upon him and brought him down and left him on the ground for dead. He recovered sufficiently to be able to make his way to the house of Mr. Jennings, where he was cared for until he was able to make his way to his own home. Mr. Roberts now lives in Texas.

CAPTURE OF MAJ. FRANK EVANS'S SHOT-GUNS BY BUSHWHACKERS.

About the 20th of June, 1864, an escort sent out from Columbia, consisting of Maj. Frank D. Evans, of the Sixty-first E. M. M., and five men of Company A, Ninth M. S. M., were returning from Centralia in charge of fifty double-barrelled shot-guns and a quantity of

ammunition, intended to be placed in the hands of the citizens of Columbia for the purpose of defending the town in any emergency of danger. The guns and ammunition were in a wagon, a negro driving. About one-fourth of a mile south of the house of John Lampton, between the mouth of a lane and a small pond, the escort was fired into by a party of bushwhackers concealed in the bushes. A soldier named George Conrad was struck by a ball in the right side, which passed into his lungs, causing him to fall from his horse. A second one, named Bird Adams, was struck by two buckshot in the lower part of the back, the shot passing internally. A third one was thrown from his horse, but managed to make his escape, with no other damage than a few bullet holes through his clothes. Three horses were severely wounded, two of which were abandoned. The wagon was now hurried forward as fast as the horses could carry it, Maj. Evans and the two remaining soldiers following in its rear. Five or six bushwhackers pursued, and a running fire was kept up between the parties, which, however, did no damage to either. After proceeding about three miles, the horses attached to the wagon gave out, and the escort was compelled to abandon it and come on to Columbia, the driver taking to the brush.

The wagon and horses, guns and ammunition, all fell into the hands of the bushwhackers. They carried the wagon a short distance back, and burned it, together with fourteen of the guns. They retained the horses. Both horses and wagon belonged to Judge Vanhorn, of Columbia. After leaving the wagon, the escort came on to Columbia. There were too few soldiers there to make any attempt at pursuit. The affair occasioned considerable excitement.

The wounded soldiers eventually recovered. Conrad, after falling from his horse, eluded the bushwhackers and reached the house of Mr. Spence, some three miles distant, and was brought in in a carriage. Harris, though more severely wounded, rode the whole distance in with the escort.

SKIRMISH WITH BUSHWHACKERS.

September 7, 1864, a Federal scout from Columbia, under Lieut. S. W. Hopkins, of Company F, Third M. S. M., came upon about a dozen bushwhackers in the timber, in the southwestern part of the township, about eight miles north of Columbia, and a brisk little skirmish ensued. The bushwhackers were soon routed. The Federals captured four horses, some shot guns, and some clothing. Two

bushwhackers and one Federal were wounded. The bushwhackers were supposed to have been commanded by Jim (or Tom) Carter.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST JOHN WEST BY SHERIFF BAKER — LIEUT. WILLIAM
M'CLINTOCK SHOT — WEST ESCAPES.

Indictments for murder having been found by the grand jury of Audrain county against John West, a notorious desperado and bushwhacker, an attempt was made by John F. Baker, sheriff of Boone county, and a posse of four men, to arrest him at James Chiles's, his father-in-law, eight miles north of Columbia, about the 1st of October, 1865. The sheriff's posse consisted of Lieut. Wm. McClintock, of Mexico, James A. Rogers, James Shanks and Henry Bryan. They arrived at Chiles's after bed-time, dismounted, disposed of themselves very judiciously to effect the arrest, the sheriff being the first to approach the house. To omit details — Mr. Baker aroused the occupants, became certain that West was there, when Lieut. McClintock and others came to the house, whereupon West with a shot gun, through a crack in the wall, shot Lieut. McClintock in the abdomen, very badly wounding him. From another "port hole" on the other side of the house, another shot was discharged, inflicting a slight wound in the pantaloons of Mr. Bryan. The dangerous wound inflicted on Lieut. McClintock and the confusion which ensued afforded West an opportunity to escape, and he was soon at large.

NOTED TRAGEDIES — KILLING OF PETER EVANS BY DR. KEENE, AND
KILLING OF DR. KEENE BY DR. AUSTIN.

In December, 1869, Dr. Thos. H. Keene, a practicing physician of Hallsville, shot and killed one Peter Evans. The affair was the culmination of a bitter feud between the parties, and there were two opinions as to the justification of the killing. The cause and origin of the trouble need not be stated in this history. Evans was killed in Hallsville. Dr. Keene was arrested and tried on preliminary examination before Justices R. J. Smith and Lewis G. Berry, the trial lasting eight days, when he was held to bail in the sum of \$8,000, for his appearance at the March term of the circuit court, 1870.

At that term, and on an indictment for murder in the first degree, Dr. Keene was found guilty of a lesser offence and sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. His counsel appealed his case to the district court and he was released on \$15,000 bail. While the case was pending in the district court, the court was abol-

ished by an amendment to the constitution adopted by a vote of the people. Proper steps not having been taken, after the abolition of the district court, to get his case into the supreme court, on Wednesday, February 21, 1872, Keene was arrested on a warrant issued by the Boone circuit court, and the Friday following the verdict of the jury was confirmed, and on Wednesday, February 28, 1872, he was sent to the penitentiary. At the July term, 1872, of the supreme court his case was remanded to the Boone circuit court for a trial *de novo*, and on Monday, August 19, 1872, Keene was taken out of the penitentiary, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$6,000, to appear at the next succeeding term of the circuit court. At the October term, 1872; also at the February, June and October terms, 1873, the case was continued by the defendant; and at the February term, 1874, a change of venue was granted to Pike county, where, in September, 1875, he was tried and acquitted.

August 29, 1876, Dr. Keene was shot and killed by Dr. Benjamin Austin, in front of his (Dr. K.'s) stable, in Hallsville, and near where he had killed Peter Evans, seven years before. For some time previously the personal and professional relations of Drs. Keene and Austin had been of a very unfriendly character, to an extent that precluded all personal intercourse between them. A few days before the tragedy there was received at Hallsville, through the mails, and at other places in the county, an anonymous publication, in circular letter form, very scandalous in its character, and very defamatory and abusive of Dr. Austin, both as a citizen and physician. No name was attached to the circular, though it was scarcely doubted that Dr. Keene was not only the author of it, but that he had it printed—*where*, it is not known. This publication was thought to have been the immediate cause of the fatal encounter. The killing was done by Dr. Austin with a double-barrelled shot gun, about fifteen buckshot taking effect in Keene's face and head and killing him instantly. After the death of Keene, a young man by the name of Baker Batterton, a son of Mr. Samuel Batterton, and who was living with Keene, came out of the stable, ran to where Keene was lying, got his pistol, and commenced firing at Austin and at Mr. J. O. Pierce, a son-in-law of Mr. R. P. Waters, and a clerk in Jones's store. Neither shot took effect. The firing having ceased and the train for Columbia being about due, Dr. Austin left for Hickman station, about a half mile distant, got on the train, came to Columbia, and surrendered himself to the officers of the law. He underwent a preliminary examination

before Esq. T. B. Gentry, and was by that magistrate discharged. Esq. Gentry said :—

I find the case to be one of justifiable homicide. The dangerous and desperate character of the deceased, as proven, his known habit of going armed, his threats to take the life of Austin, his declaring that he would kill him even if he had to do it in ambush; and these things all being known to Austin—the threats having been communicated to him—living in the same neighborhood and liable to meet Austin at any time, I think gave him reasonable cause to apprehend a design on the part of Keene to do him some great bodily harm; and gave him reasonable cause to apprehend immediate and constant danger of such design being accomplished. The killing under such circumstances, even though Austin sought and advanced upon Keene, was done in the lawful defence of Austin's person.

Dr. Keene was a man of remarkable person, and experienced an eventful and remarkable career. With prominent features, a nose very long and quite thin, and thick, sandy-colored beard, that floated from his face and chin like a banner, he attracted attention wherever seen. He was born in Boone county in 1831. He was a man of uncontrollable feelings and prejudices; had many implacable enemies and strong friends, and was often involved in serious criminations and troubles. Dr. Benj. Austin has lived in Boone since 1860, having come to this county from Bath county, Kentucky, where he was born.

CHURCHES OF ROCKY FORK TOWNSHIP—RED TOP (CHRISTIAN).

The Christian church at Red Top is one of the oldest churches in this part of Missouri. The germ or parent organization was founded October 5, 1822, with the following members: Elders—Wm. Roberts, Thos. W. McBride and Richard Cave. Deacons—Nathan Roberts and Isaac Davis. Members—Peter Stice, Richard Wainscott, Richmond T. Roberts, James Roberts, Priscilla Roberts, Sally Davis, Nancy Wainscott, Charlotte Caldwell, Charlotte Stice, Mary Turner. This organization was before the formation of the Christian or Disciples church. The members took for a guide and were ruled by the Bible, and by the Bible alone. They subscribed to no creed or confession of faith. They recognized the elders of the church as pastors, and to them all questions of difference were referred. Afterwards the organization was merged into the Christian church.

The first church building used by this congregation was a log house, built in 1822. The present house of worship was built in 1867, at a cost of about \$3,200. It is a frame, and stands on section 15, township 50, range 12. John O. White did the first preaching therein.

The pastors of the church have been Thos. McBride, Richmond T. Roberts, Joel Hayden, Richard Cave, Thos. M. Allen, M. Wills, Wm. White, Thomas Thompson, Elder Davis, Elijah Chrisman, John T.

McCune, T. J. Marlow, M. M. Davis, Joel A. Heddington, and others. The present preachers are L. L. Norton and Elijah Chrisman. The number of members is very large — 330.

PLEASANT GROVE — MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

This church was constituted April 18, 1853, by Elder Wm. Thompson. The first members were Wm. James, Margaret James, Isabella P. James, Wm. K. Sturgeon, Margaret Sturgeon, James M. Wilhite, Sarah W. Wilhite, Pleasant Bush, Edward Silver, George W. Silver, Thos. J. Jennings. The present church building was erected in 1855, the members performing nearly all the necessary work. It is a frame, and stands on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 50, range 11. It was dedicated in 1855 by Rev. W. R. Wigginton. The pastors of the church have been Wm. Thompson, W. R. Wigginton, Pleasant Gentry, James Jackson, J. M. McGuire — the latter the present pastor. The clerk is M. A. Silver; deacons, Geo. W. Silver, Shelton Quisenberry and R. P. Waters. Present number of members, about 85.

FRIENDSHIP CHURCH (CHRISTIAN).

An old organization of this church was effected in 1837, one mile south of the present church building, with nine members, all of whom are now dead but one — Mrs. Sophia Hoffinan. It was disorganized in 1876, the members going into other organizations. The present church was formed in 1878. The original members were John W. Ridgeway, wife and daughter; W. Hulett, wife and two daughters; Wm. Pigg, wife and son; James Noe and wife; Wm. Goslin and wife; Maria Turner and son; Cyrus Turner and wife; James A. Stevenson, wife and son; Harrison Croswhite and wife; Edmond Bratton and wife; Marcus Palmer, wife, son and daughter; John Williams and wife; John S. Hoffman and Mary Crump. Elder Wm. Mason had charge of the work of organization. The church building was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$950. It is a frame, and stands on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 50, range 12, on a portion of what is known as the Bratton farm. The first sermon preached in it was by Joel Heddington, in October, 1878. Among the pastors have been Elders Mason, Heddington, Cave, Burton, Roselle, Burnam, and Elijah Chrisman. The latter preaches once a month, although he is seventy-nine years of age. The present membership is 83. James A. Stevenson, John W. Ridgeway and Josiah Jones are the elders, and

Willis Robinson and Cyrus Turner are the deacons. The congregation meets for worship every Lord's day.

GILEAD (REGULAR BAPTIST) CHURCH.

It is located on the southwest quarter of section 12, township 50, range 12, in Rocky Fork township. Rev. James T. Barnes organized the church in 1832, and became its first pastor. The first members of this flock were Thomas Turner and wife, Taylor Hulen and wife, John Davenport and wife, James Williams and wife, Macon Purcell and wife, Thomas Owens and wife, Thomas Croswhite and wife, James Croswhite and wife, and Elias Newman and wife. The first church edifice was a log structure, erected in 1832, and served the purpose of a meeting-house for the congregation for several years, having been built at the economic cost of \$125. The present building was put up in 1876 at a cost of \$1,200, and is a neat frame structure. It was dedicated the same year by Elder John Burnam. The following gentlemen have served the church as pastors since it was organized: Jas. Barnes, Thomas P. Stephens, Allen McGuire, Benjamin Jenkins, Peter Kemper, John Burnam, Edward Burnam, Ben. Owens, James Atkinson, Berry Wren and W. H. Powell, the present pastor. The present membership is about forty souls.

An incident connected with the labors of "Uncle Jimmy" Barnes, in this township, will bear relating. At an early day he was baptizing a number of converts in Bear creek. There was a large crowd present to witness the ceremony. A number of young men crawled out on the limb of a sycamore tree that overhung the water, to get a good view of the proceedings. Suddenly the limb broke, and all of them were precipitated into the water and involuntarily immersed. The accident was laughable, even if the occasion was a serious one.

MT. ZION CHURCH — M. E. SOUTH.

This church is located on the south half of section 32, township 50, range 11. The first organization was in 1843, and some of the original members were John Reed, Sr., John Reed, Jr., Prudence Reed, Joseph Points, S. C. Points, Wilson Grady, M. A. Grady, R. A. Younger, Edith Younger, Thos. Karnes, Betsy Karnes, and A. J. Younger. The first church building, a frame, was built in 1848, and stood until it was burned by a detachment of the Third Iowa cavalry, under a Lieutenant Hartman, September 22, 1863. The same soldiers also burned, at the same visit, a number of dwelling houses

in the neighborhood. Lieut. Hartman said that the reason he burned the church was because it had ceased to be a church and had become a "bushwhackers' nest." Another account, said to have been furnished by D. M. Finley, who claims to have been a sergeant of the Tenth Missouri State Militia, is to the effect that that regiment burned the church, but the reports of the adjutant-general of the State do not show that such a regiment ever existed. It was at this church where the battle between Gen. Prentiss's Federals and Col. Dorsey's Confederates took place, December 28, 1861, a full account of which engagement is to be found on other pages of this history. The present church was built in 1867 at a cost of \$2,000, and dedicated by Rev. J. D. Vincil, in 1872. The first church was dedicated by A. Monroe, in 1848. The pastors of Mt. Zion church have been Anthony Seares, P. M. Pinkard, W. Toole, Wm. Sexton, Jesse Faubion, John F. Young, Preston Phillips, George Smith, Geo. Sexton, Wm. Sutton, Thos. DeMoss, Joseph Metcalf, Hiram Groves, D. H. Root, F. A. Savage, Wm. Rich, Walter Toole, and Robert White. The present membership is large for a country church, numbering 256. All of the original members of Mt. Zion are gone, except the following: John Reed (from whom much of this information has been obtained), S. C. Points, M. A. Grady and A. F. Younger and wife.

HICKORY GROVE CHURCH.

The Hickory Grove Christian church is located on the north side of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 49, range 11, just across the Callaway line, though its membership is sufficiently large from Boone county to warrant its being mentioned in this work. It was organized in 1856, and the first members were John E. Chappell, Daniel Mourning, John Gay, Sr., John D. Gay, Margaret Chrisman, Curtis P. Gay, Catherine E. Gay, Parlee Chappell, John D. Bratton, Sr., Elijah E. Chrisman, Jane A. Chrisman, Laura F. Chrisman, Mary J. Gay, Ida Bratton, and Nancy Riggs.

The church building, a frame, was erected in 1857, at a cost of about \$1,000. The first preacher was Rev. Elijah E. Chrisman, who was followed in turn by Thomas G. Marlow, E. C. Gill and E. B. Cake, the latter being the present pastor. The membership now numbers about twenty-five.

HALLSVILLE.

This town was named for Hon. John W. Hall, who kept a post-

office near where the place was afterward laid out. The town was never platted. It was a cross-roads, where a store was built and a blacksmith shop started, and other houses were added from time to time until it reached its present proportions. The first store was kept by a man named Leach. When the railroad was built the town of Hickman was platted and a depot established half a mile south of Hallsville, but the new town has persistently refused to grow to this day. Hickman is the station where the Hallsville people take and leave the cars.

Hallsville contains five stores (two dry goods, one hardware, one drug, and one grocery and confectionery store), one harness shop and two blacksmith shops. Population 65. There is a daily mail from the north and the south. W. W. Roberts, postmaster. There is no church or school house in the little village.

MASONIC LODGE — HALLSVILLE.

This lodge, number 336, A. F. and A. M., was instituted by W. W. Garth, of Columbia, the date of dispensation being October 11, 1877, and the charter bearing date of October 17, 1878. The charter members were W. F. Roberts, Enoch Hulen, W. T. Summers, John W. Parish, R. P. Roberts, T. T. S. Kemper, Thomas Barnes, Josiah Hall and W. W. Roberts. The first officers upon the organization of the lodge were Wm. F. Roberts, W. M.; Enoch Hulen, S. W.; W. T. Summers, J. W.; John W. Parish, treasurer; W. W. Roberts, secretary; T. T. S. Kemper, S. D.; Josiah Hall, J. D., and R. P. Roberts, tyler. The present officials are J. T. Henry, W. M.; R. P. Roberts, S. W.; W. H. Brink, J. W.; John A. Elkin, treasurer; Josiah Hall, secretary; W. F. Roberts, chaplain; R. F. Hulett, S. D.; Thomas Hulett, J. D.; Isaac L. McCaslin, tyler; J. W. Horner and W. W. Roberts, stewards. None of these are as yet grand lodge officers. The membership at this time numbers about forty. The hall is a frame structure, built jointly by the Masons and Grangers, at a cost of about \$500, each of these orders owning a one-half interest. It was commenced in 1876, and completed 1877. The lodge is in good working order, and peace and harmony prevail.

LEBANON.

The town of Lebanon was laid out on the southwest quarter of section 36, township 50, range 11, about 1836, by John W. McBride. He was the first post-master. There was a blacksmith shop and a

family grocery in the place. The first lot sold in the town was bought by a man named Hewlett. He paid \$30 for it. He built a house on the lot and afterwards sold out to John M. McGee. There is no store or post-office kept there now, and the town is extinct.

BIOGRAPHIES.

ELDER JAMES BARNES.

Of the many brave, generous, self-sacrificing ministers who came at an early day to the frontier wilderness of Missouri, bringing the glad tidings of salvation to sinful men, none were more loved and respected than Elder James Barnes, who was first in the presence and first in the hearts of the primitive settlers of Boone county. His was a three-fold mission. He was a soldier of the cross, a soldier of war and a teacher. He was neither learned nor brilliant, but for the age in which he lived, and the field in which he toiled, he was well-fitted. The fruits of his labor survive him, and will remain through untold ages yet to come.

Elder Barnes was born in Madison county, Kentucky, September 18, 1788. He made a profession of religion when but fifteen years old, and was baptized and admitted a member of the Yates Creek church, the denomination being that of the Old School, or Regular Baptist. In the year 1800 Elder Barnes emigrated to Missouri, making Fort Hempstead the objective point of his journey. In this fort, which was situated in Howard county, he was afterwards married. He proved a useful member of the little band gathered for mutual protection, within the four walls of this rude stockade. When assailed he took his rifle and helped defend the fort. When the storm of battle was over, and the yell of the merciless savage no longer called the vigilant pioneers to the ramparts or the port-holes, Elder Barnes turned his attention to other, and more congenial, tasks. He preached and prayed with all the fervor of his ardent, God-fearing nature, for the salvation of those whom a special providence seemed to have placed within reach of his warning voice. Another duty he found both leisure and opportunity for, and he discharged it faithfully. He became their temporal as well as spiritual teacher. His pupils were eager to acquire the rudiments of education, and thankful for this their first and, perhaps, only opportunity of learning to read.

The fertile valley of the Missouri soon attracted sufficient popula-

tion to defend it against all threatened danger, and the forts, once the pride and hope of the pioneer, must henceforth remain only as so many relics of other and darker days. When once assured of safety, the pioneers left the forts and betook themselves to the choice lands of the surrounding country. Elder Barnes came to Boone county and was soon identified with all the best interests of the people, who showed their appreciation and gratitude by making him their sheriff. When the country became more densely populated and he found that he could well be spared from the temporal walks of life, he devoted all his time, thought and energy to his real calling, that of preaching the gospel. Being a man of much physical strength he was equal to all the hardships and trials incident to his ministerial labors, and never under the most trying circumstances did he falter or complain. He travelled a great deal, but always found a hearty welcome whenever he crossed the humble threshold of the pioneer, be he Christian or infidel, Baptist or Methodist. They all knew and loved "Uncle Jimmy Barnes," and his "God bless you!" when once heard was seldom forgotten. In his old age he narrowed his field of labor, and for many years seldom went beyond the limits of Rocky Fork, Perche and Bourbon townships. He organized many churches in an early day, old Gilead, in Rocky Fork township, being one among the number. While venerable and dignified in bearing, he yet possessed a jovial disposition, and was never so happy as when promoting the happiness of others. He lived to have his second eyesight, but was blind when he died. He scarcely knew, from his own experience, what it was to be sick. When death came at last, it was painless. Like the orb of day, this noble life went down to us, only to rise on other shores. He died February 6, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

DR. BENNETT H. CLARK, SR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 25th, 1825. He is the son of Bennett H. and Susan H. Clark, the latter a daughter of Gen. Stephen Triggs, who came to Missouri about 1815. His parents were natives of Clark county, Kentucky, but were reared in Montgomery county, that State. Dr. Clark was raised on the farm, and acquired his education in Howard county, being placed in the Fayette High School at the age of seventeen, and remaining there till he finished his course. He began the study of medicine in Fayette under Dr. Charles R. Scott, in 1846, and read

there about two years. He then went to the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated there in 1849. Immediately on returning to Missouri, he began the practice at Fayette. The next year, however, (1850), he was borne off with the gold excitement, and went to California, where he spent a year. Returning to Missouri in 1851, he located at Buena Vista, and was there married in May, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Winn, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza Winn. Mrs. Clark was born February 1st, 1837, on the farm where her father still resides. Subsequently she and Dr. C. moved to the farm where they now reside, at Middletown, in Rocky Fork township, and here the doctor practices medicine and operates the farm conjointly. Five out of seven children that were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark still survive. One son, Bennett H., Jr., is a graduate of the medical department of the University, but is now settled on a farm in Boone county, as is also his brother. During the civil war, Dr. Clark enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1861, in the company commanded by Captain Hicks. He was in the battle of Boonville, under Gen. Marmaduke. In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the 6th regiment of infantry, Missouri State Guards, his regiment being in the third division commanded by his cousin, Gen. John B. Clark. In 1862 Dr. Clark was put into the regular Confederate service and appointed assistant surgeon, and served for a time under Gen. Hindman in Arkansas. He was then sent to Gen. Price, in Missouri, and in 1864 was appointed regimental surgeon at Richmond, Virginia, and remained till the close of the war. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and returned to his farm, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

For several years Dr. Clark was postmaster at Middletown, and one time master of the Union Temperance Lodge organized at that place. He has been a Free Mason since 1846, and he and his wife are both members of the Christian church. The family to which Dr. Clark belongs is one prominently known in this State, Virginia and Kentucky. The civil and military record of his uncle and cousin, Generals John B. Clark, Sr. and Jr., is sufficiently well-known to Missourians to need no comment here.

Dr. Clark, though formerly a Whig, is now in the straight Democratic harness, and votes no other ticket, nor affiliates with any other party.

RICHARD M. FLYNT.

Richard M. Flynt, though forty-five years of age, is a native of

Boone county, and is now living at the old home where he was born and raised. He is the son of Thomas and Susan C. Flynt, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. They first emigrated to Callaway county, Missouri, in 1833, but remained there only one year, removing in 1834 to Boone county, settling on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. Thomas Flynt was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, in 1794. His father was also named Thomas. Richard M. bears the name of an uncle who served on the staff of Gen. Jackson during the war of 1812. Both of his grandfathers served in the American army during the revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was born June 2d, 1837. He was one of a family of seven children, two of whom died in childhood. The oldest member of the family now living is the widow of John W. Love, who died in the Federal army during the late civil war. The other sister is the wife of John D. French. The oldest of the brothers, James W., went to California in 1850, and has never returned. He is a bachelor. He is now living in White Pine county, Nevada. Martin C. Flynt, the youngest brother, is a native of Audrain county. He was a soldier in Cockrell's brigade during the late war, and was twice wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Richard M. Flynt was with Price in his Missouri campaigns at the beginning of the war. He was married on the 7th day of June, 1860, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Mordecai and Arethusa Turner, of Boone county. They have seven children living and one dead. Their names are Wilmuth Ann, Thomas M., Joseph F., Augusta Jane, William R., Warren A., Lena Mabel and an infant yet unnamed. Thomas M. died in infancy. Their children are all living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Flynt are members of the Baptist church at Grand View. Mr. Flynt is also a member of the Masonic order. His home is situated sixteen miles northeast of Columbia, and four miles southeast of Hallsville, which is his post-office. Thomas Flynt, the father of the subject of this sketch, died in February, 1858; Mrs. Flynt died in the winter of 1866. They are both buried at Mt. Zion church, which was built on land donated by Mr. Flynt, and the church was named by him. He was a member of the Methodist Church South. Mrs. Flynt was a member of the Regular Baptist church.

ROBERT BRATTON GAY.

Robert Bratton Gay was born in Clark county, Kentucky, December 11th, 1834. His parents, John and Rebecca Gay, were born and

raised in Kentucky, but emigrated to Missouri in 1837, when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. They settled on a farm in Rocky Fork township, the present abode of their son, Robert B. Gay, where they lived and died. Mr. Gay was married, in 1861, to Miss Laura F. Chrisman, a native of Boone county, born in 1840. She is the daughter of Elijah and Jane A. Chrisman, Kentuckians, who emigrated to Missouri in an early day. Elder Chrisman was one of the pioneer preachers of the country, and has established several churches in this and Callaway counties. He is still living and preaching to some of the churches he established when he first came to the State. He is seventy-nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gay have had four children, two of whom are living. Mr. Gay, his wife and one son are members of the Christian church at Hickory Grove. They are well-to-do, prosperous farmers, living in that independent, joyous contentment which seems ever to be the reward of virtuous lives and honest toil.

DAVID NATHANIEL HALL

Was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, July 9th, 1831. His parents, John W. and Sarah H. Hall, moved to Missouri in 1836, when David was a small boy, bringing him with them. They settled at Hallsville, in Boone county, where the subject of this sketch lived with them till he was nineteen years old. He then went West to the mining districts of California, and was absent in that State and Oregon for three years. Returning to this county, he was married, November 3d, 1853, to Miss Melinda T. Asbury, a native of Boone county, born January 19, 1833. Her parents were Calvin and Jane Asbury, who were born and reared in Fleming county, Kentucky, and settled in this county at an early day. Five children are the offspring of this marriage, one son and four daughters. One of these only is married and the rest are at home at this writing, where their father lives, near Hallsville. That village, by the way, was named in honor of this family. [See general history of Boone county.] Mr. Hall's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, but under whom he served is not known. David received a common-school education, and has made his way successfully in the world without the more advanced education attainable to the present youthful generation of Boone county. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres in Rocky Fork township, which he knows well how to cultivate. He is a good citizen, a careful manager, and provides well for the support and education of his

family. His mother is still living, at an advanced age, two miles west of Hallsville, on the place where his father died.

COLUMBUS D. HULEN.

Columbus D. Hulen is the son of John A. Hulen, a native of Indiana, who came to Missouri in 1835. The grandfather on the paternal side was Taylor Hulen, on the maternal side, Stephen Hulett. Columbus D. was one of four children, being the only son of his parents. He was educated at the Missouri State University. He married Lucy V. Robinson, daughter of George Robinson, of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky. They have two children, Lyman T. and Lizzie B. After graduating in 1871, Mr. Hulen taught school for two terms when he went to farming and has followed that business ever since. He owns a farm of 120 acres.

CICERO HOUSTON.

The subject of this sketch was born near Hallsville, Rocky Fork township, Boone county, Missouri, July 18, 1823. His father, Wm. L. Houston, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, removing with his parents to Knoxville, Tennessee. From Knoxville, Mr. Houston went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he learned the hatter's trade, and was married. His wife was born and raised in North Carolina. It was while on a visit to friends in Kentucky that she first met Mr. Houston whom she subsequently married. In 1818 Mr. Houston emigrated to Missouri, settling near Hallsville, Boone county, his primitive home being isolated by the distance of five miles from the residence of any human being of his own race. Here the old pioneer lived out the remainder of his quiet, useful days. His wife, Rebecca, survived him, finally dying at the residence of their son-in-law, James B. Reed, in Audrain county, Missouri, May 19, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Houston was the first hatter within the range of many miles of Hallsville. He was a kind husband and father, but austere in manner and of most solemn deportment. He was in the organization of the first Christian church west of the Mississippi river. He and his wife were of the original members of Old Red Top church which still exists, being to-day one of the most flourishing churches in the county. He was buried in the Red Top cemetery. Mr. Houston was the first cousin of Sam Houston, "the Washington of Texas." Cicero Houston was married first in 1849 to Miss Mary Ann Hall, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1830. She was the daughter

of John W. and Sally Hall, both of whom were raised in Virginia. The parents of Mrs. Houston emigrated to Missouri in 1835 and settled near Hallsville, in Boone county. Her father was the first postmaster at Hallsville, the office taking its name from him. Mrs. Houston died April 20, 1870, leaving one child, a son, who at this writing is married and lives near Hallsville. The subject of this sketch was again married in 1874, his second wife being Mrs. Maggie Fenton, born 1832, and raised in Boone county. She was the daughter of John and Delila Connelly and widow of Andrew J. Fenton. She had two children by her first marriage, one of whom is married, the other residing with Mr. Houston. Mr. Houston and his wife are members of the Christian church, and have been since early youth. Mr. Houston's first wife was also a member of the same church. William L. Houston, son of Cicero Houston by his first wife, is a graduate of the Missouri State University. He is now farming near Hallsville. Both the elder and younger Houston are prosperous farmers. They have about 500 hundred acres of land in Boone and 800 in Audrain county, Missouri, all of which is enclosed. Their land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, hay, in fact all crops indigenous to our climate. They handle considerable stock, their facilities for this business being very good. The elder Houston has spent most of his life in the vicinity of Hallsville. He was a soldier under Gen. Price during the Mexican war, and afterwards spent four years in California.

JOHN KARNES.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Boone county, Missouri. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Vanielief) Karnes, and was born April 18, 1838. Both his parents were natives of the Old Dominion. His maternal relatives were of Holland origin, and related to the Van Burens, of New York, one of whom, Martin Van Buren, was President of the United States. Thomas Karnes and Elizabeth Vanielief were married in Virginia in 1832, and came to Boone county three years later. They settled on the head of the Two-mile prairie, being among the first settlers of that neighborhood. Mrs. Karnes died in 1867, and Mr. Karnes in 1876. They were buried at Mt. Zion church, in Rocky Fork township. They were both members of the Methodist Church South. Four children were born to them, all of whom are now living. Harvey, the oldest, is at Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Robert Payne lives on the old farm in Columbia township; John, the subject of this sketch, lives in Rocky Fork township;

Joseph Vanelief is practicing law in Kansas City. John Karnes was married, June 25, 1863, to Miss Sarah A. Potts of Nicholas county, Kentucky. She is the daughter of Henry T. and Lorana Potts. Her father died in 1875. Her mother is still living in Kentucky. Eight children have been born of this marriage, three sons and five daughters. Their names are Jennie, Mattie, David C., Payne, Lorana, Fannie, Charles T. and Mary. David C. is dead. He was buried with his grandparents at Mt. Zion. Mr. Karnes has lived in Boone county all his life. He was educated at the State University at Columbia, and studied law, but never practiced his profession. He has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, six miles south of Centralia, which is his post-office and shipping point. The farm is all in cultivation and is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes are both members of the Methodist Church South. They worship with the Mt. Zion congregation.

JOHN DUDLEY KEMPER.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Peter and Rebecca Kemper, and was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 17, 1828. His parents were also both native Kentuckians, his father having been born and raised in Fayette county, that State, and his mother in Bourbon. They came to Missouri in 1829, when John Dudley was about a year old, and settled in this county, and continued to reside here till the time of their death. Mr. Kemper was, therefore, reared and educated in Boone county. In February, 1852, on the 17th day of that month, he was married to Miss Susan Frances Ballinger, a native of this county, born February 19, 1836. Her parents are James E. and Amanda Kemper, natives of South Carolina, who came here at an early day and still reside in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper have had seven children, five of them still living, three of them are married and settled on farms. Both Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Old School Baptist church, and two of their children belong to the same. He owns a large farm in Rocky Fork township of nearly six hundred acres, and all, except forty acres, are well improved, a large part of it being in a high state of cultivation. Like many others now living in Boone county, Mr. Kemper came of a stock of people whose ancestors fought for our freedom in the war of the Revolution, his grandfather having served as a soldier in that great struggle for liberty.

CHARLES WILLETT MASTERSEN

Is a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, born April 25, 1819. His parents were Jonathan and Mary Mastersen, the former a Pennsylvanian, and the latter a Kentuckian, by birth. Charles W. moved with his father's family to Menard county, Illinois, in 1835. They settled on a farm, though the son spent most of his time working in a woolen factory, and received his education in the common schools. He was married September 30, 1840, to Miss Phœbe M. Houghton, a native of Menard county, Illinois, born January 22, 1823. Her parents, Elijah and Catharine Houghton, were natives of New Jersey, the mother being still alive, residing in Illinois, now at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Mastersen and wife are the parents of thirteen children, nine of them still living, eight of whom are members of the Christian church. He and Mrs. M. have been members of the same church for many years, he since he was sixteen, and she, from the time she was fifteen years old. Mr. Mastersen has served one term as commissioner of public schools in Boone county.

Two of his sons were in the Federal service during the war, one in the cavalry service for four years, and the other three years in the artillery. Mr. M. owns a good farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, all in cultivation, and forty acres of timbered land. His farm is well adapted to raising the cereals common to this latitude, and Mr. M. also produces live stock — horses, mules, cattle and swine. He is a successful farmer and a good provider for the maintenance of his family.

HENRY PALMER.

This gentleman was born in Clark county, Kentucky, June 22d, 1809. His parents were James and Elizabeth Palmer, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky. They came to this State when Henry was young, and settled near where Sturgeon now is, remaining in Boone county till the time of their death. Henry was raised on the farm, and received his education chiefly in this county. He was married in about 1844 to Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, a widow lady, whose maiden name had been Ridgeway, a daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Ridgeway, Kentuckians, who came to this State in an early day. She had three children by her former marriage, but none by Mr. Palmer. She died in 1879, and Mr. P. was again married in 1881, to Mrs. Margaret J. Wolf, widow of Thomas Wolf, and daughter of James

and Eliza Lampton, who came from Kentucky to this State in 1830, settling in Boone county, and residing here till their death.

Mr. Palmer had no children by either marriage, though his last wife had ten children, four sons and six daughters by her first husband. Mr. and Mrs. P. are both members of the Christian church, as was also his first wife. He has been a member for about twenty-three years, and was baptized and received into the church by Thomas Allen. Mr. P. owns a good farm, which he cultivates successfully. To these old settlers who came to the county as early as did Mr. Palmer, it must be a great source of satisfaction to look back and contrast the present with the past. The county which was then but an unsettled wilderness, abounding with bear, deer, wolves and other wild beasts of the forest, has been touched by the magic wand of progress, wielded first by these pioneers, till now it blossoms as the rose, and has become the home of thousands who now enjoy the fruit of the toils and hardships endured by their first comers. Let us never forget the debt of gratitude due to those who labored that we might enjoy — the early pioneers of Boone county.

DR. J. W. POINTS.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Dr. Joseph Points, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 7th, 1797. His father and mother, Arthur and Ellen Points, were old settlers of that State. Joseph studied medicine in Fayette county, under Doctors Wither-spoon and Ennis, and subsequently practiced his profession in that locality, remaining in Fayette county until 1836, when he came to Boone county, Missouri, and bought the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. He continued the practice of medicine until his death, July 28th, 1875. There are now over forty physicians actively employed in the territory in which he once had the exclusive practice. He was married in Fayette county, Kentucky, September, 1819, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Robinson. Eleven children, five sons and six daughters, were born of this marriage. Four of the children are now living. Mrs. Points was born December 28th, 1798, and is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, retaining much of her former vigor and cheerfulness. Dr. J. W. Points, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 24th, 1834. When in his second year, his father removed to Boone county, Missouri. He was educated at the common schools, and read medicine under his father and Dr. Lee Brown. He made

his home on the old Points' homestead and has succeeded to a large portion of his father's practice. He was married, December 7th, 1855, to Miss Cordelia A., daughter of Samuel and Jane Huddeston, of Boone county. They have two children, William H., and Mary Elizabeth, who is now the wife of J. W. Grady, of this county. The first wife dying in 1864, Dr. Points was again married in 1874, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schell, of Cole county, Missouri. They have no children by this marriage. Dr. Points has been a citizen of Boone county all his life, except about six years spent in Cole county, Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Church South. His father was likewise a zealous member of the same church. His mother is also a Methodist.

GEORGE WASHINGTON REAMS.

George W. Reams was born in Fleming county, Kentucky. His father, John Reams, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and of German origin. George W. was one of twelve children, six of each sex. He came with his parents to Boone county, Missouri, in the year 1839, and settled near the spot where he now lives. The mother of Mr. Reams was of Irish origin. Her maiden name was Swain. The country was thinly settled when they came to Boone county and their experience was about the same as those who emigrated at an earlier date. The subject of this sketch had attended school for a few months before leaving Kentucky — for the rest of his education, he is indebted to no one but himself. He commenced life without anything but health, strength and indomitable energy. He now owns 600 acres of fine land, well improved, mostly in grass. He is a member of the Methodist Church South. He was married in 1849 to Miss Polly A., daughter of Charles Helm, of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, who died a few years ago. They have had eight children, four of whom are living. Their names are Francis, Elizabeth, John M. and Mary B.

JUDGE WM. F. ROBERTS.

William Franklin Roberts is a native of Boone county, and was born in Rocky Fork township, November 22d, 1831. His parents, John and Annie Roberts, were natives of Madison county, Kentucky, and came to this county at an early day. Judge Roberts' grandparents also were Kentuckians, and came early to this county, and died in the township where the subject of this sketch resides. William was reared on a farm in the locality of his present residence, and received such education as the common schools of that day

afforded. His education, however, did not cease with his school days, but has been furthered and enlarged by close and systematic reading and study, to which he has devoted considerable time through life. In 1850, in his nineteenth year, young William Franklin went overland across the plains to California. He was there nearly four years, engaged in mining for three years, and in merchandising the rest of the time, having bought out the stock of the well known "Old Uncle Abraham Barnes," on the Middle Yuba. He sold out in 1853 and, while collecting up, met with a singular adventure. The Digger Indians tried to rob him while he was travelling alone between Middle and North Yuba. He escaped by a free use of his spurs and a shot from his Colt's navy, which probably sent one Digger into the happy hunting grounds. Returning in December following, he located on his farm in Rocky Fork, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Roberts' wife, whose maiden name was Miranda Asbery, is a native of the same township as himself, born July 11th, 1836. Her father died there in 1881. Mr. R. and wife are the parents of nine children, seven of whom still survive. The oldest son, Jasper Newton, received a thorough business education at the Commercial College, of Savannah, Missouri, and is now married and settled on a farm. The Judge, his wife, and the four surviving children are members of the Christian church. He has been a member for about thirty-five years, and she twenty-two years. In 1862, Mr. R. was ordained an elder in the church, and still holds the position, having done, in his time, some very effective preaching, always laboring faithfully for the interest and welfare of his church and the cause of religion generally. He is a member of the Hallsville Lodge, No. 336, of the Free Masons, having been in fellowship for twenty-two years, filling some important positions therein. In the Royal Arch Chapter, he has held the position of scribe and king. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., and Knights of Pythias. In 1878, Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the county court, and reëlected in 1880. He was Southern in sympathy during the civil war, and in 1861, volunteered, under Gov. Jackson's call, in the State Guards, and participated in the battles of Lexington and Dry Wood. Receiving a captain's commission, he then went into the regular Confederate service in November following, and was sent out to recruit. He raised a company of sixty men and started South, but was detained in Boone county by Col. McKinney, till December. They had an engagement at Mt. Zion church with a number of Gen. Prentiss's men, the Con-

federates only numbering about 300. (See full account on other pages of this history.) Here his company disbanded till June, 1862, Capt. Roberts going into the secret service of the Confederacy, with a colonel's commission, and so continuing until the close. Judge Roberts owns a fine farm of 530 acres in Rocky Fork township, all well improved, which he has supplied with high grades of live stock. He is a successful farmer, and provides well for the education and support of his interesting family.

JOHN ROBERTS

Is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, born December 15th, 1817, and is a son of William M. and Martha Roberts, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and descended from the pioneer families that came at an early day from Virginia to that State. The father of John (Wm. M.) was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but managed to procure a substitute. John was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of the country. In 1827 he was brought to this State and county by his parents, and settled in Rocky Fork township, when the county was new and comparatively unsettled. Wild game — elks, deer, bears and wolves — were abundant, and the Roberts family helped to rid the country of such pests as wolves and snakes. The Indians were still in the country, but had ceased to be hostile. Mr. Roberts was married in September, 1839, to Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Anderson and Edith Johnson, who were reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri in about 1814. The wife is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1818, reared on a farm and educated in the schools of that primitive period. Eight children have been born to this couple, two sons and six daughters, the former, and four of the latter, still living at this writing. Three of the surviving daughters are married, and two of those deceased were also married. The entire family are members of the Christian church, Mr. Roberts and wife having been members about forty years, having joined the Red Top church, of which they are at present members, under the preaching of an old Kentucky preacher named Elijah Chrisman. Mr. Roberts owns a farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres of good land, one hundred and sixty acres of which are improved and well adapted to raising wheat, corn, hay, oats, etc. Like all farmers of this section, Mr. Roberts produces live stock as well as cereals and lighter produce. He has raised an exemplary family, whose good moral habits in temperance, virtue, good associations and freedom

from profanity are remarked by all who know them, and not one of them has ever been called upon to answer for any violation of church discipline, all of which should make Mr. Roberts feel honored, both as a parent and a citizen.

WILLIAM P. ROBINSON.

William P. Robinson is a native of Boone county, having been born in Columbia township in 1839. His father, Michael Robinson, was a native of Virginia, born July 1, 1786. He was twice married. He was first married to Mary Magee, July 4, 1809. Eight children were born of this marriage: Robert B., Hugh Magee, Walter, Virginia, Hugh Mym, Lucy, Michael M. and John. Michael M. and John are the only children of the first wife now living. Mrs. Mary (Magee) Robinson was born June 22, 1785, and died November 3, 1837. Michael Robinson was again married April 5, 1838, to Miss Mary C. Phillips. Three children were born of this marriage: William P. (subject of this sketch), Henry T. and Addison A. They are all living. Michael Robinson died July 5, 1847, and was buried in Columbia township. Mrs. Mary C. Robinson died October 20, 1878. She is buried at Mt. Zion church. William P. Robinson was married, April 16, 1861, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of Mordecai and Arethusa Turner, of Boone county. Five children were born of this marriage: George W., Mary J., Lucy E., Mordecai T. and William L., all living. Mrs. Robinson died September 3, 1877, and is buried at Mount Zion church. The eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of J. F. Edwards, of Audrain county, Missouri. The other children are at home with their parents. Mr. Robinson was again married, September 23, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth King, of Boone county, formerly of Jasper county, Missouri. Mr. Robinson is a practical farmer, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres on the Centralia and Jefferson City road, seven and one-fourth miles south of Centralia and four and a half miles west of Hallsville. He took no part in the late civil war. The battle of Mount Zion, between Gen. Prentiss and Col. Dorsey, began at his house, where a party of Confederates were eating their breakfast. Mr. Robinson was greatly exposed, and was shot through the clothing, but escaped unhurt. He is not a church member. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Methodist church.

SAMUEL MILTON STEVINSON

Was born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 30, 1826. His

parents, Isaac and Lucinda Stevinson, were natives of the same (Clark) county, and moved to Boone county, this State, in 1858, settling in Rocky Fork township, where the father died, and the mother still resides at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Samuel was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the country. He was married in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 19, 1849, to Miss Edith Britton, daughter of David and Rebecca Britton, and moved to Missouri in 1852, locating on the farm on which he still resides in Rocky Fork. Here his chief vocation has been that of farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Stevinson are the parents of thirteen children — ten boys and three girls — of whom eight sons and two daughters are still living, one son married and farming in California, and two sons in business at Seligman, near Eureka Springs. Both parents and three of the children are members of the Christian church. Mr. S. was baptized about thirty years ago by Samuel Rogers, and received into the church by him. Mrs. S. has been a member about the same length of time, "Raccoon" John Smith, of Kentucky, administering baptism in her case. These people have lived thirty years on their farm, and there reared their large family. Mr. S. was not in the civil war, but gave his attention to farming, in which he has been successful as a raiser of grain and other produce, besides horses, mules, sheep, etc., those staples which mark the successful producer in this latitude.

WILLIAM THOMAS SUMMERS

Is a native of Clarke county, Kentucky, born May the 4th, 1829. His parents, William and Sallie Summers, were also born in Kentucky, but came to this State and county in 1851, and settled near Middletown, where they lived till 1865. They then moved to John Summers's, their son, and lived with him till their death, the father dying in 1875 and the mother in 1876. The subject of this sketch did not come to Missouri till 1853, two years after his parents came. He was married in Boone county, April 10, 1855, to Miss Sallie A. Hulen, a daughter of John C. and Sallie Hulen, and born in Kentucky, September 10, 1837. Her parents were likewise Kentuckians, and came to this State in 1843. Mr. S. and wife were reared on a farm, and have mostly resided on the farm. In 1855 he sold goods in Hallsville, but since that time has been farming and dealing in live stock. Four boys and five girls have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Summers, all of whom survive except one son. The oldest daughter,

Mary B., was educated at Camden Point, Mo., and since then has taught successfully in the schools of Boone county for six years. She is now the wife of a thrifty farmer living on Grand prairie, east of Hallsville. The second daughter, Nettie B., graduated from the normal department of the University in 1879, and has also been teaching in the schools of Boone county for four years. Still another daughter attended Christian College for one year, and George R., the oldest son, graduated from Jones's Commercial College, in St. Louis, and is now in the mercantile business at Hallsville, all of which shows the appreciation of the Summers family for education and learning. Mr. Summers, wife and three daughters are members of the Christian church, the former having been a member for twenty-one years and Mrs. S. for over thirty years. Mr. S. was in the late civil war about one year, and served under Gen. Price, participating in the battles of Lexington, Dry Wood and Pea Ridge. His grandfather was also a soldier, and did service in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. Mr. Summers owns 240 acres of land, about 170 of which he has improved into a comfortable home. He is a gentleman of the old school in point of liberality and charity, and his many generous acts are remembered in grateful recognition by the recipients.

JOHN TOALSON.

This gentleman is a native of old Boone, born December 18, 1816, when Boone formed a part of Howard county. John is the son of William and Mary Toalson, the former a native of Virginia, but both reared in Kentucky. After his marriage, the father moved to Missouri, first locating near Fayette, in Howard county, and then removing to what is now Boone in 1816, settling one mile south of where William Toalson now lives. After several other removals, all in Boone county, the father finally settled four miles north of Columbia, where he died in 1841. At the time of the first coming of the Toalsons, Boone county, then almost an unsettled wilderness, abounded in wild game and Indians. John remembers well the time when his father used to hunt with the red men of the forest, who were for a long time perfectly friendly till they were driven out by the uprising of the settlers, after having committed some outrages that the pale-faces would not brook. Though it can not be said that "locusts and wild honey" were the "meat" of those early settlers, it can be truthfully said that bear's meat and wild honey were the

chief food on which they for a time subsisted. The subject of this sketch, after receiving a common school education, was united in matrimony, in 1844, to Nancy Allen, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, born July 4, 1827, and a daughter of Temple and Polly Allen, who came to Missouri in 1831. Twelve children were born to bless this union, seven sons and five daughters, five of the former and three of the latter still surviving. One son and one daughter are married and living in the southern part of the State. A son and a daughter were educated at Sweet Springs, Mo., and still another son is telegraph operator at Plattsburg, Mo. The entire family, except two of the children, are members of the Christian church. Mr. T. and wife have been members of the Red Top church for upwards of forty years. Two sons belong to the Masonic fraternity, one at Centralia and one at Hallsville. During the civil war, Mr. Toalson was for a short time in the Confederate service, and participated in the fights at Dry Wood and Lexington. He owns 217 acres of land, 160 acres improved, and well adapted to producing all the cereals of this climate. Mr. T. is now nearly sixty-five years old, having spent the most of his time right here in Boone. He has four children still living with him to comfort and to cheer the declining years of that father who has endured toil and hardship that they, his children, might enjoy the fruits of his labor.

JOHN DODRIDGE WILLIAMS

Was born in Boone county, Missouri, March 30th, 1830. His father, Isaac, and his mother, Dorcas Williams, were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to this State at an early day and settled in Rocky Fork township, this county, two miles from where John D. now lives. His father and uncle were in the war of 1812, under Com. Perry, serving till their discharge at the close of hostilities. It was by "laying" the land warrant given his father by government, that Mr. Williams got possession of the farm on which he first settled, on Young's creek. John was reared on a farm, and, in 1850, married Miss Eliza Williams, daughter of Elder James Williams. She was born in this county, July 6th, 1831. They have three children, and two deceased. Samuel L. Williams, their son, was educated at the University in Columbia. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Williams located on a farm two miles east of Columbia, where he lived till 1862, when he moved to the place of his present residence, in Rocky Fork. Mr. W. and wife have been members of the Christian church for many years, and he

has served as deacon. They saw some exciting scenes during the war, among which was the killing of Dr. Angell by the Federals, right at Mr. Williams's gate. Mr. W. owns a farm of 142 acres, well improved, and in a good state of cultivation.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BOONE COUNTY LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Cattle. Fielding W. Smith's Herd—Forest Park Herd—Estes' Greenwood Farm—Glenwood Farm—Eagle Park Herd—*Horses.* The Kinloch Stud of J. Lucas Turner—J. C. Stice's Stud—J. S. Croswite—C. B. Hulen—*Sheep.* McQuitty's Flock—Bass's Flock.

By special request of some of the citizens of the county interested in stock growing and breeding, the subjoined department on the stock interests is added to the history, for the information and benefit of any and all persons who take an interest in or derive a profit from this great department of Western production. It is the purpose in the following article to give names and location of breeders, the kind of stock handled, with pedigree, etc., of the finer class of animals; it being unnecessary in this department to give adaptability of climate and surroundings to the breeding of particular kinds of stock, that having been generally set forth in the general history department. Boone as a stock county and Boone county men as stock-men are perhaps as widely known as any in this State, the agricultural fairs in Central Missouri being never without a creditable representation from Boone.

CATTLE.

F. W. Smith's Herd.—Foremost among the most successful importers and breeders of fine cattle is Mr. Fielding W. Smith, of Perche township, near Woodlandville. Previous to 1879 Mr. Smith was a breeder of short-horns, but having heard of the merit of the Herefords over other breeds, he determined to test the matter for himself. Accordingly, at the St. Louis Fair, of 1879, he purchased of T. L. Miller the Hereford bull calf, Dictator, 1989, then ten months old. The offspring of this bull from short-horn and high-grade cows proved to be of the most thrifty and satisfactory kind, both as to proportions and rapid and healthy growth; and Mr. Smith readily found sale for his

bull calves from Dictator at eighty dollars each. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Smith went to Beecher, Illinois, to view the Hereford herd of Mr. Miller, just after the arrival of his large importation from England. He was much pleased with the herd, and purchased three cows (with calf) and one heifer calf for \$2,000. The same year he had an increase from them of two heifers and one bull calf. There will be a further increase this year (1882), all of which will be from sire Dictator. This proves the Hereford cows to be good breeders, and the manner in which calves thrive shows them to be excellent nursers. They are easy feeders, laying on flesh rapidly, and when slaughtered their beef is very choice. They have thick hides, protecting them well in both winter and summer. Dictator is a red bull with white face, calved November, 22, 1878; bred by T. L. Miller, Beecher, Illinois. His sire was Seventy-six (American Herd Book, 1093), and his dam was Victoria (American Herd Book, 1053).

Mr. Smith's fine Hereford cow, Countess 9th, is a red, with white face, animal, calved May 2, 1877, bred by T. Middleton, Shropshire, England. She was sired by Baron 4th (English Herd Book, 4326), and her dam was Countess 6th (Eng. H. B.). A further pedigree of these superior animals may be found in the American and English Herd Books.

Mr. Smith sold one bull calf at a good price in the summer of 1882, leaving his herd of Herefords numbering eight. He has of short-horns and grades about fifty head of as fine cattle as any in the West. Besides his cattle interests, Mr. S. is also a breeder of fine Cotswold sheep, but no pedigrees or other particulars have been furnished.

Forest Park Herd. — This famous herd is owned by H. T. Curtright & Sons, who are located on Forest Park farm, six miles southeast of Columbia, near Bonne Femme church, on the gravel road to Ashland. Mr. Curtright moved there in 1855, and brought with him from Bourbon county, Kentucky, fourteen head of short-horn cattle, including Bolingbroke, 7596, bred by Abe Renick, of Kentucky, and also the imported cow Amazon, by New Market (10563), perhaps the finest imported cow ever brought to the State. She was a noble animal, and produced four bulls before becoming barren. Mr. C. sold her to Maj. Jenkins for \$1,000. He continued to breed on a limited scale till recently, when he associated his sons with him and enlarged his herd with some fine breeds, among which are Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Belinas, Red Roses, Rubies and other noted families. These are being bred to Grand Duke of Sharon, owned by Parker & Co.,

and one of the best bulls ever bred by the famous old breeder, Abe Renick. For thirty years Mr. C. has been breeding Cotswold sheep, and for eight years has been importing from Canada, the largest number for any one year being 223 head. Mr. Curtright is wholly enrapt in the business of breeding, and will doubtless live and die a producer of short-horns and long wool, preferring that to any other vocation.

Joseph Estes's Greenwood Farm. — This stock-farm is located four miles east of Columbia, and its energetic proprietor has done his full share towards improving the stock of the county. Mr. Estes has been a breeder of short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs for twenty years, bringing some choice breeders of the former from Kentucky, in 1853, '55 and '56. Also again in 1869, and as late as 1874, he made importations of such animals as the bull, Duke of Stoner, A. H. B., 6691, sired by Clifton Duke, 3760, dam Bride Third, by imported Duke of Airdrie, E. H. B., 12730, tracing to imported Rose by Skipton. His Fourteenth Duke of Goodness, A. H. B., 13949, was sired by that noted Duke bull, Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, A. H. B., 8031; dam, Seventh Duchess of Goodness, by Duke of Airdrie, 2743, tracing to imported Goodness by Orontes, E. H. B., 4623; also Col. Cook, bred by W. A. Cook, and sired by imported John O'Gaunt, A. H. B., 11621; dam Magnolia. Among Mr. Estes' fine cows were Lady Franklin Third, by Grand Duke, A. H. B., 2933; Fourth Duchess of Goodness, by imported Duke of Airdrie (12730); Goodness Fifth, sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdrie, A. H. B., 2743, dam Goodness Fourth, by Orontes, A. H. B., 4210. Mr. Estes has had several other fine pedigreed animals in his importations, from which his present Greenwood herd is descended. At this time, his herd numbers twenty-five, at the head of which is Phil Chew (A. H. B. 44551, S. H. R. 7779) are among the finest sires in the State. Mr. Estes has raised and sold one hundred head of these fine breeders, and his chief pride is in his superb live stock.

Glennwood Farm. — This, one of the finest stock farms in Boone, is located at the head of Two-mile prairie, ten miles from Columbia, and is owned by Mr. R. P. Glenn. It is to be regretted that information from his herds has been so meagerly supplied. Mr. Glenn keeps about thirty head of fine short-horn breeders, besides a flock of the finest Cotswold sheep, and a supply of pure Berkshire hogs. In 1871 he imported five cows and a bull from Mason county, Kentucky, bought of Robert Page, and he purchased of A. Beich cows got by Duke of Mason and bred by Mr. Abe Renick. They are of the Cambria and

Harriet families. The last bull Mr. Glenn has used in his herd is Pearl Duke, sired by Lord of the Manor, bred by Hall & Taylor, of Paris, Kentucky. Mr. Glenn raises and feeds from fifty to one hundred head of mules every year. He keeps always on hand a lot of high grade cows.

"Eagle Park" Herd of Jerseys—Is a prominent feature in the live stock interests of Boone county. This herd, the property of Gen. O. Guitar, is located on his stock and dairy farm, "Eagle Park," one mile south of Columbia, and adjoining the State Agricultural farm, and consists of forty females and five bulls. The foundation of this collection is the prize herd of imported cows exhibited by Messrs. Churcham & Jackson, of Indianapolis, at the St. Louis Fair, in 1878, where, in competition with nine other selected herds from six different States, they bore off the great herd prize, although there was not a cow in the lot above three years old. These animals were selected on the Island of Jersey, by Mr. Jackson, aided by the superior judgment of Mr. Mackie, president, and Mr. Waring, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and no care or expense was spared in securing the finest specimens of the breed that Island could afford. To this herd Gen. Guitar has added from time to time fifteen other females, drawn from the best herds in the country, and of the most noted strains of blood, and some of these cows were in the prize herd at St. Louis in 1877. These animals and their produce constitute the present herd. Among the great prize cows may be mentioned Valentine of Trinity, dam Milkmaid 3d, No. 4, J. H. B.; sire Duke 76, being half-sister to Grey King, sire of Farmer's Glory, being the granddaughter of Milkmaid 95, J. H. B., she being the g. g. dam of Coomassie. This cow is a 16-pound cow, and is believed to combine a richer admixture of blood than any other cow on the continent. This cow can hardly be called exceptional in the herd, as there are many others of blood and lineage almost as rich. There is imported Princess 2d, dam Princess, sire Noble, 104, J. H. B. The same blood of Princess sold recently for \$4,800, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey cow. This cow has a daughter now three years old, by Lebrony's Prize, a very gem, making twelve pounds of butter at three years old. In addition, there are three other imported cows, tracing to Neptune and other distinguished sires, and six cows descended from Corona, 1796, by Potomac, 153, all of them solid calvers, and of the highest butter qualities. The bulls now used in the herd are the prize bulls imported Knight of St. Louis,

sired by a grandson of Coomassie, his sons Crown Prince, out of Princess by Noble, and Alphero, tracing through his grandsire Polonius to Alpheia, and through his granddam Couch's Lily to Pansy. It is admitted on all hands that three such specimens of their race, combining such rare and varied blood, are not to be found on the continent. In addition to the prizes already referred to, Gen. Guitar took the great herd prize at the St. Louis Fair in 1880, the herd being headed by the Knight of St. Louis. There were many very fine herds in competition from different States, and among them one gotten up expressly for show and advertising purposes by H. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, headed by the bull Chelton Duke. This victory was won at the hands of a unanimous committee. Gen. Guitar's arrangements for breeding and dairy purposes are all modern, and his butter brings the highest prices in the market. He has offered no females for sale yet, desirous to breed his herd up to fifty productive cows. He is breeding bulls, however, of the highest type of their breed. His herd is an honor to the county, and a most valuable acquisition to the "Great West" and its results will be found interwoven with the future history of the great dairy interests of the West.

HORSES.

The Kinloch Stud.—The Kinloch stud is located near Columbia, and is the property of Mr. J. Lucas Turner, whose imported Athlete is the lord of the harem. He is a chesnut horse, 15.2 hands high, was foaled in 1872, is by Gladiateur, dam Rose of Kent, by Kingston, second dam England's Beauty (dam of Silver Hair, the dam of Silvio, who won both Derby and St. Leger in 1877), by Irish Birdcatcher out of Prairie Bird, by Touchstone, etc. Gladiateur the sire of Athlete, is the only horse that ever won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, St. Leger and Grand Prix de Paris. Athlete was bred by the great Blenkiron at the Middle Park stud, Eltham, Kent, England. He is a fine horse, of good shape, and from his breeding his colts ought to be winners, and should make a mark in Missouri, for which its future citizens will owe an eternal debt of gratitude to the enterprise shown by Mr. Turner in his purchase.

The matrons of the Kinloch stud cannot be excelled in blood and racing lineage. Barbary (dam of Robert Bruce, a prominent candidate for the Kentucky Derby in 1882) is a brown mare, foaled in 1874, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Tallulah, by Planet; second dam Mazurka (dam of Zoo-Zoo), by Lexington out of Miss Morgan,

by imp. Yorkshire, etc. Barbary foaled March 8, 1882, a brown filly, by Rhadamanthus, and has stinted to imp. Athlete. Bryonia, dam of Bessie Belle, is a bay mare, foaled in 1873, by Jack Malone, dam Arnica, by Asteroid; second dam Iodine (own sister to Martha Dunn), by imp. Sovereign; third dam by Stockholder, son of Sir Archy. Bryonia, has stinted to imp. Athlete. Engenia is a chestnut mare, foaled in 1869, by Jack Malone; first dam, a Shark mare, by Tilghman (son of Hannibal by imp. Priam and Prunella by imp. Priam); second dam, Fleet, by Shark (son of Am. Eclipse) out of Ariadne, by Bertrand. Eugenia foaled a chestnut filly April 22, 1882, by Bold Tom, son of Tom Bowling, and has stinted to imp. Athlete.

Eurydice is a brown mare, foaled in 1876, by imp. Leamington, sire of Iroquois, who won the English Derby in 1881; dam Maud, by imp. Australian, second dam Martha Buford, by Wagner out of Cub, by Modoc, etc. Eurydice has stinted to imp. Athlete. Sally Edwards is a bay mare, foaled in 1874, by Panic (son of imp. Glencoe), dam Optima (dam of Peru), by imp. Knight of St. George; second dam Glenluce, by imp. Glencoe; third dam by Am. Eclipse, etc. Sally Edwards is with foal by Eland (son of Jack Malone). She will be put to imp. Athlete. Volante is a brown mare, foaled in 1872, by Vandal, dam Belladonna, by Brown Dick; second dam Anodyne, by imp. Albion, out of Ann Chase (sister to Sarah Bladen, Jennie Breeze, and others), by imp. Leviathan, etc. Volante foaled, April 10, 1882, a bay filly, by Rhadamanthus, and has been put to imp. Athlete. Arcadia is a chestnut mare, foaled in 1876, by John Morgan, dam Sally Crow, by imp. Albion; second dam Ann Chase (sister to Sarah Bladen, Jennie Breeze and others), by imp. Leviathan, out of Morgiana (sister to Jennie), by Pacolet, etc. Arcadia is with foal by Eland (son of Jack Malone). She will be covered by imp. Athlete. Bazique is a chestnut filly, foaled in 1880, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Minerva, by John Morgan; second dam, Mary Gowen (dam of John A. Norton), by Childe Harold; third dam, by imp. Priam, etc.

Mr. Turner is exercising sound discretion in not commencing with too large a number of mares. To obtain the best results procurable from a stallion such as Athlete, great care has to be taken, in selecting mares of such strains as will nick with his blood. Athlete as a foal at foot of Rose of Kent, in the Eltham paddock, displayed every promise. Like West Australian, and many others of the best horses of modern times, Gladiateur has been no great success at the stud, but it is believed, that with a careful choice of his mares, he is yet destined

to shine through Athlete in the same way that West Australian has in the United States done through Australian, Faugh-a-Ballagh through Leamington, and King Tom through his son, Phaeton.

John C. Stice — Located on his farm near Dripping Spring, in Perche township, has paid considerable attention to draft-stock breeding. In about 1874 he purchased a fine two year old stallion from John Pollard, of Randolph county. The horse was one of great power and muscle, of the Sampson-Arabian stock, and stood sixteen hands high at two years old. The dam was a Whip and Morgan, brought from Kentucky. About a year later he bought a fine Illinois jack, which proved to be a fine breeder, and was sire to some of the best mules in the county. After thoroughly testing the breeding qualities of these animals to the satisfaction of every one, he disposed of them and purchased a coal-black stallion sixteen and a half hands high, and four years old, weighing sixteen hundred pounds. The horse had a fine carriage and style generally. He was sired by Rattler Morgan, and he by Green Mountain Black Hawk, his dam by Old Highlander, and her dam by Messenger Grand Duke, and he by Cherokee, also having some Norman blood in him. This was one of the finest colts ever brought to Missouri. Mr. Stice also purchased of A. Winn, of Boone county, a fine young jack, bred by Mr. Winn from stock that has never been surpassed for style, bone and muscle. He shows fine colts, some of which are premium stock. Mr. Stice has always made a practice of giving premiums on the best colts sired by his animals in order to stimulate breeders to take good care of stock, thereby proving the grade and quality. Mr. Stice's book for the season 1882, shows \$1,250 booked from this source. He has his farm stocked with good grades of cattle, hogs and sheep, and never concerns himself actively in behalf of stock improvement.

I. S. Croswhite — Of the vicinity of Sturgeon, owns one saddle stallion ever brought from Kentucky. Montrose is a fine bay, sixteen hands high, and pretty as a picture. Full of blood, being sired by Gay's Denmark, and he by Gaines son of the famous racer Denmark; 1st dam by Hill's dam by Postboy; 3d dam by Jenkins' Sir William; 4th dam by Imported Diomedé; 5th dam by imported St. George; 6th dam by Fearnought. Montrose is a premium stallion, sweep-stakes prize at Paris in 1880, as the best saddle horse, and has also taken the premium at the St. Louis saddle stallion.

*C. B. Hulen*¹—Of Sturgeon, owns a fine jet-black stallion, Blackbird, sixteen and a half hands high, bred and raised in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and of the best "all purpose" horses to be found anywhere. He is of the old Cannon Whip and Calk's Halcorn stock. Mr. Hulen is also a great stock trader, buyer and shipper. Sturgeon is one of the most famous stock-shipping points of its size in this State, and Mr. Hulen and numerous other dealers there contribute, by their liberal purchases, to make it one of the best markets on that line of road.

SHEEP.

McQuitty's Flock.—Mr. D. W. McQuitty, of Missouri township, began to breed sheep in 1874. He imported his first flock of Spanish-Merinos from Ohio in 1877, which were of the Atwood & Robinson blood, of Vermont. In 1882, he imported a flock of the same blood from Vermont, the pedigrees of which are entered in the Vermont Sheep Register. His stock buck, Eureka, whose sire was imported direct from Spain, was purchased by Mr. McQuitty from J. James, of Middlebury, Vermont, and the rest from S. James and W. W. Peet, both of whom were breeders of Spanish-Merino sheep. Mr. McQuitty makes a specialty of these breeds, first, for size; second, for constitution; third, for length and fourth for weight of wool.

Bass's Flock.—William H. Bass, of Cedar township (now of mbia), brought the first Southdown sheep to Boone county in This was, perhaps, the first importation of Southdown into

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t pretended that this brief chapter is anything like a full of the live-stock interests of this county; but it embodies line as could be gleaned from the meagre notes furnished. as were written in various parts of the county who did consequently they cannot complain because no mention air stock. Boone is one of the best stocked counties in comes more nearly up to "old Kentucky" realizations sisters.

1.

LIST OF BOONE COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1822 TO 1882.

LEGISLATURE.

State Senators.

1822-26.	A. J. Williams.	1850-54.	Samuel A. Young.
1826-30.	Richard Gentry.	1856-60.	L. W. Robinson.
1830-34.	Wm. Jewell.	1860-62.	Charles H. Hardin.
1834-38.	A. M. Robinson.	1862-66.	Jas. M. Gordon.
1838-40.	T. C. Maupin.	1866-68.	Paul Hubbard.
1838-40.	A. W. Turner.	1868-72.	Jas. S. Rollins.
1840-42.	Sinclair Kirtley.	1872-74.	Chas. H. Hardin.
1840-42.	Hiram Philips.	1874-76.	D. H. McIntyre.
1842-46.	Tyre Harris.	1876-78.	John A. Flood.
1846-50.	Jas. S. Rollins.	1878-80.	J. A. Hockaday.
1880-82. Jas. L. Stephens.			

Representatives in Legislature.

1822-24.	Peter Wright, James M. Moss, David C. Westerfield.
1824-26.	Peter Wright, John Slack, Thomas W. Conyers.
1826-28.	Tyre Harris, Thomas W. Conyers.
1828-30.	Sinclair Kirtley, Wm. S. Burch.
1830-32.	John B. Gordon, Wm. S. Burch, D. P. Wilcox.
1832-34.	John B. Gordon, Tyre Harris, Oliver Parker.
1834-36.	John B. Gordon, Thomas C. Maupin, Sinclair Kirtley.
1836-38.	John B. Gordon, T. C. Maupin, Michael Woods, A. W. Turner.
1838-40.	John B. Gordon, D. M. Hickman, J. S. Rollins, Alex. Persinger.
1840-42.	D. M. Hickman, J. S. Rollins, Alex. Persinger, George Knox, Tyre Harris.
1842-44.	Wm. Smith, M. R. Arnold, Wm. Rowland.
1844-46.	George Knox, Sinclair Kirtley, Wm. Jewell.
1846-50.	Wm. F. Switzler.
1850-52.	Absalom Hicks, L. W. Robinson, S. B. Hatton.
1852-54.	James M. Gordon, Stephen Wilhite, D. H. Hickman.
1854-56.	Jas. S. Rollins, Odon Guitar.
1856-58.	W. F. Switzler, Joseph B. Douglass.
1858-60.	Odon Guitar, James Harris.
1860-62.	John M. Harris, J. M. Gordon.
1862-64.	Wm. Slade, Wm. W. Dodd.
1864-66.	John W. Harris, J. M. Gordon.
1866-68.	Jas. S. Rollins, Rollin Lyman.
1868-70.	F. T. Russell, Tyre Harris.
1870-72.	A. G. Newman, John L. Bass.
1872-74.	Squire Turner.
1874-78.	W. R. Wilhite.
1878-82.	J. W. Kneisley.

JUDICIAL.

County Court Judges.

1821-22.	Anderson Woods, Lazarus Wilcox, Peter Wright.
1822-26.	Wm. Lientz, Lawrence Bass.
1826-28.	Tyre Harris, Wm. Shields, John Henderson.
1828-29.	Priestly H. McBride, Joseph Marshall, Wm. Lientz.
1829-30.	James McClelland, James W. Moss, Wm. Lientz.
1830-32.	James McClelland, Tyre Harris, J. W. Hickam.
1832-33.	James McClelland, J. W. Hickam, Michael Woods.

- 1833-34. Joseph W. Hickam, J. W. Moss, Michael Woods.
 1834-35. Michael Woods, J. M. Gordon, Jesse Hart.
 1835-36. James M. Gordon, Michael Woods, Hiram Phillips.
 1836-38. James M. Gordon, Alex. Persinger, Hiram Phillips.
 1838-40. Hiram Phillips, Matthew R. Arnold, Overton Harris.
 1840-42. M. R. Arnold, J. W. Daly, Overton Harris.
 1842-46. Alex. Persinger, J. W. Daly, Gilpin S. Tuttle.
 1846-58. Alex. Persinger, J. W. Daly, John Vaughan.
 1858-60. Alex. Persinger, J. W. Daly, John W. Hall.
 1860-62. J. W. Daly, J. W. Hall, James Arnold.
 1862-63. J. W. Daly, James Arnold, Hiram Phillips.
 1863-65. J. W. Daly, James Arnold, David Gordon.
 1865-66. J. W. Daly, David Gordon, John Berkebile.
 1866-70. James Arnold, John W. Hall, James Harris.
 1870-72. James Arnold, James Harris, David Gordon.
 1872-74. James Harris, David Gordon, J. Y. Batterton.
 1874-76. J. Y. Batterton, Hail T. Wright, Jesse A. Boulton.
 1876-78. James Harris, J. Y. Batterton, David Pipes.
 1878-80. David Pipes, James Harris, W. F. Roberts.
 1880-82. David Pipes, W. F. Roberts, W. P. Tuttle.

County Clerks.

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| 1821-60. Warren Woodson. | 1867-69. Warren Woodson. |
| 1860-67. J. B. Douglass. | 1869-74. Henry N. Cook. |
| 1874 to ——. W. W. Batterton (present incumbent). | |

Circuit Judges.

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| 1819-27. David Todd. | 1840-47. John D. Leland. |
| 1827-40. Thomas Reynolds. | 1847-62. Wm. A. Hall. |
| 1862 to present, George H. Burckhardt. | |

Circuit Attorneys.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1821-24. H. R. Gamble. | 1852-56. R. T. Prewitt. |
| 1824-26. Abiel Leonard. | 1856-60. John F. Williams. |
| 1826-27. Charles French. | 1860-62. H. M. Porter. |
| 1827-28. John Wilson. | 1862-64. A. J. Harbison. |
| 1828-36. Robert W. Wells. | 1864-68. W. C. Barr. |
| 1836-37. W. B. Napton. | 1868-72. John H. Overall. |
| 1837-38. Samuel N. Bay. | 1872-74. Wellington Gordon. |
| 1838-48. J. M. Gordon. | 1874-80. Shannon C. Douglass. |
| 1848-52. C. H. Hardin. | 1880-82. J. DeW. Robinson. |

Circuit Clerks.

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| 1821-47. Roger North Todd. | 1866-74. John M. Samuel. |
| 1847-66. Robert L. Todd. | 1874-83. W. W. Garth. |

Sheriffs.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1821-22. Overton Harris. | 1850-54. J. B. Douglass. |
| 1822-26. James Barnes. | 1854-58. Jere Orear. |
| 1826-30. H. Jamison. | 1858-62. John M. Samuel. |
| 1830-32. T. C. Maupin. | 1862-64. J. H. Waugh. |
| 1832-36. Wm. S. Burch. | 1864-66. J. F. Baker. |
| 1836-40. John S. Martin. | 1866-68. J. C. Orr. |
| 1840-44. F. A. Hamilton. | 1868-70. F. D. Evans. |
| 1844-48. T. C. Maupin. | 1870-72. J. C. Orr. |
| 1848-50. W. T. Hickman. | 1872-76. J. C. Gillaspay. |
| 1876-82. Josiah W. Stone. | |





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